This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

ES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD
FORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY
SITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARI
LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANF
STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVER
ES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD
FORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY
SITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARI
LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANF
STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVER
ES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD

ANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
IVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFO
RARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERS
TY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD
ES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY
RD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES ·
ANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES · STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Stanford University
Gift of Virginia State Library
F 225 .V8 A3 1883

CALENDAR

OF

VIRGINIA STATE PAPERS

AND

OTHER MANUSCRIPTS,

FROM

JANUARY 1, 1782, TO DECEMBER 31, 1784,

PRESERVED IN THE CAPITOL AT RICHMOND.

ARRANGED AND EDITED

BY

WM. P. PALMER, M. D., OF VIRGINIA,

Under authority of the Legislature of Virginia.

PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION

BY

SHERWIN MCRAE,

Under authority of the Library Committee.

VOLUME III.

RICHMOND:
JAMES E. GOODE, PRINTER.
1883.

A10669

Entered according to an Act of Congress,
BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

APR 25 1898

PREFACE.

This volume, the third in the series arranged and edited by William P. Palmer, M. D., extending from January the first, 1782, to December the thirtieth, 1784, furnishes a new phase of the condition of the people of Virginia, during the period over which it extends.

The modern demand for histories of the people, in contrast with histories of rulers and governments, has revolutionized, in large degree, historical composition, and given a value to the Virginia State Calendar, and similar works, which cannot be two highly estimated. The sacrifices made by Virginia in the conquest of liberty and the establishment of a government which are the common property of the people of the United States, (so fully recorded in these papers,) will much increase the sense of obligation to Virginia, felt by all. To the historical student interested in the original manuscripts preserved in the archives of the Commonwealth, it may be proper to state that, in the superintendence of this volume, while passing through the press and in the preparation of the index, I have had ample means of knowing that this work of Dr. Palmer is marked by unusual accuracy in transcription and judgment in annotation—so important in works of this character.

SHERWIN McRAE.

CALENDAR OF VIRGINIA STATE PAPERS.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS.

1782.

MAJOR ROB'T FORSYTH TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

In regard to the amount of Spirits, and Salt due from the State of Virginia, to the Continent—viz: "134282 galls: of the former, and "15443 Bushels of the latter." He had already on the 21st ult: urged the necessity of this supply being furnished but the Executive had not noticed his communication. He now begs for a temporary supply for the immediate use of the Southern Army, particularly of Salt, to the amount of one thousand bushels, and twenty hhds: of Rum. He has no means of transporting it. January 1st

---

JOS: JONES, J. MADISON JU: AND ED: RANDOLPH TO GOV: HARRISON. January 1st

"Sir

A Letter from Genl: Heath who commands the Army on the North River, dated the 26th ult, informs Congress that an intelligent person from New York had reported to him, that an embarkation of Troops was taking place there, that he saw a part of them going on board, and a number of dragoon horses hoisted into the Vessels. that he was told by a Captain with whom he was well acquainted, that Genl: Leslie had written to Genl: Clinton, that unless he was reinforced with nine hundred men, he could not defend Charles Town, that a much larger number than that were to embark, that besides Charles Town, they were destined to Georgia and Augustine. The person did not know all the Corps that were to embark, but was informed there were to be some British, some Hessians, & the new raised Corps, of which Robinsons & the N. York volunteers were particularly mentioned. They appeared to be bringing down much baggage to the wharves. It was said, they expected to have the whole on board by the sunday preceding the date of the letter. Philadelphia

Although the general plan of our Official Correspondence excludes unauthenticated intelligence, the successful enterprise of the Marquis de Builli ag'st the Island of Eustatius, is attended with so many marks

1782. January 1st — of reality that we cannot well omit it. The article in the inclosed Gazette under the Antigua head in particular, is little short of a confirmation of it.

We have the honor to be with the highest respect & esteem

Yr: Excellency's ob't & very h'ble Serv'ts"—

January 1st — CAPT: J. PRYOR TO COL: DAVIES.

Richmond — Begging for Clothing for the Artificers at his Laboratory—Laments the present condition of things, which requires an Order from him for the most trifling things—In consequence of this his workmen are often idle, when if he had the power to call upon the other departments for aid without first having to get authority from the Com: of War, his own department would be much more efficient—adds "whatever must be done for Forage, my Waggon and riding horses are on the eve of perishg: and no prospect that I see of relief: the State of our public affairs are in so exhausted & lamentable a situation, that I almost despond of effecting any thing either honorable to myself or salutary to the Public by any exertion that I may be able to make—The arms from York now lay on the ships at Ozborns, and when I shall be able to get them up, I have not the most distant view—I did propose the vessel that was intended for the bringing up the cannon, for that purpose, but she is now without hands. should embezzlements be the consequence of such delays, I hope I may stand acquitted of being the cause, &c—

January 1st — JAS: HOLT, LIEUT: 11TH VA. REGT: TO COL: DAVIES.

Cabbin Point — Informing him of his recent severe illness, the Surgeon requiring him not to expose himself for at least three months—He send his "Servant Jesse Kelly a Soldier of the Va. Line for the War" for clothing, he not having rec'd a single Article since his exchange—

January 1st
Petersburg — Capt: Churchill Jones, 3d Reg't L. Dragoons, informs Col: Davies he has sent his letter of the 13th Dec: just rec'd to Col: Baylor who commands the Cavalry at this place—When they can move he cannot say, as they have neither bridles or halters for "upwards of a hundred horses"—Colo. Baylor will wait on the Council on his way through Richmond—

January 1st
War Office — Col: Davies desires instructions of the Executive, as to the demands of the Continental Service upon the State Salt—The Executive order him to deliver it to their Agent.

GOV: THOS: S. LEE IN COUNCIL TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA. 1782.

January 2nd

"Sir

We were yesterday honored with your letter of the 21st ulto. and shall give directions that the line of Posts be continued from Alexandria through this State—We have written to the Count de Rochambeau to this effect: and we hope his apprehensions of unnecessary delay of his dispatches will be removed—We are greatly obliged to your Excellency's communication respecting Joseph Shoemaker—from the information that can be obtained, we are induced to believe he originally resided in Pennsylvania, and removed from thence to Virginia, and was an Inhabitant of your State when the Depredations alluded to by you, were committed." * * * * * *

Annapolis

We have the Honor to be &c

Lieut: Nathl: Price, sends to War Office list of five Soldiers, enlisted for six months, and recommends the abandonment of the Post at that place, there being no probability of any more soldiers being received there.

January 2nd

Prince Edward Ct. House

Col: Davies informs the Executive, that a suit for damages to the amont of £100,000 is about to be brought by Col: Adams against Capt: Anderson "of the Corps of Artificers," for cutting timber "necessary for the Shops"—The Executive agrees to submit the demand to the decision of Arbitrators—

January 2nd

War Office

Ensign Strother Settle applying to Col: Davies for authority to order from Capt: Young clothing and shoes for some Soldiers he has to send to Cumberland Old Ct. House to Col: Febiger—They are naked and bare-foot, and Capt Young will not issue an article without orders from the War Office &c.

January 2nd

Fredericksburg

Col: Ed: Carrington informs the Governor of the necessity of a guard over the Stores removed to the other side of the River, and suggests that the Chesterfield Militia be ordered at once to take charge of them, in place of the Henrico Militia just releived, in as much as "the men now on duty cannot be ordered out of their own County"—A "subaltern and fifteen men will be sufficient" and will report to Mr. Rob't Jones, Dep: Field Com: Genl: of Military Stores, in Manchester.

January 3rd

Richmond

1782. COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO GOV: HARRISON.

January 3rd "Sir,

Washington County By recent intelligence from the Cherokee Country, it appears that a body of Indians and Tories. What may be in the power of Government to do for us, I am at a loss to determine: however I am strongly pressed to made application, as the danger apprehended seems great. During the time of the late negociation and Treaty with the Indians at the Great Island, a total cessation of hostilities happened, and there was professions and a seeming disposition for a lasting peace, but on our recovering the upper parts of the Southern States, a number of the vilest of the Tories sought an Asylum among the Indians: of these was a Mr. Scott who now Acts a British Agent: he having some influence and by means of supplies carried in by the Tories from Savannah and East-Florida, he strengthened his Party and became in a condition to act against us. The longer he is let to rest in Safety, the more formidable he may become, and probably will in a short time, be able to draw a part of the Creek and Chicasa Tribes into his Confederacy.

Collo. Martin's scheme for to surprise Scott with a small force is a project of very doubtfull success. The distance he would have to march would be above two hundred miles, having three large rivers to pass. the force of the enemy when collected amounts to several hundreds, and he would have the supposed friendly Tories in his rear, which might prove his worst enemies in case of a disaster. For which reasons I have recommended his giving out the attempt, until the sense of your Excellency and the Council are known—In order to do the business more effectually, I would propose that the enterprize be carried on under the immediate direction of the Executives of Virginia and North Carolina, with a force not less than five hundred good men. The Governors of each State could give orders concerning the general and most weighty matters: a Council of the Field Officers from the Counties which are to furnish the men might meet, adjust and order every thing else, by virtue of powers from their respective Executives. Some money would be wanted in advance to procure canves and provisions: I think a few hundred pounds sent with secrecy, and managed with address and economy, would revive the public credit, and the balance of the expence would readily be trusted to some future day. A supply of Ammunition and Flints would be wanted, and if to be had, fifty Dragoon Swords for each State: as the Tories with the Enemy are equipt as Cavalry—

If the Expedition proves successful, a Garrison ought to be left somewhere on the Tenasee, to awe and regulate the remaining part of the Cherokees, and to prevent Tories or other disorderly persons, taking up their residence amongst the Indians. The advantages that may redound to the United States, by this undertaking will be great. For besides securing tranquility to the Southern frontiers, that is from the

Ohio to the extremities of Georgia, it will open a direct communication to West Florida by way of Mobile River, thereby introducing a lucrative intercourse with our friends in that quarter, draw part of the Trade of the Southern Indians to the Eastward, and finally destroy the British Interest in those nations. 1782. January 3rd

Our mismanagement to the Westward, and the enemies late successes on the Ohio, will no doubt, induce a general war with the Northward Tribes the ensuing Summer.

I am Honourable Sir, with much esteem
Your most Obet & very Humble Servt"

COL: ED: CARRINGTON TO COL: DAVIES. January 3rd

Calling his attention to the orders given by Genl: Washington, thro' letter to Gov: Harrison, in regard to the necessity of keeping a sufficient number of boats in readiness at Westham, to remove the public Stores established at Manchester, up James River, in case of the approach of the Enemy. On his return from Roanoke, the Governor had informed him, directions had been given to the Com: of War on this head—He desires now to know how the matter stands, and takes the liberty to suggest that the number of boats should be sufficient to carry off at "one trip" all the public stores, and for this purpose at least sixty will be needed—Boats commonly used in this kind of navigation, and always kept well manned so as to avoid surprise or delay will be best. For want of buildings at Westham, the Stores have been put at Manchester, six miles from the nearest point of navigation for these boats. This, in case of Danger will require the aid of waggons—Asks what the Government can do towards furnishing this transportation. Richmond

---

ROB'T MORRIS TO GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. January 3rd

"Sir

I enclose the Copy of a Letter written this day to the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maryland. It is unnecessary to say anything on the Subject to your Excellency, as you will see and feel with me the Urgency of the occasion. It gives me great pain to make such a Representation and especially as those States deserve applause for their former Exertions— Office of Finance

I have the Honor to be
with great Respect
Sir,
Your Excellency's most ob't & humb Sevt"

1782. "Sir

January 3rd Altho' it is nw eleven months sinc Congress recommended an Impost of five per Cent on goods imported on Prizes and Prize Goods, the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maryland have not yet complyed with that recommendation—

I will not repeat the Arguments to induce a Compliance, which are sustained either in my letter of the twenty-seventh of July or elsewhere. that is unnecessary. The Object of this letter is to make a Representation, which can no longer be delayed consistently with the Duties I owe, either to myself or to my Country. And altho' it is principally designed for those three States, just mentioned, yet I transmit it to the other States (in a letter of which the Copy is enclosed) because all ought to know what is equally interested to all—

Convinced that the Impost recommended, was not sufficient, I had devised some additional Funds for payment of our Debts and support of our Credit—These I should have submitted to the consideration of Congress, had the States complyed with their former Recommendations.

In a Circular letter dated the nineteenth of October last, I had the Honor to mention an Order prohibiting Loan Officers from issuing Certificates in payment of Interest, together with the Reasons for which it was made. That order has already produced much clamor among Public Creditors—This I expected, and I still expect, that it will occasion much more.

The Public Debt is considerable, and the Public Credit must be lost, if the Interest of it be not provided for—Congress have done their duty in requesting a Revenue, and I have done mine in Soliciting a Compliance with their Request. It only remains for me to bear Testimony against those who oppose that compliance, and to declare that they and they only, must be responsible for the consequences—They are answerable to the other States, to their fellow Citizens, to the Public Creditors and to the whole World—

I must speak plainly on this subject. I must point out from Time to Time the Reasons of those things which have produced murmurs and Complaints against the Representative Body of America. I must direct those who suffer to those who occasion their sufferings: and those who are injured, to those who have done them wrong. Let me then, once more intreat that this great Object be seriously considered. Let me repeat that the Hope of our Enemy is in the Derangement of our Finances; and let me add that when Revenue is given, that Hope must cease. He therefore who approves the Grant of such Revenue, not only opposes himself to the Dictates of Justice, but he labors to continue the War, and of Consequence to Shed more Blood, to Produce more Devastation, and to extend and Prolong the miseries of Mankind—"

"Addressed

To the Governors of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island & Maryland"

COL: CHRIST: FEBIGER TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

Respecting the difficulties in providing supplies for that Post. He had hoped for an abundant quantity of flour and pork from Cumberland Co. but through Mr. Wilson's entire neglect, and total incapacity for his position as County Commissioner, he has been disappointed—In Amelia Co. there were numbers of beef cattle "stalling" for the troops, but as soon as the people supposed the Provision Law to be repealed, they withheld their supplies—As a last resort he has again written to Mr. Pearce, who sends uncertain instructions to the County Commissioners, and altho' there is plenty of beef in Amelia, Bedford and Prince Edward Cos., it cannot be gotten except by impressment. He now writes once more to Mr. Pearce, and begs the letter may be forwarded to him, for unless Government interposes, the troops must starve. He has also been disappointed in Buckingham Co., but with the aid of Mr. Smith and Col: Booker the post can be supplyed without the assistance of Cumberland Co., "excepting Skipwith's Mill"—He anxiously awaits the return of the Express with answer to this— January 4th Cumberland Old Ct. House

---

JOHN SMITH Co. LIEUT: TO GOV: HARRISON. January 5th

Enclosing a request from Genl: Lincoln, for a guard of militia of the County to escort the prisoners at the Barracks to a Post out of the State. He did not consider his authority as County Lieutenant enables him to comply with this requisition, and therefore referred the matter to Colo: Holmes in charge of the guard, who reports, he cannot furnish an escort from his Command. For these reasons, at the request of the Inhabitants of the County he writes to the Governor, adding "The great hardships which the people have suffered for some time past by the impressing law, for the maintainance of prisoners they humbly conceive entitle them to hope for their continuance at this post, now that a prospect of advantage appears to attend their presence—Whatever Congress may demand for their safe-keeping, whatever quantity of provisions may be demanded for their support, I am authorized to say shall be complyed with in the best and cheapest manner—a Provost shall be built & every attention paid to the usual demands. The people Sir, look up to your Excellency upon this occasion & wish thro: your means to obtain this indulgence." * * * * * * *

"I must request your Excellency to give me instructions how far I am to comply with Genl: Lincoln's demand, as I hold myself under no command of Congress; but thro' means of the sanction of your Orders" Frederick Co.

1782. CAPT: EDMD: READ VA. L. DRAGOONS TO GOV: HARRISON.

January 5th Winchester Va. When he left Richmond he had Orders to march Major Nelsons Corps of Cavalry to New London in Bedford Co., but on his arrival, he found them ill with inoculation and Small pox. They are now recovering and will soon be able to move, but he knows not how he is to provide for their support either at Winchester or on the march to Bedford—The people absolutely refuse to furnish food for the men or forage for the horses, since they have heard the "Impress Act" is repealed, and the Quarter Master refuses him any aid, because the Corps is a State Organization and he has neither orders or money with which to procure supplies. If he had not continued impressing, the men and horses "must have dyed"—But the inhabitants of Winchester will no longer submit to impressment. It will be necessary to give some special Order for impressment both there, and along the march, in order to relieve him from the situation in which he finds himself: he therefore urges an early reply to this, by the returning Dragoon—

January 6th LUT: COLO. C. NORTH, PENN: LINE, TO EXECUTIVE OF VIRGA.

Winchester On his Arrival at this place, in accordance with instructions from the Secy: of War, he made application to the Co: Lieut: Col: Smith for a guard of Militia to conduct the prisoners to Frederick Town, Maryland, who referred the matter to Col: Holmes, who gives assurances that they should be furnished; and Col: Wood had already procured the necessary transportation for the Officers Baggage. But when all seemed ready Col: Smith would not order the guard needed. The propriety of this request will be seen by the following extract from his Orders: "After fixing the arrangements at Lancaster, York, & Frederick, you will proceed on to Winchester, and then make application to the County Lieutenant, to whom I have likewise written, for a sufficient Guard to escort all the prisoners now there to Frederick Town, where you are to lodge the Germans, and march on the British, under a guard that will be furnished you by the State of Maryland to York Town and Lancaster in the State of Pennsylvania"—

He conceives it his duty to say, that a "very great number of the prisoners have already escaped, and it will be impossible to prevent it in the future without some "Works": but this will be unnecessary as they are to be removed to places where contracts are already made for taking care of them; being badly supplied where they now are, having been twenty days on short rations of flour and beef—He therefore requests that some one may be invested with authority to comply with the requisition of the Secy: of War.

COL: GEORGE NICHOLAS TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782. January 6th

Complaining of the oppressions the people of his County are subjected to by Colo. Armand's Corps, and asking Executive interference—Concludes—"Considering them a body entirely unconnected with this State, it is justly considered as an hardship to have our property taken from us, when the rest of the Country is free from exactions of this kind"

COL: JO: HOLMES TO COL: WM. DAVIES. January 6th

Immediately on his reaching home, he had sent out the Orders to the different Co. Lieutenants—Only the quota of men from Frederick have come in, but those from Shenandoah and Hampshire he learns are on the way to Winchester. Col: John Smith has received request to furnish a guard for the prisoners to Fred: Town in Maryland, but refuses to comply, having no right to order the militia out of the State, except by authority of the Governor and Council. The prisoners therefore still remain; but he adds, "the truth of the matter is thus, the inhabitants of this place & in its Vicinity are backward in parting with the pris'rs since they find that Specia is procured to supply them, and the State of Pennsylvania Are equally desirous of having them for the same reason—A considerable sum of money is coming from New York for both Officers & Soldiers. this with the money that is to be put into the hands of the Contractors, have put the Pennsylvanians in motion. I understand the people here have Sent a Memorial to Congress, seting forth the hardships they have laboured under for two years past, in having their property taken from them without any consideration for the support of Pris'rs. And now, when there is any advantage arising from having them amongst us, they should be ordered off to another State. I have not seen what they have wrote to our Executive, but beleive that its to use their Influence with Congress to permit the Pris'rs to remain here & be furnished in the same manner as those in other States. this being done I must Confess will be of great advantage to this part of the Country. Yet as to my own private Interest, I should wish to be clear of them—" * * * * * * Winchester

"The Light Dragoons under Capt: Read keep up the Spirit of impressment. the people are much dissatisfied with them, but no kind of supplies are laid in by the Quarter Master at this Post, therefore they might either impress or starve"—

Benj: Green, A. D. Quarter Master, informs the Executive that it will require eight or ten wagons to remove the sick and infirm Prisoners remaining at Todd's to Fred'sburg, in accordance with Maj: Forsyth's wishes. January 7th Richmond

1782. John Barnes Lieut: 7th Va. Reg't makes application to the Executive
January 7th of Va. for relief—He was on detached service under Col: John Morgan, and at the Battle of Cow Pens was wounded and lost all his clothing: has received neither pay or clothing for more than two years, &c., &c.

January 7th

COL: JOHN BOTT TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

Chesterfield Co. Giving return of Clothing collected and delivered in full from his County from persons enumerated, under the Specific Tax law, viz: "73 Shirts, 32 pr: overalls, 68 pr: Stockings, 35 pr: Shoes & 27 Hatts"—

January 7th Richmond John Conant, Surgeon to Genl: Clark's Army, having obtained from "the Assembly" an order for a Warrant for one thousand dolls: specie, for the purchase of medicines to be delivered at the Falls of the Ohio in March next, applied at the Treasury, but was informed there was no money on hand—He therefore now begs that instructions be given to the "Commissaries of Stores" to sell flour sufficient to make up that Sum, otherwise the wishes of the Assembly cannot be carried out—

January 7th

DOCT: MATH: POPE TO COL: DAVIES.

"D'r Sir

Powhatan Co. There is a Vessel belonging to the Publick, that is going down in a day or two from Manchester with Coal, & to return to Richmond. if you think it right that all the Hospital Stores &c, should be brought from W'msburg, and the one brave fellow left that was wounded, you will please to signifie it to Capt: Young, that the skipper may have orders to bring them all up. It is certain it will be attended with a very great saving daily expence now incurred. as I cannot attend myself, beg the skipper may be ordered to call on me for any letters respecting that business. it is high time that expence was saved. the little time I intend to remain a Servant or rather a Slave to the Public, I wish to devote to their interest.

I am with sincere Esteem
your unfortunate friend:"

EDM: RANDOLPH, J. MADISON JU: AND JOS: JONES, TO THE GOVEN. OF VA. 1782.

January 8th

"Sir

Philadelphia

Your Excellency's favor of the 28th ulto: not having acknowledged the receipt of our dispatches by Capt: Irish, we shall repeat them, unless the next post shall announce his arrival.

We cannot but lament the distressing and degrading situation in which we are placed, from the scantiness and uncertainty of our supplies, in which our own private credit can avail us nothing, and prices are immoderate and ruinous. We beg the attention of the Executive to this point important to ourselves, and perhaps important to our Country.

The inclosures* (no 1 & 2), were received from a Mr. Murray. He has painted his services to Virginia at the Illinois, in strong terms, and his sufferings on her account in stronger. We have therefore undertaken to transmit to your Board, his State of both, requesting that some answer may be given to his application.

Being disposed to advance, on every proper occasion, the views of our Ally, and to demonstrate to Great Britain how practicable it is to renounce her manufactures and produce, we rendered every aid in our power to the resolution which the president has sent on, recommending more effectual provision against the introduction of British Merchandizes. As these Considerations were the grounds of the resolution, we cannot doubt that our Legislature will execute the recommendation. It will be remembered that the late ordinance respecting captures, which has been fowarded to the judges of the Court of Admiralty thro' your Excellency, relates to this species of commodities when found on water only.

The Superintendant of Finance is instructed to transmit to the several States copies of the Act, incorporating the National Bank. He probably will be explicit in the benefits to be expected from such an institution. To him we will consign this part of the Subject. But some Scruples having been entertained as to the Authority of Congress to grant a Charter of incorporation, we cannot forbear to mention the predicament in which this body stood.

When the establishment of a bank was proposed to Congress on the 26th day of May last, its utility was immediately seen. They accordingly approved the plan, and promised to support it in the most effectual manner. Among other things, they stipulated to pass an act of incorporation: altho' objections were suggested against such an engagement. After a vote to this effect, subscriptions were made upon the expectation of a Charter from Congress, the president and directors chosen, and we were required to fulfil our Contract. The same doubts upon Congressional power were again urged; but nothing decisive was done, until a committee appointed to confer with the bank, reported the result of the

* Not found.

1782. conference. They informed Congress that they had communicated to
January 8th the bank the difficulties which occurred in granting a charter; but that they were answered, that the promise of a preceding Congress was binding on a subsequent one: that the subscribers would be free to withdraw their subscriptions, unless a charter should pass from Congress, and that tedious and expensive arrangements had been made for commencing the operations of the bank. The financier added, that a delay in these operations would injure him in his attempt towards a payment to the Army. Pressed as they were by these representations, Congress did incorporate the bank; some of those who voted in the affirmative, thinking themselves obliged by the engagement in May, others contending for a constitutional power in these cases, and others assenting to it from absolute necessity. The resolution subjoined to the act, will therefore we hope, be complied with by the several legislatures—

We have the honor, Sir,
to be with great respect
yr: Excellency's mo: ób't Servts."

January 8th — COMMUNICATION OF THE INHABITANTS, TO THE EXECUTIVE OF VA.

Frederick Co. Setting forth reasons why the prisoners in Barracks near Winchester should not be removed at this time; referring to a like action on the part of "the Gentlemen" of that town, and introducing to the notice of the Governor & Council Alexander White Esquire "a man of truth and candour," who will duly set forth to them the advantages of this step, and show the "practicability of supplying them on the most reasonable Terms."—Among the names, are, Edw'd Smith, J. T. Chunn, Jas: Ware, Jos: Richardson, Gilkinson, Vance, Eastin, Magill, McGuire, Brown, Shepherd, Glass and others—

January 9th — MAJOR R. CLAIBORNE TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond Thanking him for his orders to the Co. Lieutenants of King & Queen & King Wm. Counties in regard to the prisoners at Todd's Bridge, and begging his advice as to how the troubles in the Assistant Dep: Q. Masters Department at Fredericksburg are to be remedied—

January 9th — COL: JOHN SYME TO THE GOVERNOR.

New Castle Requesting instructions as to the care of one "Hardin Burnley," who on a previous occasion, was not allowed a parole or to "take the oath" to the State or to record certain papers offered at the last Court"—"During Henry's Administration he was refused admittance here. A Mr. Brackenridge, formerly a partner of Burnley's come here not long since under the same circumstances"—

DAVID ROSS TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782.

January 9th

The Express he sent to Smithfield to procure the china has returned without any, and has informed him that Col: Parker has none. He will try this afternoon "to raise some Specie" to send him the next morning, which he hopes he will receive, and "accommodate himself with articles as they can be procured" &c. Arrowfield

---

COL: JOHN MAPP TO GOV: HARRISON. Jan'y 10th

"D'r Sir

As a late transaction in this County which will probably induce a trial in the Court of Admiralty may possibly be so far misrepresented as to throw censure on my conduct, I hope no Apoligy will be thought necessary, for my trobling your Excellency with a Detail of the whole Business. A small schooner, the property of Mr. Peter Lafargue a french Gentleman, & Mr. John Michael, an Inhabitant of this County, inward bound, laden with Sugar, Rum and Dry goods, was unluckily taken by a New York Privateer at the Inlet near Hog island. the owners applyed to me for a Flag in order to bring of the prisoners who ware taken in the said schooner. I haveing attained permission for a flag and proceeded on board the said privateer, they found that they could Ransom the said schooner on terms which they supposed advantagious, and accordingly applyed to me for permission. they Represented to me that government having early in the fall impressed a Valuable Vessel and Cargo of their's and they haveing yet Receiv'd no part of the valuation thereof, it was not in their power to pay the whole of ransom in money, but that they had on hand about thirty Hodgeheads Tobacco which if they might be allowed to pay as part of the Ransom they could procure the rest in Cash about 200£ & Effect the Ransom. Upon considering that Gov't hath never discovered any Jealousy in supplying the Enemy with Tobacco as I had understood that in several Ocations it had been sent to New York and Charleston, and that it never Cold be considered as furnishing the Enemy with the supplying either of a necessary of Life or War, Considering also that a Valuable Cargo of Necessaries for the use of this Country, as well as the enlargement of 13 Prisoners wold be obtained by the Ransom, and that Mr. Lafargue, a gentleman who hath Left his native Country to releive the present distress of America, and hath manifested on every ocation, as well as his partner Mr. Michael, the greatest readiness to defend the cause of Liberty with his life and fortune, that Mr. Lafargue was at Lest entitled to Every advantage consistent with Law and the Customs of Nations and not inconsistent with the real Interest of America, to regain some small part of his property, having made so large a Sacrifice in the American Cause, I therefore permitted the Ransom to go on. the Northampton Co.

1782. Jan'y 10th Capt: of the British Privateer was to Receive his tobacco and money at a place called cedar point the first land he could take in at. he was allowed 4 Days to receive the Tobacco. not to strike his flag until he returned to the inlet, not to suffer any intercourse between his people and the people on shore—these articles were adhered to, and no bad consiquence whatever Insued. the Capt: of the British Privateer received his Ransom and fell down the Third Day in the Afternoon, when a number of men in armes composed partly of the new Levies of Accomack, and partly of Milisia, sudenly collected, came down in a tumultuous manner Led by a certain Captain Thomas parker, and fired at the said Privateer her flag still flying, but probably being at a great distance no Damage was done. Capt: Parker and the men with him, without doing more mischeif wantonly, Destroying a Hogshead of tobacco the property of the said Lafargue and Michael Returned to Accomac—About ten Days after, Capt: parker Returned with twenty men and seized the said Ransomed Schooner and Left the men on board as a guard, who are now without Commissioned Officers, in the most Disorderly manner, making waste of the Cargo." * * * * * * * * *

I have the honour to be
your Excellency's most ob:
Humble Servant"

Jan'y 10th

JOS: JONES TO GOV: HARRISON.

Petersburg In accordance with his Excellency's Proclamation relative to "Prisoners of War going at large" he finds the following persons, John Arbuckle who used to live at Osbornes, but "joined the enemy and was in York when it was taken." also "one David Pegging", and Joseph Wise and Wm. Cauldershead, both British Merchants in York—Any commands respecting them shall be executed—

Jan'y 10th

COL: ED: CARRINGTON TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond Urging the executive of the late Act of Assembly authorizing the appointment of persons to purchase horses for the Southern Army, in as much as he intends going to Philadelphia, and it is eminently important that this business be accomplished before his departure, in order that the Commonwealth may be credited with the cost of these purchases; and that he may attend in person to the proper distribution and appropriation of the horses. The subsistence also of those horses will require his attention, owing to the irregularities and inattention of the Quarter Masters in matters of this sort. He desires more definite information, in regard to the wagons due from delinquent Counties.

If necessary he will attend the meeting of the Council, as soon as proceedings are begun on these points— 1782. Jan'y 10th

Moses Hunter of Berkeley, John Talbot of Bedford, French Strother of Culpepper, Littlebury Mosby of Powhatan, Francis Triplett of Fauquier, and Wm, McCraw of Pitsylvania having been appointed to make these purchases, he requests that those bought by Messrs: Hunter, Strother & Triplet be delivered to Capt: Rich'd Young, Ass: Dep: Q. M. at Fredericksburg; those by Mr. Mosby to Lieut: Wm. Sterling Smith at C. Old C. House—and those by Mr. Talbott to Wm. McCraw, Asst: Dep. Q. M. at Peytonsburg, Pitsylva.

JNO: ROBERTSON, TO COL: DAVIES. Jan'y 10th

After a tedious journey through the State, he has just arrived, and is about to examine all his Assistants Accounts and Vouchers for the preceding year— Richmond

He left Cumberland Old C. House "yesterday morning" had seen Col: Febiger, who desired him to represent the real condition of that Post. The troops had been ten days without meat, altho' Col: Febiger had been out in person to the adjacent Counties making efforts to supply them—He reports he will not be able to furnish flour for more than the next two months.

Encloses his original Instructions as "Superintendent Commissary of Issues and Hides," as his future proceedings must depend upon such orders as the Executive may issue.

Col: Ed: Carrington encloses to Col: Davies, an estimate of the quantity of grain necessary for the So: Army viz: 9191 Bushels. As Mr. Morris, the Superintendant of Finance has not as yet extended his contracts to Virginia or any other Southern State, the Continental Agents are left without any other means of obtaining forage or grain, except thro' the assistance of this State—This can only be done, by negotiating with the people through the County Commissioners and the Continental Agents, for part of the "Specifics" not due until next Spring, but which they may be induced to bring in now. He therefore hopes this may be urged foward at once, and the grain be delivered at the several posts, where receipts shall be duly given for the same. Jan'y 10th Richmond

---

Special "Commission of Oyer & Terminer" granted to Richard Hill, Josiah Parker, and Thomas Newton Esquires, by the Gov: and Council, to meet at Portsmouth for trial of "certain offenders" and to hear & determine criminal causes in Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond & Isle of Wyght Cos: &c. Jan'y 11th

1782. COL. WM. DAVIES TO GOV: HARRISON.

Jan'y 7th
Warwick

"Sir

By a letter just received from the commissary superintendant of issues in this State, I am informed that it is now ten days since the troops at Cumberland Old Courthouse have had a morsel of meat to eat. As they will probably march in a short time, it possibly may occasion many of them to desert. Should we not be able to keep them in provision till they leave us. I think it my duty to lay this matter before your Excellency, and to request your permission to write to the Commissioner or any person that the Superintendant of issues shall authorize to receive provisions, and to inform him that I am authorized by your Excellency to request him to receive from the people the bacon and grain required by a law of the last Session, and that his receipt shall be a sufficient voucher for the tax: for that as soon as the Court shall have appointed Commissioners, he shall desire. I know of no other mode to provide for them in the mean time."

I have the honor to be with great respect
Your Excellency's very obed't Serv't"

Jan'y 11th
Richmond

Maj: R. Claiborne encloses to Gov. Harrison, a specimen "printed certificate" from the Quarter Master General, to be issued and used in liquidation of the debts of the United States' Continental Service with the State of Virginia—He requests that it be examined and returned, as he is responsible for its "proper application"—The following gentlemen are authorized to issue these Certificates, so that hereafter when redeemed, it may appear they were issued by competent persons viz—R. Claiborne, Charles Russell, Stephen Southall, Thomas Hamilton, George Elliott, Daniel Teasdale, Wm. McCraw, Thos: H. Drew, George Rice, Wm. Bush, Charles Magill, James Hendricks, Rich: Young, Benjamin Day, Henry Morris—

DUDLEY DIGGES TO GOV: HARRISON.

Jan'y 11th
Wmsburg

Expressing apprehensions of difficulty in settling the "Forage demands," in accordance with the views of the Executive—adds "I waited this morning upon his Excellency Count Rochambeau and asked if he had any commands for me to communicate to the Executive, and he answered, "only to inform them, that by a french Frigate just arrived he had received the agreeable information of the Birth of a Dauphin of France—"

Perhaps the Count may expect some public Congratulations upon the Occasion: this however is a hint of my own and I hope your Excellency will excuse my Freedom in making it"—

ROB'T MORRIS TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. 1782. Jan'y 11th

In regard to certain correspondence between himself and Mr. Ross, with enclosures* of the letters &c—Concluding, "The attention which Mr. Ross has paid to the interests of the State, will evidence a Zeal for the service of Virginia, which I am far from reprehending, but your Excellency will be sensible how much it is my duty to protect the Interests of the United States, and guard their property entrusted to my care." Office of Finance Phil:

MAJ: R. CLAIBORNE to COL: DAVIES. Jan'y 12th

"Dear Sir.

A few days since Capt: Bowhannan delivered to me your certificate of my rank, and date of appointment in the Continental Regiment of Artillery raised by this State. I beg leave to inclose it back to you—with an appointment from Major General Baron Steuben, done in consequence of Colonel Harrison's Certificate—This I hope will induce you to issue a new one for me bearing date the first of January, 1781" &c Richmond

---

CHAS: DICK TO COL: DAVIS. Jan'y 12th

"Sir

Your favor of the first Instant, I received with much pleasure as it convinced me that my Reliance on you for a satisfactory Answer when in your power was well grounded, and thereby strengthened my patience. The Times have been certainly very bad, but more fit for an Eternal veil, than a bare Relation of the Causes. Let us now Hope for the best to come, and that all the Acts of ——— may square with common Sense and Justice, which will not fail to give general satisfaction, and be a means to recover an almost forever lost public Credit, the Soul of a Commonwealth. Fredericksburg

I wish I could now send you a return of last months work, but as I informed you the Workmen had most of them left me for a very good Reason, and the holy Days coming on, I have got as much fowarded in the small work way, as a few apprentices and negroes that are better clothed than the rest cou'd possibly do: nor am I very uneasy at this time for want of the Workmen, the Days being so short, and little or no provision on hand, their Work not much, and eat more in a short Winters day than in summer.

To conclude, every thing that my Influence and Interest cou'd do, I have done, and shall continue to do, but it is absolutely impossible to lay in a stock of Provision, Walnut Plank, Steel & Coals without money. Pork can be purchased from 20 to 25—pr: lb neat—Beef at 3d per lb:

* Not found.

[illegible] ...ve to report as we go—the answers: Their certificates for sundry articles retain'd in the hands of them and have thus save[illegible] ...ey to the[illegible] ...eir axes &c. and others take warning by the Distresses of their Neighbours for the many small Impressions we meet very frequently through the State.

...ther have short of the case of the master. I can assure you I am [illegible] ...n, shall send to their Homes the apprentices and support the Women as we see to take care of the effects from being stole &c. more [illegible] ...ll further before.

[illegible] Mr. James Hunter who is now at Rich[illegible] will return here in a day or two, who is so stranger to most of the Parties above stated and may inform you —

[illegible] and am with the greatest Respect

Sir, your most Obt. Humb. Servt.

July 5th. LORD PHILIPS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond Requesting to be allowed to resign the position he has had in the Commissariate Department for more than twelve months, the greater part of which time he has been separated from his family. The nature of his business has been so circumstanced and extensive that he has never been able to have the previous accounts adjusted, but shall be ready to do it, until persons are appointed to wait on the commissioners and settle their accounts.—To me written to them over and over again & even but very few have responded—

July 12th. MR. CALLENDER TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond The new just seen published in the Va. Gazette, the Instructions to the Hon. Dudley Digges, in regard to settling the damages done by the Allied Armies during the reign of Terror &c— He does not mean to [illegible] to his Excellency, but begs leave to observe that the mode communicated to him by the Quarter Master General, so far as respects the Private Citizen, is the one by which all such injuries are to be adjusted—it may therefore be unnecessary to take any other course in the premises.

July 13th. Chesterfield Co. Va. John Pierce informs the Governor he is endeavouring to procure a drove of Cattle from N. Kent to send to Richmond: there are about 90 head, still feeding in that County half of which are now fit for use. During his absence from Richmond, Messrs. Peins & Turner Christian will attend to business for him. Many of the Counties not having furnished the beeves required of them by the Act of Assembly of 1780, should now be called upon to deliver their quotas—

COL: JAMES HENDRICKS TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

Jan'y 18th Alexandria

In reply to his of the 2nd by Post, just recd:—He regrets he cannot get the remainder of the Cartridge boxes over from Anapolis, because the wagoners will do nothing without pay, and he has no means. Has received no clothing from County Lieutenants. In regard to the complaints against Mr. Conn, temporarily employed by him to receive and issue forage at Dumfries to the American Troops on the way to the Seige of York, he says "the French Troops call'd on him for forage which he declin'd issuing to them, having no Orders from me for that purpose, but they being in much want, and Persevering in their Request, he was persuaded by those about him to let them have three Tons of Hay and about nineteen Bush'ls of Corn, which I immediately had replaced again with the samo money. he was more inclined to do this I presume in consequence of my Orders to him to render the French all the service in his power. I have been particular in my enquiry in this matter before I rec'd your letter, the more especially as I was informed ill nature had said much on this and similar cases: the Quarter Master General recommended every assistance given the French, and throughout their whole march from the north ward, where they had no Agents, the Continental Agents furnish'd them, and with their money replac'd the goods again—I did so myself—I gave their Agent a quantity of Corn, and with their money replac'd it, and if any injury was committed, it was giving them old, Fly-eaten corn and receiving merchantable in its stead. and at that time it was the duty of every person to facilitate their march. the People being sore with their goods taken from them under the seizing Law, a law, my friend which I hope will never again be reviv'd, took umbrage at their goods being taken from them and sold to the French, not considering, and perhaps not knowing, that whenever it came to the continental agents' hands, it could not be restored to them again, and that he must account to his Superior for the disposal of everything received from the State or Bought by him. This is a true state of every transaction in my district respecting buying and selling in the Continental line, and I can't see how Envy, herself cou'd find fault with the measure."

L. MOSBY TO THE GOVERNOR. Jan'y 18th

Acknowledging receipt of his appointment as one of the purchasers of horses for the public use; but regretting his inability to comply, in as much as he and his "whole family are under Inocculation for the Small Pox, and now in the Height of it"— Cumberland Old Ct. House

Takes the liberty of recommending the names of several gentlemen "who will not abuse any trust committed to them"—viz Col: Ed: Haskins, and Arthur Moseley living near Genito Bridge, Maj: Rich'd Crump, and John Swann.

1782.
Jan. y 14th
Portsmouth

MAJOR ALEX: DICK TO COL: DAVIES.

Enclosing a "Return" of the Regt: but thinks they are entirely forgotten as to provisions have been laid up for them and no notice taken of their sufferings—Adds—"We are without meat. Flour. Salt. Rum, or medicines. & have borrowed provisions untill the towns men have no more to lend"—Begs for Clothing also much wanted—Desires to know if the Executive have approved of his "erecting a redoubt at the Cape," the "internal advantages of which Mr. Harper. the bearer of this, will explain"—Hopes his plan of furnishing the men with "grenadier & Light Infantry Caps" will be approved—There are many people in that neighborhood holding on to negroes belonging to persons in the upper Country and in other States. Recommends they be advertised, and that the State employ them at work until claimed by their owners.

Jan'y 14th
Richmond

CAPT: HENRY YOUNG TO COL: DAVIES.

As he is uninformed in regard to the plans in contemplation by the Executive, he cannot with accuracy say, what officers it will be necessary to retain—He can only speak respecting the Quarter Master's Department—The Post at Point of Fork will require one Q. Master, one Store Keeper and Serg't to act as Forage master and Issuing Commissary, because the business there will soon be very much increased—Requests to be advised, when any irregularities occur in his Department.

Jan'y 14th
Petersburg

CAPT: CHURCHILL JONES, L. DRAGOONS TO COL: DAVIES.

Begging for something to cover the Soldiers of his Reg't, ninety-five in number—He should have sent a "proper Return" but has not paper sufficient to do so. Mr. Ross had promised him some Cloth for Cloaks.—concludes "If Col: Davies will figure to himself the appearance of a body of Horse were to make, for the men to be rapped up in negro *Cotton*, instead of proper Cloaks, I am sure he will indulge us with the latter, if in his power."

Jan'y 15th
Philadelphia

JAS: MADISON JNR:, JOS: JONES & ED: RANDOLPH TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Having informed your Excellency in our last letter that we should repeat our dispatches transmitted to Capt: Irish unless you should announce the receipt of them by yesterdays post, and hearing nothing from the Executive, we shall prepare them for the mail of the next week—We unfortunately supposed that he would convey them in the

most expeditious manner—But we have now reason to believe that his delay on the road has been occasioned by sickness— 1782. Jan'y 15th

The *inclosure contains an answer to the letter addressed to Genl: Washington by the Speaker of the house of delegates on the subject of thanks. We beg leave to consign it to your Excellencys care.

We have the honor. Sir, to be
with great respect and esteem
yr: mo: ob: Servts—"

COL: WM. DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. Jan'y 15th

"Sir

By returns from Colo. Dabney, he appears to have about 160 infantry for the war: Capt: Roane has between 20 and 30 artillery men, and Major Nelson about 70 cavalry. There are besides, about 106 six months' men. Capt: Rogers has about 20 of the Illinois Cavalry, and if I recollect, there are about men enough for two Companies to the Westward. These might be incorporated into a legion, to consist of five companies of Infantry, two of cavalry and one of Artillery, the whole under command of a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major. The officers of infantry cavalry & artillery may rise in their respective lines, to the rank of Captain, and the Captains succeed to the rank of field officers according to the seniority of their commissions indiscriminately. The Officers of each corps (according to their present lines of service) might be directed to meet, and upon the principles of accommodation and mutual convenience, determine who of them should retire and who should continue; and if they cannot agree, the youngest should then give place, unless your Excellency should choose to nominate them yourself. War Office

Notwithstanding this incorporation, the two Western Companies might continue where they are, and if Government should think it best to detain the remainder on this side the mountains, the principal part of the cavalry might then be stationed in the Counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, and Elizabeth City, and about 12 at Richmond for Expresses. Two companies of infantry might perhaps, with propriety be fixed at Portsmouth, especially while there are such numbers of disaffected persons in that part of the Country. The other company of infantry might be stationed, one-half in Richmond and the other at the Point of Fork, as guards to the jail, and to the Continental and State magazines. The Artillery Company might be either ordered down the Ohio to General Clarke, with the pieces of Artillery your Excellency directed should be sent to him, or they might be stationed at Portsmouth with the others.

* Not found.

1782. The Posts necessary therefore, to be attended to are,

Jan'y 15th 1st. Portsmouth, where, if the before mentioned Troops are sent, there will be wanting about 150 rations of provisions a day, and about 70 forages a day for the horses—

2dly. At Hampton, 25 rations of provisions, and 30 forages a day, would be sufficient for the detachments to be stationed there.

3dly. At Richmond, about 130 rations of provisions a day, will not be more than a sufficiency for the guards, expresses, and artificers, and for the express and wagon horses about 60 forages a day.

4thly. At the Point of Fork about 100 rations and 20 forages a day, will be necessary for the guard, the laboratory, the workmen now employed there, and the Artificers from Albemarle Barracks, who will move thither as soon as the buildings are prepared for them—

5thly. At Fredericksburg, tho' I confess I am not well acquainted with the arrangements made by Mr. Dick: but from his letters I think it will be necessary to provide for at least 50 men for the various purposes, at the gun factory. perhaps a few forages may be also wanting, as no doubt some waggons are necessary—

When the buildings at the point of Fork are finished, there will be alterations in the quantity required at some of the posts, and a considerable diminution in the total.

To superintend the issues of every kind, the quarter masters' department will be sufficient, as long as the posts are supplied by contract.

At Portsmouth, the quarter master for this new legion would be fully sufficient, with the assistance of two or three sergeants, who may be always spared to execute the whole business of issues, both of provisions and forage. This charge, any captain or subaltern may be found to undertake, with only the common additional allowance to a quarter master in the army.

At Fredericksburg, the same persons who have hitherto issued might still continue to do it, unless upon a more particular enquiry, there should appear to be some alterations necessary.

At the point of Fork, a deputy quarter master and a storekeeper, with the assistance of a sergeant from the guard, will be sufficient for all the staff purposes of the post.

At Richmond, it will be necessary to have an assistant quarter master, a store-keeper, and waggon master, who should discharge all the business of feeding, foraging and transportation—

Besides these it will be neeessary that the Quarter Master General should still be continued. To him should be made monthly returns of issues of every kind, at all the posts; and the different Agents before mentioned should be immediately accountable to him: indeed if they are not, there will be nothing to prevent the most shameful misapplication of the public Stores. This business will make it necessary that he be allowed a clerk.

with this arrangement, the whole business of the quarter-masters, commissarys' and forge masters departments, may be executed with an amazing reduction of expence. as the persons I have before mentioned will be sufficient for all these purposes in our present circumstances— 1782. Jan'y 15th

As to the Military Stores department, Capt: Pryor has been of such eminent utility, that if continued, much advantage might be expected from his services—Should government however, think fit to reduce that department, the duties of it may be done in this office, with the aid of the quarter master's department, and the liberty of occasionally employing an officer from the state troops with a small additional allowance, to act as conductor, when necessary. The superintendent of the laboratory may be also, keeper of the magazines, and invalid soldiers are very proper to be employed under him.

as the clothing of the continental troops, raised by this state, is by an official letter from the minister of war, no longer to be provided for by this state, and as many articles formerly purchased by this state are now to be furnished by contract, the whole department of commissary of stores may be abolished & if necessary the whole business, which is no more than to receive and issue the stores to the different departments, may be executed by a common store-keeper. Indeed I do not see the inconveniency of the different departments, drawing what they want, immediately from the commercial agent, as there will not be much trouble in doing this business, reduced as it will be by the new arrangement.

There will be some difficulty perhaps in providing for the sick. I am convinced it will be unnecessary to keep up a hospital department, unless the person acting as the physician will keep a large apothecary shop on public account, as Doctor Pope proposes. A regimental surgeon and mate, will be necessary for the troops; one may stay at Portsmouth and the other at the point of York.

I have thus taken the liberty, agreeable to your Excellencys' directions in council, to state my sentiments according to the best of my judgment, respecting the reduction and regulation of the different departments, connected with the military establishments of This State. I say nothing of the naval, as it is not within the objects of my office, nor am I competent to judge of it. If in any of the proposed arrangements I have calculated upon two small a scale, it is in that for the military stores, I however, submit it for the consideration of Government, and have the honor to be,

Your Excellencys' mo: obed't
and most humble servant—

[illegible] a Motion suggesting to the Executive ordering a Commission to be issued against him &c. by which he is to be deprived of the power of having a hearing—Days in which he may be taken, until he may be summoned to answer the charges when he will have an opportunity of the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds—

[illegible] Wagons & Carriages to Gov. Harrison—

"Sir

* * * * * *

Richmond "The persons who will receive the Wagons and Teams are Capt: Charles Russel A. D. Quarter master at Richmond Mr. Wm McCraw. A. D. Q. M. at Petersburg and Mr. Richard Young A. D. Q. M. at Fredericksburg. as the act of assembly directs the Wagons to be valued in specie at the time of delivery and receipt to be taken from the receivers for the amount. without directing how the values are to be chosen. it will be necessary that the mode of this transaction should be mutually understood by the Executive and myself previous to the measure being put into practice. that there may be no misunderstanding between the delivers and receivers. If your Excellency will be pleased to transmit me the mode the Executive intends to adopt, I will instruct my assistants accordingly. I beg leave to suggest, to avoid those abuses hitherto practiced on the public, in excessive valuation by unprincipled people, the propriety in this instance of appointing two persons of known repute and judgment near each port, for the purpose of determining on the sufficiency of & valuing the Wagons and teams to be delivered under the aforesaid act—

I have the honor to be
with great respect &c."

Jan'y 16th Col.: Josiah Parker to Gov: Harrison.

"Sir

Smithfield Being very sensible of the Honor your Excellency delegated me in the appointment as one of the Judges to convene at Portsmouth for the tryal of Criminal cases, agreable to an act of assembly: I have to wish it may be in my power to execute the business, but am affraid it will not, as I have not seen the act of assembly, nor had time to reflect on the business. you will pardon me for not giving you a positive answer—In a few days it will be in my power to determine & so soon as it is fixed, you shall be acquainted with my intention.

Mr. Ross applied to me for a sett of china for you; had it not been in the possession of Mrs. Parker, you should have had it—I have a Vessel or two nearly ready for sailing, if they can bring anything for your private use I shall be happy in ordering them to do so—

I was at Richmond a few days ago & wou'd have waited on you with offers of my congratulations on your appointment to the Government of us, but being in a hurry of business of consequence to myself & payment of a public debt, I was left conscious that you would forgive the attendance, which would have afforded me much pleasure— 1782. Jan'y 16th

with respectfull sentiments, Blended with those of Esteem—

I have the honor to be your Excellency's

most obedient & very humble servt."

R. KELLO TO GOV: HARRISON. Jan'y 16th

Declining the "honour of so distinguished and important an office" as "Judge of Oyer & Terminer at Portsmouth."—"The very precarious state of his health is his reason for this step. If he could possibly travel so far, "his word of honour is engaged already professionally"—concludes "I always think myself bound to *give* my services to my country whenever able or equal to the task, but the reasons I have assigned will I hope plead my apology for declining the honour of the present appointment."

DANIEL CLARK ATTY: FOR OLIVER POLLOCK, TO GOV: HARRISON— Jan'y 17th

Enclosing claim of the latter against The State of Virginia, amounting to "139739.1½, Dollars, money advanced to the Western Troops—

"Sir

* * * * * *

"The balance in favour of Mr. Pollock appears great, but as the whole has been an expenditure for the purpose of supporting your army to the Westward, which could not possible subsist, or continue in that Service, had not Mr. Pollock generously exerted himself on their behalf, I hope Sir, no difficulty will be made in settling his accounts— Richmond

I pray your Excellency will be pleased to consider what Troops this State has had to the Westward, how long they were at the Islenois and Iron mines, from whence they were supplied, and by whom, and what orders were given to Col: Clark on going there?—I beleive Sir, after making these enquiries, you will find that he had little or no supplies from Virginia, and that his orders were to procure all necessaries for the support of his army, and the use of the Service he was upon, and in payment to draw Bills on the Treasury of this Commonwealth. To give value and currency to those Bills, on which depended the subsistence of the Forces in that Quarter, Mr. Pollock did, with more zeal than prudence, exert himself—He expended his own fortune which was respectable, in honouring those Bills, and borrowed money on his own Credit

1782. Jan'y 17th for the same purpose, to a very considerable amount. To my knowledge Mr. Pollock owes at this hour, upwards of eighty thousand dollars, which he borrowed for the service of this State.

Permit me Sir, with all immaginable respect, to observe, that to delay Justice to so active and disinterested a Friend to your cause, as he has been, will he thought an ungenerous requital by all the World. Unless your Excellency will be pleased to take Mr. Pollock's case into consideration and to order an immediate adjustment of his accounts, his Creditors will no longer forbear with him. As soon as I return to new orleans, if I should be unsuccessful in my application to your Excellency on his behalf, he will most assuredly be deprived of his liberty. If his accounts are now settled, though payment be deferred a Year or longer, it will in some measure appease his clamorous creditors, and keep him from experiencing the miseries of a loathsome Prison.

It has been observed that Mr. Pollock had no authority to act as agent for this commonwealth, because he had not a formal appointment from it for that purpose. On considering that he was agent for the United States, and applied to by this Government to transact business for them, his conduct approved of, and the officers of the State in that Quarter, continuing to draw Bills upon him, your Excellency I hope will be of opinion that these several circumstances amount to a full recognition of his agency. But Sir, any man who chose to have confidence in the State had a right to do what Mr. Pollock has done, viz: to honour the Bills drawn on your Treasury by the Commanding officers of the State in that part of the country. The monies advanced by Mr. Pollock for the Commonwealth of Virginia, I beleive, have been bona fide, applied to its Service, no abuses could be committed by Pollock unless the officers and he had combined to defraud the State. This I conceive to be impossible, for those kind of collusions can seldom be found, but where a personal acquaintance of the Parties exist. Col: Clark never saw Pollock—they were at least four or five hundred Leagues apart, while that Gentleman commanded to the westwasd; that a scheme of peculation should be brought about, and entered into by them, and carried on by an epistolary correspondence, is impossible. Besides Sir, Col: Clark's conduct during his residence and command in that country was approved of. He was promoted to an honourable rank after he was called from thence, and if I am well informed, was, or is to be rewarded with a large tract of land. This proves Col: Clark to be an officer of merit.

It has been also said, that Mr. Pollock had vended goods to your army at an exorbitant advance. was I examined on Oath on this subject, I would say that I do not know whether Mr. Pollock ever did sell any goods to your officers or not; but if he had, he could not practiced any imposition, or commit any fraud, without the concurrence of the commanding officers, for he has vouchers from them for all his demands against this State. Mr. Pollock when agent for the United States was

not prohibited from carrying on his business as a merchant; and while at liberty to trade I do not see why it should be thought more criminal in him to supply your Troops, than any other Trader. 1782. Jan'y 17th

It was said, when I had the honour last summer to wait on your Excellency's predecessor, that Col: Montgomery had no authority from the State to draw Bills on your Treasury. This position I cannot deny, not knowing how far the power given Col: Clark in that case extended; but whatever power was given to him by Government, I do, with due submission imagine, would necessarily descend to Col: Montgomery, his successor in command, the instant the command devolved upon him, particularly in devising means for the support of his Troops.

It was likewise observed that all Public Bills drawn by the officers of Virginia to the Westward, on the Treasury, were to be paid by a scale of depreciation—a scale that was graduated here by Genl: Clark after his return from the Islenois, and long after he and the other officers had drawn the Bills in question. It is needless to observe to your Excellency, who knows it already, that Bills of Exchange are negociable every where, and fluctuate in their value as well as in any other commercial article or commodity, according to their scarcity or plenty. Bills of Exchange are drawn fair, specifying the sum in the currency of the country when drawn, or if varying from it, particularly mentioning the same, and acknowledging value received.

If your officers intended that these Bills, at the time of drawing them should be paid conformable to a scale of depreciation or, in any other currency or coin, than that of the country in which they drew them, the Bills themselves would have mentioned it, that foreigners or people at a distance, to whom they were afterwards offered for sale, might judge of their real value. This was not done. The Bills are well drawn, expressing not a word of depreciation, and will, on every principle of Law and justice, bind this State to discharge them, according to the expressed Sums in Specie. Bills of Exchange, drawn lately in America, for the support of the Armies of France serving in America, have been sold nearly Sterling for currency; but the Government has not refused to pay them, because they sold under value. This preceded from the exigencies of the Times, and nature of the services; Government soon saw the disadvantage of raising money to support its army by drawing Bills, and therefore sent money to America for that purpose. But Sir, if France could not have sent money to America, her servants would continue to draw Bills as usual—So, please your Excellency, it was with Virginia. The government knew long ago, the enormous expence it was at, in the maintaining an army on the mississippi, but had it not, like France, in their power to prevent it by sending supplies of any kind immediately from hence, nor were they able to pay the Bills drawn by their officers, with punctuality when presented here. This Sir, is the true reason that your western accounts are so large, and in my opinion, that the accounts are so, is not to be ascribed to Frauds

1782. Jan'y 17th

or abuses committed by your Servants, or to any other cause than the deranged State of your Finances, and perhaps some inattention in the directors of your affairs; for example, Keeping People that came fifteen hundred or two thousand miles, at a vast risk and expence, ten or twelve months, before they could obtain a settlement of their accounts, contributes greatly to give Virginia bad credit abroad, and is, with due Submission, what I call inattention in them. I am an instance of this. Had the Executive been pleased to do for me last summer, as the General Assembly have done now, it would have saved me some hundreds of Pounds, much mortification. Fatigue, and Insult, and I would have been some months ago with my family, from whom, I am now nearly twelve months absent.

Information and intelligence even from an humble Hand, will always be received by a wise man publickly employed in the Service of his Country, but particularly the Chief magistrate will find it essentially necessary to gain all he can, in order to enable him the more perfectly to discharge the Duties of the Trust reposed in him, and to see justice impartially administered between the Public and the Individual. I shall therefore beg your Excellencys leave to inform you of the nature of our Trade from new orleans to the Islenois, as it is somewhat connected with the general subject of my Letter, and perhaps not unuseful to you. From new Orleans to the Islenois is 500 Leagues. A very considerable commerce is carried on between these two places—orleans furnishes them with arms, ammunition, Indian and other Dry Goods, Rum, Wine, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c. &c. And they, in exchange send us deer-skins, Beaver, otter, and other kind of Furs, with a small quantity of Flour.

The Trader at new orleans purchases his goods from the importer, at an advance in War Time, from two to three hundred pr: Cent: on the Sterling cost. He carries them in large Batteaux to the Islenois, rowed by twenty four Oars, and is from eighty five to ninety Days ascending—On his arrival there, he sells his cargoes to the Traders of the Country, at an advance of two hundred pr: cent: on the Orleans Invoice; so that every Article of Goods sold them, comes to the purchaser eight or nine hundred per' Cent: on the original Cost. It is from one or other of these People, that your officers have been under the mortifying necessity of purchasing the Goods, with which the necessaries for the subsistence of the Army have been procurred. With these dear bought Goods, they purchased the friendship of the Indians, who are now attached to your Interest; and for these dear-bought Goods, these Bills have been drawn on the Treasury of Virginia, or on Mr. Pollock at new orleans—

These facts I mention to your Excellency with a view to show you the reasons and circumstances that have combined to make your public Expences so enormous to the Westward; but great as they are, yet greater are the benefits you have and will derive from them—You have Sir, taken possession, and I hope secured the remotest part of your present territorial claim, and perhaps the finest country on Earth. You

have made yourselfs respectable among the Indians of that country; and secured their friendship—You have prevented the British and their Indian Allies from taking possession of that Country; and thereby opened and secured a communication to new orleans where your back-settlers on the Ohio will always meet with a friendly reception, and a good market for their Produce—And you have Sir, in all human probability prevented the British of Detroit, and their Indians from joining Lord Cornwallis, while he was in the full career of a successful invader, over-running this Country. Such a junction Sir, at that time would have been fatal to Virginia. 1782. Jan'y 17th

I shall conclude this long Letter with a Prayer on behalf of my Constituent, that your Excellency will not suffer a faithful servant to fall a sacrifice to his Zeal for the honour and Service of Virginia; that you will not suffer a Family to be reduced to misery and distress, which, before Mr. Pollock accepted the Agency of the United States, and Virginia employed him, lived in affluence and ease. That you will be pleased to order his accounts to be settled without delay, or that you will be pleased to pass such resolves in Council in his Favour, for such Sums, as you shall believe to be justly due to him; that by assigning the same to his Creditors, they may be for the present appeased, and he at liberty to wait on your Excellency here, with such Proofs as will satisfy you of his probity and integrity in your Service, and prove to you and to mankind that his accounts are fair, just and honest.

His character as Agent for the United States entitles him to a respect, which I am sorry to say has not been sufficiently attended to. When the great officers of Government treat the inferior ones with contempt and neglect, they never will be well served. Shall Mr. Pollock be obliged to attend like a common claimant at Kentucky, not to receive his money then, but to supplicate for a settlement of the money he generously and disinterestedly advanced for the public Service of his Country. Richmond, with due submission, Sir, is the Place where the accounts of Mr. Pollock should be proven, and if he has committed Villianies, then he should be made a public Example in terrorem.

In justice to my constituent, and to the honour of Truth, without any self interest or view of Interest, I have dwelt long upon this Subject, and I fear have trespassed on your Excellencys' Patience—I wish for no more than to see Justice take place between Virginia and her Servant Pollock, who to my knowledge, when the event of ye war was doubtful and the Independence of America uncertain, virtuously, and like a true Whig advanced his Fortune in support of her Cause. Ruin, from a victorious British Enemy, Pollock might reasonably expect, but from a victorious friend, from Virginia, to whose service his Life and Fortune have been devoted, he had reason to expect at least a just, if not general acquital—

I have the Honor to be with the most profound Respect, Sir

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant."

1782. MAJOR ALEX: DICK TO COL: DAVIES.

"Sir

Jan'y 17th Portsmouth Since writing my last I have lost two men entirely throu want of necessaries. for God's Sake Sir don't let us remain in so distrest a state. Prisoners return'd from New York declare their sufferings not equal to those of our Reg't: the well men without provision, without spirits, a number without any cloathing, all without shirts. one Soldier frose on his Post. our Hospitall without Blanketts, without physick or any kind of nourishment, nothing to be had, no one will Credit the Country.

I am Sir,

Your most Humbl Servt."

Jan'y 17th DR. MATHEW POPE TO COL: DAVIES.

Richmond Considering his appointment as having been discontinued by the last Genl: Assembly, he takes the earliest opportunity, the distressed condition of his family will allow, to account for the medical Stores in his charge, and to request that some one be appointed to be responsible for them. Tho molasses, Wine, Tea, and remnant of oznaburgs are at his house in Powhatan; and he hopes they may be removed as soon as possible. A considerable quantity of stores remain at Wms'burg, which he has just ordered to be brought up to Richmond: an invoice of which will be made out as soon as they arrive—While he is in this part of the Country he will cheerfully render the State any Service he can.

Jan'y 17th Geo: Hancock, a citizen of So: Carolina, and a refugee to Virginia from the "turbulence of the times in that Country" had removed his sixty slaves into this State, and registered them in Henry Co.—He now begs for permission from the executive, to sell fourteen of them, viz: "Tenah," "Pendar," Berry, Vina, Cœlia, Mary, Gideon, Hester, Quash, Jock, Primmer, Linda, Phebe and Abram, "for the purpose of supporting his family."

Jan'y 17th COLO. ARMAND TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Charlottesville I have been honoured with your favour of the 3d pressent, your Excellency's ideas upon the power which the board of General officers had to determine on whatsoever the army had taken from the enemy, with all at once further requests from me on the subject & is the strongest Justification to me for having not recovered those horses. Your excellency's explanation of some parts of your former letter, which concerned my request for waggons &c. is the very expression of your

wishes to do justice to one of the most attached friends to this Country— nothing can be more just & reasonable than your ideas of the quarter master's department— in all Country that branch of the army is defective in some parts & what individuals engaged in it do perform has very seldome for principle, the good of the public. it is by that line that new army are ruined & destroyed before they are regularly formed. it is by the disorders & expenses of the same, that often, not only generals but also forces are forced to put a stop to their advantages, & and even to listen to terms of peace injurious to the nation which otherwise had the strength & courage to take all the advantages of their adversary.—in a monarchy or other perfectly united government, where those evils are well known, one king or one Senat, by the Sole will of one or by the united will of many (which is the same thing) put an immediate stop to all malpractices & mistakes, knowing as the subjects of those governments are the subjects to the same degree, to the same laws & fare equally in the goods & critical circumstances of the state—very seldome those acting for the public like an army or other corps may be reduced to a very distressed situation, at least if the circumstances of the state are bad, every one feel it will proportion & equallity & of course none may complain—but here it is quite the reverse—the Same Army acting for the same cause is divided by the nature of the Country which constitute the nature of the war—and as there is thirteen States, each of them regulated by different measures, the parts of one army have to suffer on, to enjoy under the influence of thirteen governments the attention which they separately pay to their own troops, which often diverts them from the general attention which is to be payed to every troops acting for the community & belonging to it & which are stationed in a state to which they do not belong. 1782. Jan'y 17th

The troops under this last circumstance are to be supplyed by Congress. Congress have agents for that purpose, but they are little supplyed with means & as the money which they receive is not much more than equal to their wages & commissions, they eassy account for the overplus for their travels and other expenses, of the kind in which the troops have no part. Their general resource is to give Certificates whose numbers & nominal value increasing in a higher proportion than the taxes which they are received to pay for, has no other effect than to disgust the people & create in them the greatest backwardness to make any advances to the Continent—from this spring the misery of the Soldiers, the difficulty of maintaining the troops already raised, the impossibility of completing the several corps & of course the Army. I am told that other measures will soon be taken to provide the troops. I wishe it may be so, but what is to be done untill that time.

my legion is ordered here by the Commander in Chief, with whom the several states represented in Congress have left the disposal of their troops—his orders to me are to fill up the legion with recruits, to clothe, equip & mount them and then to joign the Army and take the field.

1782. Jan'y 17th

I have already a pretty large number of men—in a short time I expect to have all my horses—the greatest part of the equipments & all the cloathing are here because I have payed myself the carryage of them from richmond to this post—the remainder is at richmond—the cloathing is in the hands of eighteen taillors—& what repairing is necessary to the sadles &c will be done with the Cloathing—

must I *leave this post* with my *men*, leave *the cloathing* here, put to another time the recruiting of men & wait for other circumstances to get them properly mounted & equipped & regulated—should I take those steps for which I could never *account for to Congress* and the *Commander in* chief, my men would *desert* the horses *perish*, no recruits could be made & the equipments & clothing be destroyed, but on the other hand, what means have I to remain at this post, now, since the power given to the Commissioners for supplying forage & provisions for the Continental troops have been taken from them, & if your excellency does not consider the legion for the benefit of allowance granted to the virginia troops, as those troops themselves, or order some other measures to be taken, it will be impossible to subsist our men & horses & to keep in our conduct the regularity of proceeding subjected by the late resolution of Assembly. what your excellency had done in our favour in respect to grain taxes has not had any effect till this day & probably will not have more while we are here—the people has taken such an advantage of the last resolution, against impressing, that some who had engaged their waggons & Served the legion for some time have gone back with their waggons. I wishes you would give me directions & assistance for the time we have to stay here ——— by all what has hindered my Cloathing to come sooner will be six weeks—before that time we can not possibly move, without discharging the men & give up the horses & cloathing.

I am with the highest respect
Sir, your mst obt Sevt.

Should it be necessary to have served the state in which we are stationed, to draw of him the same advantages that his own troops. I could say that my legion has been destroyed in the province of virginia during last Campaign, men & horses killed, others taken, three officers taken which are not exchanged yet, but are much wanted—I could to this add an uncommon instence, which is the Service of my officers of the horse in the beseiging of York—Cavallery had no occasion to serve there & those officers offered often time the sacrifice of their lives to the good example which an enterprise required."

"THE HUMBLE PETITION OF JAMES ROBINSON, RUBIN GRIFFIS AND JOHN CHAPMAN," TO GOV: HARRISON, "Humbly sheweth" 1782.

"That your unhappy petitioners Humbly prays through your bounty" Jan'y 17th
full goodness, you will Be pleased to Bestow to us a Little Longer Limitted time of Life, as we are not at this present time, Capable of Death, as we have not had no priest but twice with us—And as In Duty Bound Shall ever pray"

J. SWAN TO GOV: HARRISON. Jan'y 17th

As the oldest Captain in Baylors Regt: of Cavalry, he is entitled to the Baltimore
rank of major in the 1st Regt. When in Philadelphia he had applied to the minister of war for his commission, but was referred to the Governor of Virga. for a warrant to justifie him in making out the same agreeable to the Confederation." On his way to the Southern Army he was taken sick in Baltimore, and fearing the vacancy may be filled before his recovery, takes the liberty to mention his claim &c.

MAJOR R. CLAIBORNE TO COL: DAVIES. Jan'y 17th

"Dear Sir

I thank you for the information contained in your favor of Richmond
the 14th respecting my appointment in the 1st Regt: of Artillery—and the resolution of the house of delegates, which came enclosed.

The Baron Steuben omited to say 1*st Lieutenant*, it certainly was his intention, and what I ought to have, agreable to Colo. Harrisons certificate to him. I shall be much obliged to you now for the names of the 1st Lieutenants, as they stand arranged, that I may know my station.

I am dear sir, very respectfully,

yr: obt: servt—"

JNO. ROBERTSON TO COL: DAVIES. Jan'y 18th

Enclosing list of persons living near Bottom's Bridge who have pos- Richmond
session of estray "continental beeves" and refuse to give them up, viz—Mary Cox, John Burton, Jo. Ward, Jno. Shackleton, Jno. Hales, Jno. Dolor—Asks for authority to recover them—Requests that his "appointment as Supt. C. of Issues & Hides" on file in the War Office, be sent to him by the bearer of this—

1782. Jan'y 18th War Office

Col: Davies encloses to the Governor, the Account which Col: Hendricks of the Alex: District, gives of the Sale of the Specific tax collections to the French Agents, a matter of official complaint by the "Commissioner of Specifics" of Prince Wm. County—Unless otherwise ordered he will enclose this to the Commissioner, who may give some other information, thou' he has a "favorable opinion of the integrity of Col: Hendricks"—

He has received notice from Dr. Pope, that he thinks his appointment discontinued; with a return of all his stores &c—Desires to be informed whether Dr. Pope "is continued or not"—

Jan'y 18th Richmond

MAJ: R. CLAIBORNE TO COL: DAVIES.

"D'r Sir

For more speedy communications with the Quarter Master General—the advantages of being on the line from Philadelphia to the Southern Army, and expedition in the settlement of my Accounts, I find it necessary to move my office to Fredericksburg—hope it will meet with your approbation—

I have the honor to be,
dr. Sir, with very sincere respect,
yr: obt. Servt"

Jan'y 18th Richmond

MAJOR CLAIBORNE TO THE GOVERNOR.

* * * * * *

He is very sorry that the executive disapprove of his moving his office to Fredericksburg; and although he is "very much disposed" to oblige the Executive, the duty he owes to his creditors, to the United States and to himself oblige him to this step. The State having withdrawn "every Kind of supply" from his department, except upon special occasions, but little business intercourse can exist between them. In addition to this, he has not a house in which to hold his office, the one now occupied by him being sold and possession demanded—The two clerks he had have left him and he finds it impossible to supply their places "in this time." By removing he will have power to remedy these and other evils. Therefore for these and other reasons heretofore assigned, and being conviced the affairs of his office can be better conducted by the change, he trusts the Executive will not only be put to no inconvenience by it, but will themselves see the propriety of the move—

DR. N. SLAUGHTER TO COL: DAVIES. 1782. Jan'y 18th

When Col: Dabneys troops arrived at that place, the Small pox "raged not only in Town, but in all the neighbouring country—Some of them took it and died, and he was applied to, in the absence of their surgeon, to innoculate them. This he did, at great inconvenience to the Country people who needed his services for the same purpose. He hopes the State will pay his account £100.16s.—He is not so unreasonable as to expect instant payment, but only wants some official recognition of his claim. Concludes "did I not know that men of discernment, of steadiness & of integrity were much wanted in the management of our, unweildy political machine, I should, as once before, intreat you to return and follow your profession, which would yield you in ye course of a few years an independent fortune. this is paying you no compliment, for its impossible to do Justice to the ignorance of our Lawyers or Magistrates." Portsmouth

---

MAJOR CLAIBORNE TO THE GOVERNOR Jan'y 18th

Informing him of an arrangement entered into between himself and Major Carrington, in order to furnish forage for the three Continental Stations in Virginia, the cavalry, waggon horses &c. His Agents are to contract for corn, oats, hay and "corn fother" at the current prices, payable in six months. If payment should not be made at the expiration of that time, "four shillings specie pr: bushel is to be allowed for Corn; three shillings specie for Oats, and four pounds ten shillings pr: Ton for Hay or Corn fother"—He has extended this principle to contracts for wood, "allowing one fourth of the first price" to be added if not paid for as above—He again informs his Excellency of his determination to move his office to Fredericksburg and gives the reasons therefor. Richmond

---

MAJ: RO: FORSYTH, TO GOV: HARRISON, Jan'y 19th

In regard to the amount of Rum and Salt furnished by this State for the Southern Army, and enclosing an "Extract from Genl: Green's Orders to Capt: Ragsdale" just communicated to him, as follows: Richmond

CAMP AT ROUND O, DEC. 19TH 1781.

"You will also apply to the Governor to have 2,000 Head of Cattle put up to stall feed, without loss of time, as cattle here will soon be unfit for use, and besides which they begin to be exceeding difficult to be got—Should the Cattle be generally small, I would wish not less than 3,000 head he put up—You will also represent our deplorable situation

1782. Jan'y 19th with respect to Salt & Rum, and the great necessity of giving further aid to the business of transportation—We have not five bushels of Salt, nor a drop of Rum in Camp or within a hundred miles of us.

These Articles may be forwarded to Georgetown from Chesapeake in swift sailing small craft. It would be infinitely the Cheapest, least difficult, and by far the most expeditious mode of forwarding supplies; nor do I think the vessells, if they keep close in shore, will run any great risque. This business should be mentioned to Major Forsyth, if he is in Virginia, as well as to the Governor of the state—you know our necessities, and you will press our wants."

Jan'y 19th War Office

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Sir

In obedience to your Excellency's directions, I have the honor to enclose to you, a return of the persons employed in the different departments expressed in the order of Council of yesterday. The whole of the Deputy Commissioners in the State are now out of office, in consequence of the expiration of the law. There was one in each County, except two or three beyond the mountains. There were no Commissioners of the provision law last year, except in some of the Counties where there was no Deputy Commissioners Appointed, and in them the Commissioners of the provision law for the year So undertook to act. I have not yet obtained any return from Dr. Pope, but I believe he has no more than one shop-keeper and three attendants a nurses at the hospital. The department of military stores is certainly too large for the present circumstances of the State. I have therefore mentioned it to Capt: Pryor, who tells me the collection of the Arms has made it necessary hitherto, but that in future, a very considerable reduction may be made unless another invasion should take place—

I beg leave to enclose to your Excellency a resolution of Congress of an old date, lately sent me from General Green. I find it entirely contrary to the Continental regulations to furnish their troops with Cloathing; but as I have never been able to get the sight of their Journals for more than a year past, I had it not in my power, to know what was right or wrong. I hope however the distress of our Soldiers will be a justification for our issues—

I have the honor to be
your Excellency's most obt hbl Servt."

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782.

Jan'y 19th War Office

Desiring to know whether he shall send orders by Capt. Armstead now on his way to Winchester, for the State Cavalry at that place to repair to Portsmouth, leaving a sufficient number to guard the prisoners—Capt: Armstead reports great want of Saddles among them—He recommends the equipments now at Fredericksburg, intended for Spotswood's Legion, be appropriated to the use of the Cavalry, at Winchester—

COLO: ARMAND TO GOVERNOR HARRISON. Jan'y 19th

"Sir

Your letter of the 12th present was handed to me this day—nothing can surprise me more than the complaints mentioned in it of my laying the inhabitants under the oppression of the impressments of their waggons & forrage. I can not qualify this rapport made to you by other words than imposition & untruth—as I am sensible the governor & senat of Virginia does not fix their Ideas, Judgements of things & determinations upon insignificant proofs, which are endeavoured to be given by way of complaints. I am anxious to preserve their esteem & therefore request them to take all the measures that can openly & publickly explain my conduct, which means of proceeding I dare say your Excellency is sensible of, are proper to me to insist upon. I submit voluntarily to the determinations of any persons which the executive shall please to send here & apprise themselves with the particulars of my conduct—even of those who brought the complaints against me, provided an honest man is sent along with them—I would wish & give my utmost consent to be trayed on my impressing waggons & forrage, by the inhabitants of this neighborhood, which if oppression on those heads has taken place in my conduct, must as the nearest at hand have sufferd the most under it—I do not wishe to have a single witness in my side, what I ask for is all the witness that can be found against me. Charlottesville

I can not help answering the assertion contained in your letter—*that your country contend in vain with her enemy, if she suffer those who are to be her friends to treat her with the same inhumanity that the former would do*—& my answer to it is contained in those few words—which is the american boon, or any other that has made greater sacrifices to the liberty of america & given her more proof of friendship than Colonel Armand—the answer to this will be the answer to the assertion—I had the honour to wraite to your excellency the day before yesterday & gave you an account of the present situation of the legion, that corps cannot move from here unless he is disbanded—the men & horses cannot subsist without they are provided with rations by the country. this part affoard a plainty of grain & forrage—the means to get it are not in my power & I am entirely ready to leave the whole at your disposal & to retire myself. Capt:

1782. Jan'y 19th

Rice, bearer of this will inform your excellency more at large of the means he could have to supply that corps should he be supported by the help of the executive. I do not mean by this, thier orders to impress, or their calling back their act against impressing which I dare say is very proper & agreeable to the times—but by permitting some exchange of flour which is far of this place against flour which some of the inhabitants around here would deliver to the legion on those terms.

I am sorry Capt: Sharp has not keapt his temper in the bounds of his respect for the Council & your Excellency dictated to him. he is born in this country & a man of a reputable conduct & bearing before the enemy. I have reprimanded him & as your complaints of him make me entirely conscious of the great impropriety of his conduct, I beg leave to refer wholy to you to dictate the mode of separation which his offence & true repentance of it will suggest to your excellency, until your commands on that head that officer will remain at Charlottesville, which place he was to quit to morrow, to go recruiting.

I am obliged by the confidence you are pleased to have in my way of thinking & I shall be always happy to maintain your esteem by my way of acting. Col: Carrington had wrote to me that previous to his going to the north, he would take some measures with the executive for supplying the legion & that he would wraite to me accordingly. I have not received any letter since, but as he could not act without the executive, I continue to rely on what this last will do for the legion.

I have the honour to be with respect,
your Excellency's
Sir, the most obt. hble Servant"

Jan'y 20th

W. Armstead to the Executive.

Richmond

Pressing his claim for "two hhds: of rum lent the State in January last," and adding "When it is considered that this rum was not intended for sale but for the private use of two or three persons in the Service of the State, who from their public employments were precluded from all kind of trade; that the Law which at that time authorized the seizure of Spirits for the Army, provides that even from those who had that Article for sale, not more than one half of their Stock should be taken. I flatter myself that my claim will appear perfectly reasonable &c."

Jan'y 20th
Richmond

Application to; and refusal of Col: Davies to issue Orders to military Officers to furnish Soldiers to arrest a prisoner, escaped from the Civil Authorities, unless required to do so by the Executive—The Governor gives authority therefor—

DR. J. MONRO TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

"Dear Colo. Jan'y 20th

* * * * * * Williamsburg

"My situation is rendered disagreeable by the improper direction of public Affairs: nothing to be done & hardly provision enough to keep the Hospt from starving—Procuring wood for 60 or 70 sick proves so difficult, that they are often without.

I should be happy to hear the determinations of our Assembly, news I Suppose need hardly be related, as you are undoubtedly at the founting head—I am Dr Collo with respect & well founded Esteem

your friend & Hble Servt."

WM. RONALD TO GOV. HARRISON. Jan'y 20th

"Sir

Col: Febiger who commands at Cumberland Old Ch: House informs me the troops at that station suffer very much from want of provisions, they have not had any kind of meat for about fourteen days, and very little expectations of procuring any. in this Situation, Col: Febiger has sollicited several of the inhabitants to contribute to their temporary relief, and has requested their influence in procuring a proper supply—for this reason I take the liberty of addressing your excellency on the subject, making you a tender of any services it may be in my power to render the troops—I cannot command ready money, but if my private Credit can be of service in procuring an immediate supply I shall not scruple to pledge it for a moderate sum, provided I have your Excellency's approbation, and you will be pleased to direct the officers of Government to take such steps as the Law will warrant to indemnify the Inhabitants who may exert themselves on this occasion. Powhatan Co.

The Court of Powhatan have appointed Commissioners to collect the tax of 2 lbs Bacon pr: poll. many of the people seem disposed to pay it immediately, and are willing to pay three pounds of Salted pork in lieu of two pounds of Bacon—The Commissioners only wait your Excellency's orders for the application of this meat, which I presume you will direct to be delivered to those troops—

This tax on the County of Powhatan will only yield meat for Eight or Ten days"—He recommends the course adapted by Powhatan, be recommended by his Excellency to Amelia, Cumberland and Goochland, giving Col: Febiger authority to receive the provisions supplied by them—He has already authorized the Commissioner who usually supplies those troops, to purchase to the amount of "one hundred pounds" on his own private credit, payable in six months—This however will not go very far, as the "pork season is now over" and the "cattle not fit for Slaughter." But if a much larger amount can be made up, considerable purchases may be made in the lower Counties on the credit of the

1782. Jan'y 20th people. Recommends that a person be appointed to make such purchases, the money thus expended to be regarded as lent to the Treasury of the State, and the receipts given by him receivable by the sheriffs for taxes from the holders. In this way, he thinks "many of the principal people" will pledge their private credit to procure provisions for the troops, but adds, "from the people at large I fear no advances can be immediately expected, as they are a good deal disappointed on finding that the certificates obtained for provisions formerly supplied will not pay any of their taxes, and it will require considerable time to reconcile them to that measure."

Jan'y 20th

JAMES PATILLO TO COL: DAVIES.

Cumberland Old Ct. House

Fourteen months have passed since he was under command of the Col: at Chesterfield Ct: House, since which time he has been doing severe duty in the Quarter Master and Commissary's Depts: and in the line without one shilling of pay, and not one article of clothing but one pair of shoes and one pair of Stockings—He has resigned the service entirely, not being able to find himself in Clothing, and pocket money, and must starve if he continues. Begs to know how he can obtain his "pay a deficiencys in clothing" or a certificate which will enable him to "demand it when money is to be had."

January 21st

COL. DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

War Office

He has been applied to by several of the Counties to know whether the recruiting service under the Act passed at Staunton should go on. What law has expired? and as it requires a Proclamation from the Executive to resume the draft, it is contended that no authority exists to do this, until such proclamation be issued—Chesterfield County among others, on this account refuses to furnish any men. Being at a loss on this Subject, and not having a copy of the Acts of Assembly, he requests instructions—Calls attention of the Governor to the fact, that "a considerable portion of our infantry engaged for the war" are now at Fort Pitt, and adds "For those men the State gets little Credit, and the attention of every body that wishes to know the force Virginia keeps in the field is turned, not to Fort Pitt, but to General Green's Army—They see nothing of these men on his Returns, and of course the State appears, in a more difficult point of view than she ought to, and exposed to an additional load of obloquy. I have been told that there are at least 120 men there of the Virginia Line enlisted for the war, most of the officers are desirous to leave that Post and to join the rest of the line, but the Colonel lives there, and would probably be much averse to leaving it."

Encloses a resolution of Congress, by which it appears that Genl: Irwin of Pensyva: has authority to reorganize the troops at Fort Pitt, and as Col: Broadhead of the Pensylvania Rgt. there, is the senior officer to the Virginia Colonel, it may be that the whole of the Virginians have been incorporated with the Batallion with the Pensylvanians under Broadhead. In as much as he has never giving instructions that the Militia of the Counties in Virginia adjacent to that Post, should be under the orders of Genl: Irwin, not having authority from the Executive to do so, he shall await their action in the matter. 1782. January 21st

---

"This day came before me, St. George Tucker Esqr, & took the Oath of Fidelity, as also the Oath of a Privy Councillor, agreeable to an Act prescribing the Oath of Fidelity & the Oaths of certain Public Officers. Given under my Hand this 22d Day of January 1782." January 22d Henrico Co.

CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL: DAVIES. January 22d

He has delivered to Col: Febiger's paymaster "400 pr: Shoes & 53 Shirts & hatts"—the only articles he had of those ordered. Has neither over-alls or cloth from which to make them. Hopes soon to have Russia sheeting out of which to make some; but as nearly all his tailors are about to leave him, for want of the Specie to pay them, he cannot promise much work in the future. Thinks it would be proper to order the Soldiers at Cumberland Old Ct: House who are good tailors to report to him; more good to be done by this step, as he could then have shirts made for the army. The few tailors he has are at work for Col: Armand; but should rather be employed making over-alls & vests for the Virginia Line. He is determined not to allow his Shoe-makers to make Boots &c for his Legion. Returns thanks for his efforts to procure him his pay, and adds "I wish I may be D——d if I have had one Shilling my own property for near Two Months, & what is nearly as bad I am almost naked for want of Cloaths"—Begs to be allowed to draw from Mr. Dyer Some "thin French Cloth in the State," not fit for the Soldiers; for which he will pay Mr. Ross in Tobacco. Recommends that "buttons be put to the Clothing he may send to Richmond, as much complaint arises because it is not done. Albemarle Barracks

---

DOCT: NATH: POPE TO COL: DAVIES. January 22d

"Sir

It is with no small regret that I find myself (after being a Slave to the Public from almost the Commencement of the war to the present hour, at the risque of every thing that was dear and valuable to me Richmond

1782. from my expectations in England by taking an active part in the Cause
January 22d of America; at last obliged to decline accepting the appointment you offered me yesterday, as Surgeon and Apothecary at this place, with a Salary of Twenty Shillings pr: Day, which office I formerly held. This Sir, I am constrained to do, from the many and heavy losses I have suffered already by serving them, and not receiving a single shilling, for my last six months expensive services renders it out of my power to continue longer without being totally ruined.

I have not a single ounce of provision laid in for the support of my Family for the ensuing Year, nor is it in my power to purchase any; consequently I can no longer support my Family together. So far from engaging in the Service of the Public again, my whole time and thoughts are employed in collecting the Scattered and tattered remains of the little all I have left, before it be too late, in order to dispose of, to save myself and those dependent on me from starving; reasons sufficient I flatter myself for declining the appointment, you will therefore as speedily as possible appoint another to act in my stead, as the sick are suffering for want of proper attendance and necessarys.

I am with Sincere Esteem & Regard
your most obt Servant."

January 22d — JNO. PIERCE TO JACQUELIN AMBLER ESQR.

Richmond — It having been reported to him that only twenty five Counties have "furnished the waggons required of them by law," he has examined the lists, and finds that Halifax is not credited with hers, furnished to Mr. McCraw Q. Master at Peytonsburg, and appraised at £19178—charged to the Continent. He knows of no other, Mr. Brown being Commissioner at the time the wagons ought to have been furnished ——

January 22d — LIEUT: NATH'L RICE TO ———, enclosing list of six months men.

Prince Edward Ct. House — He knows not how the Post is to be maintained, unless steps are taken to supply provisions.

January 22d — Col: Davies informs the Executive of Dr. Pope's refusal to accept the
War Office appointment "as Surgeon and Apothecary"—He therefore, in view of the wants of the sick, and the Doctor's desire that the stores and medicines should be taken from under his custody, urges the immediate appointment of his successor. Perhaps some of the Medical Gentlemen of the town, "will undertake this business" at the rate of "twenty shillings a day, without forage or rations," which will save expence to the State. Dr. Pope's anxiety to be releived is his excuse for taking the liberty of urging attention to this matter—

W. A——— TO MR. A. B. 1782.

January 22d "Concord" Gloster Co.

In regard to the horses furnished the French Troops during the operations at York Town, and enclosing, authograph receipts for them from Genl: D'Alteiar of the Artillery, Major Moreau of the Engineers, and the Duke de Choisy—concluding "It was Genl: Weedon's Orders, whenever the French Troops apply'd for anything, that they should be supply'd (he was, as well as myself) perplexed almost out of his life—The French had the picking of the horses—I should therefore suppose that they should be charged with the best."

Col: Davies informs the Executive in reply, that "there is no particular allowance made for the Commissary Genl: of Military Stores. He was formerly paid at the rate of Seventy dollars a month, with one ration and forage; and was allowed an assistant at fifty dolls: a month and a ration a day—an assistant can now be gotten upon cheaper terms, "than during the continuance of the paper money." January 23d War Office

---

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. January 23d

Enclosing a letter from Col: Simmonds of Charleston So: Carolina, urging the settlement of his claim against the state, for supplies furnished the prisoners of War of the Virginia Line at that place—Col: Davies testifies to the "very liberal and humane treatment" of those prisoners by Col: Simmonds, according to the reports of all the officers who were confined there. The articles &c. were supplied in bulk to the Order of Genl: Scott of Va., and afterwards to Col: Nevill who succeeded Scott in Command of the Virginia troops at Charleston. As these gentlemen are now collecting the necessary vouchers, which will consume much time, and as Col: Simmonds is incurring great expence, having to pay Five guineas a day for the vessel he came in, and has learned that his estate in Charleston is attached, he recommends a settlement with him, through Mr. Ross the Commercial Agent, by accepting his accounts as being correct, he giving proper Bond for future reimbursement to the State in case of errors being found, when the vouchers shall have been produced. War Office

1782. WM. REYNOLDS TO GOV: HARRISON.

January 23d "Sir

York The day before our Court Day I rece'd a Commission for a sheriff for this County. I had previous to the rec't of the Commission directed the Clerk to write to the magistrates to desire their attendance, four of which with the gentleman who was to qualifie as sheriff did attend. It was their opinion that we could not set, to do business in any other House but the Court house, which at present is used by the French as an Hospital. the variety of disorders therein, and the disagreeable smell of the House deter'd the Gentlemen from going in. I thought it proper to acquaint yr: Excellency, as perhaps by an application from you the House may be given up—the necessity for a Sheriff and Court in this County was perhaps never greater than at present, the situation of the inhabitants of this Town is peculearly hard. If the French army are to stay any time, we hope Barracks will be built to the chimneys of the former.

There is I suppose upwards of a hundred negroes in this Town & York, they are really a great nuisance—I wish something could be done with them. it would be useless for me to have them taken up, as we have no prison to confine them in, nor no guard to escort them elsewhere.

I am with great respect
yr: Excellency's mo: obt. Servant—

January 23d MAJ: R. CLAIBORNE TO GOV: HARRISON.

Richmond Mr. Jameson has just informed him of his Excellency's great objection to the removal of his office to Fredericksburg—This induces him to refer to the matter once more, to prove that the measure is rendered absolutely necessary for the reasons heretofore given. But he assures his Excellency, that if he will enable him to remedy the evils now in the way of the discharge of the duties of his Office, he will cheerfully remain at the Seat of Government; in as much as the proposed move is of necessity, and not of his choice.

January 23d COL: CHRIST: FEBIGER TO COL: DAVIES.

D'r Colo.

Cumberland Old Ct: House I beleive I left off on the Subject of provisions. it's really a Serious one. we were twelve Days without a morsel of meat of any Kind. from Amelia I procured as much as lasted me till some came up from Richmond. that from Amelia was so poor and bad that the men refus'd to receive it, and on confining some of them, about 150 rose in arms to rescue them. But by the Vigilance of the Officers they were

dispers'ed. But when the Beef, or rather Carrion, that came from Rich- 1782.
mond is to be issued, there will be a greater cause of Complaint. it will January 22d
be to morrow. I shall attend the issue myself—Although I assure you from the stench of the meat it's dangerous to be near it.

The Resolves of council is very good. But unless it is communicated to the Commissioners of Countys from your Authority, I fear it will have but little Effect. I have wrote Major Forsyth. he has no Resource in the world but the Carrion from Richmond or Manchester. I am informed all the Troops to the Northward of us, as also the different stations, is supplied entirely by contract. was this to be the case here we would fare much better as several gentlemen would undertake to supply the Post.

Yours of the 21st by Mr. Logwood came to hand last night. I had received a Letter from Genl: Greene, of the 29th ultimo: by Capt: Ragsdell, in which he pres'd the marching of the Troops at this Station. In Consequence of which I have issued orders for the Detachment to be in Readiness to march at a moment's warning—Notwithstanding my repeated applications to the Q. Master's Department, I have yett obtained but very few Articles of those wanted. I have long since sent my Estimate. I sent my Quarter Master in person. all I received was 400 Knapsacks, I Rheam of paper, and an order on Ross' Works for one Ton of Iron. Upwards of a month ago, I obtained an order on Major Magill for some canteens. I sent the order but received none, neither have we a single order book or a sheet of paper. I also obtained an Order from Carington for Arms and Accoutrements compleat. I sent for them, but could obtain none better than those we have. however in this Article I can manage so as not to detain the Troops a moment on that account. I shall write Genl: Greene, and state matters to him. I am extreamly uneasy about his situation, and shall exert every nerve to gett the Detachment off. A Scene of Villiany has been carried on, between the Inhabitants and Soldiery, that would astonish you, although every precaution has been taken to prevent such an Intercourse—Major Finley will inform you of the particulars. I am extreamly sorry it is out of the power of Government to furnish us money, if it was ever so little, it would have a happy effect. The Officers I am in hopes can manage so as to assist each other. I would therefore propose (as the old Soldiers' year ended the whole grumble exceedingly) that £4 or 500, say 14 or 1500, which I am sure Government might borrow, should be immediately put in the hands of the Continental Paymaster, from him to Lut: Storkley or myself, and then proportion it to each non comis'd Officer and Soldier who marches with the Detachment. I beg you to make use of every means in your power to effect this purpose, and inform me of your prospects by Scott or Finley, whoever comes up first. when the money is paid an Account might be lodged with the Auditors. By these means and my marching the Troops out of the State myself, I could gett them off very well contented. As I have but a very super-

1782. January 23d

ficial knowledge of the Southern Country, and what Route at this time would be most adviseable, I will be much oblig'd to you for your opinion and advice, that I may concert measures for their supplies on their Route. I have spoke with a number of the Officers on the ill consequences it would be productive of, to dispose of their Certificates at less than their real value, and shall as you propose advise some of them to dispose of theirs for the benefit of the whole, in such manner as not to give a stab to their future Credit. I wish the next Session of Assembly may act decisively in this Matter: we must depend on you to procure from John Pierce Esqr. Paymaster Genl: in Philadelphia an Account of the Time the Different Corps has been paid off up to the last day of November 1779, as also an Account of what money the Officers respectively have drawn.

Whilst I am writeing this three of the Officers come with a paper which was found in one of their Tents. the inclos'd is a copy—I had discovered a dissatisfaction for some time. this comes close, and deserves the utmost Attention to prevent an open Rupture, which however it is said that Genl: W———yn has pronounced at Genl: Greene's Quarters, as provision is very bad at present and the men might attempt something to morrow. I have with the Advise of my principal Officers concluded to lett alone an enquiry for the Author of the Scrawl 'till things grow better or worse. when I mentioned 4 or ——— I had made no calculation which I have since done, and find that one single month's Pay for the non commissioned officers and privates would amount to 4856⅔ Dollars, or £1457—that sum I should conceive might easy be gott—

Mr. Logwood informed me that you seemd uneasy about my not haveing wrote lately. one Reason was my not receiving yours sooner than the 20th. * * * * *

* A report is just prevailing of General Greene's having met with a total Defeat, and himself Kill'd. hope there is no Foundation for it though from his Situation I fear the worst—Mr. Febiger is at my elbow and joins in our best compliments to you, and I am, D'r Colo. as ever,

Your Sincere Friend & ever humble
Servt:

P. S.—I observe in a paper of the 19th that Government are going to contract for some Post. why could not this also be included. I never Knew Point of Fork was one. Carter's Ferry is of no use to us God Knows——Pray Send me all the late Acts of Assembly—

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATES TO THE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE. 1782.

Jan'y 24th

"Sir

We have taken into consideration the communication which you Philadelphia
were pleased to make to us this afternoon, of that part of his Excellency's Count de Vergennes late Letter which relates to the mode of forwarding the supplies furnished by his Court to the State of Virginia—Being sensible of the difficulties under which the country labours from the want of Military Stores, we cannot do otherwise than recommend that those which our generous Ally has directed for the use of Virginia should be forwarded in French Bottoms without delay. We are confident that every measure tending to the secure transportation of these Stores will be adopted, and particularly that they will be sent under a convoy of a convenient force, if it be practicable.

We shall inform the Governor of Virginia of the Steps which we have now taken, and doubt not that they will prove acceptable.

Altho' Mr. Harrison, who negociated these supplies with you, mentions in his Letter of the 29th of May last, the propriety of sending them to the Delaware, yet we beg leave to refer you to his preceding Letter of the 17th Feb'y, in which he observes, "that it would add greatly to the obligation if the Stores could be transported in a Frigate to York Town in Virginia." The latter Letter having been written at a season when our posts were infested by British vessels. We conceive that the former suggests for our present circumstances, the most convenient & advantageous plan. But should the position of the enemy make it unsafe to enter Chesapeake Bay, we are convinced that due precaution will be taken."

In reply to a letter from the Count de Vergennes in France, dated Oct: 8th 1781 to the Chevalier de la Luzerne at Philadelphia, informing him that the "Articles to be furnished to the State of Virginia" would soon be ready for delivery, and enquiring whether they should be sent in vessels despatched for that purpose, or be transported in French vessels, the Genl: Assembly of Va upon this being communicated to them, through their Committee, resolved that the Governor be desired to inform the Chev: de la Luzerne French minister at Philadelphia, that they preferred these goods should be "transmitted in ships of France "as suggested by the Count de Vergennes, in his letter of the 8th Oct: 1781.

COL: DAVIES TO GOV: HARRISON. Jan'y 24th

Expresses regret to find that this Council are still averse to his mov- Richmond
ing his office to Fredericksburg. To show that he is not influenced by motives other than the desire to promote the public interest, he begs

1782. leave to wait upon his Excellency at any hour he may designate, in
Jan'y 24th order to explain more fully this matter.

As soon as he was informed that "two horsemen would be stationed as Express-riders" at Bowling Green, he gave orders to the A. D. Quarter M. at Fredericksburg to have them supplied with forage &c—

Jan'y 25th STEPHEN SOUTHALL, LT: OF ARTILLERY TO COL: DAVIES.

Cumberland Old Ct. House By the late Resolution of the Genl: Assembly, Continental officers can draw a year's pay in Certificates: he therefore begs his assistance, in procuring one for him, as he will soon have to march Southward and is without money or credit to pay his necessary expenses.

Jan'y 25th COL: GUS: B. WALLACE TO COL: DAVIES.

Fredericksburg Recommending to his favorable notice "Francis Combs, a soldier of the 10th Va. Regt." who went with him to Charleston, and was unfortunate enough to lose his hand—He desires to know what provision is made for Invalids, as he is inlisted for the war.

Jan'y 28th Auditor's Office B. Stark and H. Randolph, Auditors, certify to the impossibility of complying with the requirements of the Executive, "respecting the expenditures on the western waters," unless a competent clerk can be employed to investigate the accounts, which are so "complex and intricate" that an accurate statement is almost impracticable—

February 1st COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

War Office Representing in urgent terms the necessities of Mr. Anderson, the superintendent of the public shops, who cannot longer continue in the Service of the State unless supplied with funds for his own personal releif; and whose workmen are idle for want of material—He is fully aware of "the embarassment of Gov'rnment," but his duty requires he should make this representation.

MAJOR J. POULSON, COM'D'G E. SHORE OF VA. TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

February 1st

Pungoteague Accomack.

He has made no report since his arrival on that shore, because thiere were no arms or anything else to equip the men drafted by Accomac and Northampton Co's. There are thirty or forty substitutes in Accomac, furnished when the draft was opposed in that County, and a few deserters. As soon as he got over, he notified the County Lieutenants, and there was no delay in their action. The men are coming in and he sends Capt. Parker for Arms and clothing for them. The men who opposed the draft all expect to furnish substitutes, for the war. Northampton Co., who first set the example, "held a Court and Condemned the men" but have never had instructions how to dispose of them. It will be a great hardship "to pass over" these offenders and punish others. But he hopes none of them will be dealt with, and wishes instructions on the subject. He sends Capt: Parker with the hope, that he may be enabled to equip the men in a Soldier like manner, and get a vessel to bring them over.

The troops have been supplied by the "class beef of the County" but that is now exhausted—Northampton has sent none, because it was by order, carried on board the French Fleet. Concludes, "The People here are much suprised at the return of Mr. Lion, as he has taken the Pulpit again, without Satisfying the Publick, by whos Authority he came here."

ED: RANDOLPH, "in behalf of the Virginia Delegation," TO GOV: HARRISON. February 1st

"Sir

The post of the present week having failed to arrive in this city on its usual day (Tuesday) and our letters not coming to hand until this morning (Friday) we can answer your Excellency's favor of the 17th instant, only by acknowledging the receipt of it. Philadelphia

We have the hon'r Sir,
to be with great respect
yr: Excellencys mo: ob: Servts."

COL: GEORGE MATHEWS TO COL: DAVIES. February 1st

His letter of the 19th January, also one from Genl: Greene of the 27th December last, are just received—It gives him great pain that he cannot comply immediately with Genl: Greene's orders,—Since he left Chesterfield last spring he has been "with care and rigid economy endavering to presarve from rail want a wife and Eight helplis children" left in easy circumstances when he went into the service. Last summer he was attacked "with the appearence of a fistilo which have sence termi- Augusta Co. "Markit Hill"

1782. nated in inward bleeding," by which his health is seriously impaired—
February 1st This and the desire to recuperate his fortunes had depressed him exceedingly, and he was at the point of retiring to some new country when his letter arrived, "and nothing but the partiallity I have for this character of a soldier could have recalled me from this intended happy retreat. He has written to Genl: Greene to expect him in April next if his health will permit; in the mean time Col: Posey whose ability will amply repay his absence and be agreeable to Genl: Greene, will march with the Troops. Concludes, "nothing but a desire to Justify my self to a man I esteem my rail friend for not marching immediately, could have drawn from me so teadious relation of family afears which I know will give you pein."

February 1st — N. B. Burwell Co. Lieut., to Col. Davies.

James City Co. — He has not been able to make the returns required by his letter of the 25th Sept: 1781, on account of the confused State of affairs in that County and his long absence from home. He regrets to find upon investigation, that "most all our recruits have absconded; owing in a great measure to the following circumstance "our draft took place on Tuesday the 17th of April last, & on Friday in the same week Gen'ls Philips & Arnold entered Williamsburg & York & carried off with them some of the recruits & others of them through choice joined the British." The cloathing required have been delivered—A "strict enquiry shall be made after the recruits that have absconded."

February 2d — Maj: R. Claiborne* to Col: Davies.

Fredericksburg — Requesting him to procure and send to him his Commission "properly filled up." He thinks he "cannot be far from a Captain Lieutenancy."

February 2d — Col: Davies to the Governor—

War Office — Drawing attention to the condition of the "Public Works at Warwick." Little or nothing is done there at present, and yet there are "ten hands kept there" belonging to the State, who could be hired out to advantage, most of them are Rope-Makers, but as the Public rope-walk is burnt, the proprietors of the private rope-walks near Richmond are very anxious to hire these negroes and will give high wages for them. Capt: Young informs him also, there are several houses in town, belonging to the Public, either unoccupied or used by persons who have no right to them. They might be rented out to advantage—Desires instructions on these two subjects.

* His rank as Major, was in the Continental Q. M. Department; but was an officer also in the Artillery of the Va. Line.

"To His Excellency Governor Benjamin Harrison, and the Council of the State of Virginia, &c. &c—" 1782.

Memorial in behalf of the Sick of the British Prisoners— February 2d

Humbly Sheweth,

That your memorialist Doctr. Robert Smyth, Surgeon & Director of British Hospitals in Virginia, having received intelligence that some medicines, sometime since forwarded from Gloucester, for the use of the British Prisoners in Cantonments, have been lost, the want of which throws them into great Distress—Your memorialist having been asked for a fresh supply to be forward, hopes your Excellency and Council will Order such conveyance for the medicines for each Regiment, as you may think necessary for the relief of the British Prisoners—" —also, inclosing copy of letter from John Story, acting purveyor at Gloucester to Dr. Rob't Smyth &c—as follows— Gloucester

"Sir

Notwithstanding repeated & pressing Applications have been made to the American Commissaries for a regular supply of Provisions for the Sick in the British Hospital at this Place, yet it has produced nothing but promises—

For the last month they have not furnished us with any thing, and I have reason to believe it will be a long time, before our necessities are attended to unless a proper representation is made—We have Subsisted by Purchase, but as there is a great difficulty in procuring money, a few days more will exhaust our Resourses, I have informed you of these circumstances that your superior Judgement might point out what is necessary—

I have the honor to be
your humble Servant."

Jno. Robertson, Sup: Com: Issues, State of Va. to the Governor. February 3d

Enclosing "General Return" of all Provisions received by him and his Assistants from this State "for Continental use, in the last year" excepting those rec'd at the different Ports by the ass: Deputy Q. master, who make their returns to Maj: Fosyth.—A copy of those latter shall be gotten, when a full return can be forwarded to his Excellency. Begs to be advised how he is to procure "a necessary supply of wood and forage from the continent." It is impossible he can continue his Office in Richmond, unless he can get "something to live upon."—He has not drawn a stick of wood or "one grain of Forage" since he left York the 17th December last, but pays ready money for both. He does not wish to leave the place, without the permission of the Executive, but it Richmond

1782. is impossible to remain as he is. There is plenty of grain belonging to
February 3d the "specific tax" spoiling, and yet those entitled to it, cannot get it. Concludes "I hope you will pardon my presumption in troubling you with this affair, as it don't in the least concern you, but the former Repeated testimonies of your friendship always induces me to apply to you when in distress.

February 4th Col: Davies informs the Governor of the irregular conduct of the
War Office people in taking up and slaughtering cattle belonging to the Government. This has been done of late in Goochland Co. Desires instructions in regard to recovering those still in their possession.

February 4th MAJOR R. CLAIBORNE TO THE GOVERNOR.

Fredericks- Giving as a reason why the two Cavalry-men detailed to act as
burg Express riders at Bowling Green would not remain there, that the Quarter master, Capt: R. Young, reports, that the County "Commissioners having ceased to act, he has "neither money or Credit to purchase" the people refusing to receive "certificates" for anything.

February 5th M. CLARKSON ASST: SEC: OF WAR TO COL: DAVIES.

War Office Major Genl: Lincoln has gone to Massachusetts. The Southern Army,
Philadelphia so long suffering for want of clothing will soon be supplied. The Clothier General, being about to send fo'ward one thousand additional comple Suits: Congress has ordered the Commissioners, appointed to settle the accounts of the U. States with the States, to credit each of them with the amounts of clothing furnished by them respectively to troops of the several Lines.

February 5th RICHARD GRAHAM TO COL: DAVIES.

"Sir

Dumfries Your favor of the 18th ult: covering an extract of a Letter from Col: Hendricks, came to hand a few days ago—

When the French Troops came to the Southward, I was in Philadelphia, & before I got home, part of them had passed this place. I was informed that Mr. Conn was furnishing the whole of them with our Specific Tax Corn, drawing from them cash at 10. S. pr: Bl: And that he was supplying them also with Hay, that had been impressed from the Gentlemen in the neighborhood for the use of the Continental Army. I stept over to Mr. McDaniel's where Mr. Conn Lodged to tell him that he ought in my opinion to return the money rec'd for the Corn, into the Treasury & that the people who he rec'd the Hay from

ought to have the money arising from it, but he was gone to Alexandria, & tho' he was from time to time in Town for ab't two or three weeks after this, I did not see him. I did not know his person, but in the meantime Mr. McDaniel had told me he was taking up the cash he rec'd from time to time, to Col: Hendricks. 1782. February 5th

I made no doubt but the Col: had particular directions regarding the disbursement of the money, and therefore gave myself no further trouble about the matter. Only when I made the return of our Specific Tax, I thought it necessary to note that a quantity of the Corn had been delivered to the French. Since the receipt of your Letter, I have made particular enquiry into the matter, and notwithstanding Mr. Conn's return of only Three Ton of Hay & nineteen bushells of Corn, he has, from the best information I can obtain, furnished the French Troops & rec'd the money for upwards of Twenty Ton of Hay & eight hundred or a thousand bushells of Corn, for which I cannot find that he ever replaced one pound of Hay or a single bushell of Corn at this post. Mr. McDaniel tells me that Conn set out three different times from his House, with large sums of money, which he told him he was taking up to Col: Hendricks—And that he has seen him receive at one time upwards of one hundred Guineas from the French, & he was receiving almost every day for three or four weeks.

One Gentleman, Mr. Gwadkins, had Twelve Ton of Hay taken from him and Sold to the French. Conn rec'd the money in the presence of Mr. Gwadkins, but would not pay him one Shilling of it—Every Drove of French beeves was fed here with Corn & hay or both. The American Beeves were furnished with neither. A Court of Enquiry may bring all these matters to light. Conn has certainly inposed upon Col: Hendricks most grosly—but I think the Col: is mistaken in some of his observations. "That if the grain was replaced, there could be no harm done & that if the peoples' goods were once taken from them & got into the Agent's hands, as they never could go back to them, it could make no difference who consumed them"—in the first case as the corn was sold at 10. S. pr: Bl: to the French & could be spared, the money ought to have been sent to the Treasury—because if more corn had been wanted at this post, it could be laid in again at a dollar pr: Bl. Mr Conn could have no right to make 60 pr Ct: by trading with the Country's property. in the Second, The people conceived, and indeed knew, that one third or one fourth of the Hay impressed for this Post would have served the Continental Troops. & that they could have sold the remaining two thirds or three fourths to the French. themselves for cash, therefore the People have no doubt just cause of complaint.

I have the honor to be with the greatest regard,
Dear Sir,
your most obedt Sevnt."

1782. JNO: PIERCE TO COL: DAVIES.

February 6th
Chatham
James City County

In reply to his, requesting information in regard to the Counties that have failed to furnish "the district Beeves"—As they were to have been delivered when Mr. Browne was in office, he knows little about the matter except that his own County had supplied some—New Kent and Charles City had given "not a single beef"—Indeed so few counties have furnished their full quota, that were they collected, Genl: Green's Army might be fed for some months. It gives him great concern that Genl: Green is in such need of provisions, and alltho' he considers himself out of office, and if the condition of his family will allow it, he will be in Richmond by the 15th Feb'y and will perform any service required of him. Concludes "My family are now under innoculation for the Small pox, which has spread entirely over the neighborhood, & but few recover who take it in the natural way."

February 6th GOV: ALEX: MARTIN OF N. CAROLINA TO GOVERNOR HARRISON OF VA.

Guilford

Enclosing his Proclamation, making provision for the arrest of certain plunderers who had been carrying off the negroes and other property of Citizens of N. Carolina, into Virginia and other States, and selling them. Ordering the Commissioners of Confiscated Estates to use their endeavors in seizing all such stolen property, to be held until the proper owners shall be found &c.

February 7th CHAS: RUSSELL D. Q. MASTER TO GOV: HARRISON.

Manchester

The Continental horses are starving; they have been supported for the last ten days on what forage he "could purchase for two old Continental waggons sold for that article." The only mode of supplying them, will be by collecting the grain, the inhabitants of the adjacent counties have to pay "for each poll."

By a letter recd: from Mr. Ronald of Powhatan, he finds there will be no chance of collecting anything in that part of the Country, in as much as the wants of five or six hundred Starving men at Cumberland old Ct. House, have consumed all the people can spare. Mr. Ronald recommends however, that the Law of the last Session of the Assembly "laying a tax of half a Bushel of Wheat or one Bushel of Corn pr: poll" passed at the urgent request of Colo. Carrington, may yield a large quantity of forage, should the Gov: & Council issue an order for its immediate execution, especially as it was the intention of the Legislature, by this act, to supply the Quarter master's Department. He therefore recommends this step; but if this plan should fail, Mr. Ronald

will appeal to the people of his county, and adds "Should there be at any time waggons going to the Southern Army thro' this County which cannot be supplied in any other manner, I shall not hesitate to pledge my private Credit to prevent the Armys' Suffering. 1782. February 7th

---

CAPT: EDMUND READ, V. L. DRAGOONS TO GOV: HARRISON. February 7th

In accordance with the Orders of november last, he, as soon as the men had recovered from the Small pox at Winchester, had marched the Corps to this place, where he arrived two days before. He found no supplies of any sort for the men or horses laid up, and but for the aid of "some of the principal gentlemen" in the county they should have starved. Begs that orders be given to the Commissioners of the Counties, as soon as they are appointed, to collect the grain. Unless this is done or some other aid given, his men must be disbanded. Their "extreme nakedness and want of accoutrements" make it impossible for them to take the field if called upon. He again appeals to his Excellency for aid, being "without one Shilling to purchis necessarys for the Coar or no power to Impress"—also enclosed, a letter from Capt: Read to Col Davies, repeating the substance of the above, but adding "I'm inf'd there is some Bugel Horns, stored with the Q. M. taken at York. we are much in want of them for the use of the Coar, please give an order for them to the Dragoon &c." Bedford Co. New London

---

COL: CHRISTIAN FEBIGER TO GOV: HARRISON. February 7th

"Sir

being well convinc'd that in the present distracted state of our public Affairs, your Excellency's whole Attention must be taken up in publick Business, has induced me hitherto to make my several Applications to Government through the Commissioner of War, and have to return my Thanks to your Excellency for your attention to the Distresses of the troops. As soon as a few stores which Col: Posey has procured in Richmond arrive here, the Detachment now here will march to join General Greene."

He is requested by the Officers at the Station, or of the Line, to ask his Excellency to appoint some one to proceed to Philadelphia to procure "Copys of the different Pay, and other Accounts of the Officers," it being impossible for them to make a final settlement with the Auditors, as required by Act of the last Assembly, without them.

For want of money and other reasons, they cannot procure them themselves. Some Officer of the Line would be the proper person, and he recommends therefore Capt: Mayo Carrington of the 5th Va. Rgt: now a prisoner on parole as a fit person, unless it be inconsistent with his duty. As soon as the Detachment has marched, he will foward a full return of its strength &c.

1782. DUDLEY DIGGES TO GOV: HARRISON.

February 8th
King's Mill — Enclosing an autograph letter of the Count de Rochambeau, and Copy of the Duke de Choisy's note in regard to the robbery of "Mary Harris a poor woman of Cloucester Co., said to have been committed by "huzzars of the Duke de Lauzuns' Legion" &c.

The articles taken embraced all her household furniture including feather beds, rug, cotton, wool. Dutch-oven, pewter plates, Scales, Grid-Iron, spinning wheel, Iron Pot-racks, flag chairs, Iron Hominy Pestle, candle mould, narrow AX, Hour-Glass &c &c—amounting in value, to £21. 10s. 3d. allowed by the Count de Rochambeau.

Mr. Digges has at last collected almost all the accounts from Individuals, of damages done by the French and Continental troops, and will in a few days, with the "French Intendant" enter upon their examination. The extreme ignorance of the people in regard to their losses will prevent their getting satisfaction; tho' they are better off than the holders of certificates who are put off by the French, under the false impression that his duty will require of him the settlement or payment of them.

February 8th
Richmond — James Hughes, a Refugee, confined in the Public Jail, petitions the Executive for bail, he having "got badly frost-bitten" by lying in such "an extreme cold place" &c

---

February 8th — COL: L. WOOD JNR: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Hanover Co. — In regard to the "accounts respecting the Illinois & Kentuckey." They are so confused, and intermingled with others, that the difficulty of stating them correctly is almost inexpressible. He had made this report to the Hon: Messrs Jamerson and Ambler, in his answer to the order of the Council when Genl: Nelson was Governor. But he will undertake to perform the duty, especially as he knows that the Auditors being strangers to the transactions with "the most Expert Clerk," would meet with insurmountable difficulties. He will be in Richmond as soon as his son recovers from the Small pox, and endeavor to give the Council the requisite information.

February 8th
Chesterfield Co. — Parole of William Calderhead, merchant, subject of his Brittanic magisty, prisoner of War taken at York Town; to the Governor of Virginia obliging him to remain at Mr. Neil Buchanan's house, or within five miles thereof—not to give any information to enemies of the U. S. of America, not to engage in any commercial transaction, or do anything prejudicial to this or any other State of the Union,—This Parole not a release from the obligations of any other one taken &c—until exchanged or otherwise discharged—

Col: Davies encloses to the Executive, "estimate" of articles wanted for Col: Posey's troops, officers and men; viz: "10 coats, 20 pr: Shoes, 100 blankets, 200 woollen over-alls, 8 Officers hatts, 2 hhds: Rum, 200 lbs: tea, 300 lbs coffee, and 200 lbs: Sugar." 1782. February 9th War Office

---

J. KEMP TO THE GOVERNOR. February 9th

In regard to the cloathing due Mr. Granville Smith and himself under certificate of Mr. Armstead. This gentleman being now "superceded as Agent," insists that he can take no further steps towards complying with the Order. Richmond

---

Col: Davies desires to be informed by the Executive whether the contract with Mr. Anderson, in charge of the public shops, shall be renewed, as his year expired two days ago. nails much wanting but there is no nail-rod in any of the departments, and unless it can be procured, it will be unnecessary to employ the "lads mentioned in the agreement." Encloses correspondence in regard to Col: Hendricks, and Mr. Graham respecting the conduct of a certain Mr. Conn, in impressing from the people and selling the Articles to the French. Feb'y 10th War Office

---

GEO: D. SMITH TO THE GOVERNOR. Feb'y 10th

He has received the appointment as Commissioner, to enquire into and settle the disbursements, accounts, &c of public money in the western County, in place of Colo: Preston resigned, and his letter fixing the time for the meeting of the Commissioners. In March next, he expects to go to Botetourt, when he will confer with Colr: Fleming, as to the most expeditious method of executing the several orders, under this Commission. Hanover Co.

GENL: DANL: MORGAN TO GOVERNOR OF VA. Feb'y 10th

"Sir

I enclose you a letter* from John Clapool of Hampshire County to me, desiring me to solicit your Excellency's clemency and forgiveness for offences which your excellency no doubt have been informed of. He was to have headed that body of Tories along the Fronteers of this State, who had conspired and assembled to oppose the Laws, and who appeared to me at that time to be a dangerous body, as the enemy was then penetrating the country—on my raising a body of men and going against them he gave himself up to the laws of his country—after reading his letter to me, your Excellency will better judge of contrition. I Winchester

* Not found.

1782. Feb'y 10th

think him truly penitent. I never saw the man, but have inform myself of his former character as well as of his conduct since his resignation to the Laws of his Country, which in both cases have been uniform and good. And altho' he is condemn'd in his County for a further trial, his crimes are only similar to those men in Augusta county who opposed the laws and prevented the draught, except his being a leading man in the Section.

I can truly say this is the first time I ever spoke in favour of a Tory, or ever wished their lives spared them—but Humanity as well as policy urges me to say something in favour of Clapool, and wish he may obtain forgiveness. In the first place he has a wife and fourteen children chiefly small, and dependent on him for subsistence. In the next place I think he may be depended on, and sure to prevent another revolt, which the people of that place for many years will incline to, as they are ignorant of their duty, fond of changes and withal encouraged & favoured by the situation of the place They live in, which is composed of deep valies and inaccessible mountains, which serves to favour their escape when pursued. in the third place his being forgiven would be a means of bringing in numbers of out Lyers, who are afraid to come, for fear of being punished—numbers of deserters from the Army with them.

I have the Honor to be
your obt. & hbl Servt

Feb'y 11th

COL: JAMES INNIS TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir,

Richmond

During the late Campaign in this State, while the british Army was in possession of Williamsburg I was sollicited by the Major-General Marquis La Fayette, on acc't of my acquaintance with the Inhabitants of that City and its vicinage, to use my efforts to establish a line of Intelligence with the british Army, both on the North and South sides of York River. To enable me to Effectuate This object with the more certainty, the Marquis directed me to promise a premium of ten guineas to those persons, whom I might employ, provided they could give indubitable proofs of their having been in the british Encampment, and greater rewards, should they bring material Information. I was happy enough to make such arrangements as answered the General's wishes. The persons whom I engaged as Intelligencers on the South side of York River were, I have been told, compensated by the Marquis for their toils and Hazards. But those on the Gloster side, from whom very material service were derived, having no access to the Marquis, demand of me a performance of my promises—to which as the Marquis has now left the Continent, I shall be compelled, unless yr: Excellency may suppose that I ought to be releived by the Interference of the State. The sum for which I stand liable, does not exceed twenty five

Guineas—a part of which is due for provisions furnished to those persons whom I sent to Williamsburg, under the pretext of carrying supplies to market. This Sum, tho' inconsiderable will be material to me, who must pay it, without the prospect of a Reimbursement

1782. Feb'y 11th

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your Excellency's most obedient Servant"

RICHARD YARBOROUGH TO HON: ST. GEORGE TUCKER, ESQ, RICHMOND. Feb'y 11th

As he had been kind enough to promise to see that his "business with the Executive" should shortly be attended to, he makes the following statement—upon the Arrival of the French Fleet, he was notified by all the authorities of the urgent necessity of obtaining supplies, and that unless this was done the troops must starve. On this account he had made every possible exertion—had under instructions from Col: Banister borrowed large amounts.—These are now due, on this account eight hundred bushels of corn, for want of which the lenders are this moment suffering greatly, and he prays for an Order from the Executive, to enable him to replace it. In addition to this he desires to receive his pay for extra services arranged—From September, he supplied from that County "368 Beeves, 145798 pounds flour 21100 lbs. of bread, 7364 Bushels of Corn, 826 Bush: Oats, 635 lb Bacon, 3712 gallons ——— 382 bushels Salt, & 20324 lbs Seconds" chiefly at the most critical time, as Mr. Pierce can testify—He was also Mr. Pierce's assistant in Amelia & Prince George Cos. and indeed used every exertion in his power to procure supplies for the army, knowing that a failure in this respect would be fatal in its consequences. Lastly he was directed by the Com'r of War under order of Council, to collect all estray horses and Cattle left by the British &c., and he sent to Capt: Young at Richmond, about sixty horses, some of which were very valuable. Under these circumstances he trusts such allowance may be made, as will reward him for his Services.

Dinwiddie Co.

Robert Porterfield encloses to the Governor "various Certificates" of money due the estate of his deceased brother the late Lieut: Col: Charles Poterfield, requesting his Excellency to inform him how they are to be settled. Begs leave to mention also, that previous to his brother's death and while he was a prisoner at Camden, "considerable sums of money" were advanced to him by gentlemen, for which he is now responsible, and he therefore requests, that in order to enable him to pay these amounts, a "Certificate for pay," due his brother's Estate, as an officer, may be issued, similar to those granted to officers allowing two years pay, under a late Act of assembly. He dislikes to be troublesome, but

Feb'y 11th Henrico Co.

1782. Feb'y 11th — the probabilty of his soon going into Active service urges the necessity of this business being settled, especially as the heirs of his brother are much in need of it. Calls attention also to Gov: Jefferson's warrant to Genl: Scott for a Camp-bedstead, which requires his Excellency's approval, to prevent any future dispute. His illness prevents his "waiting on his Excellency in person."

Capt: Samuel Jones will hand this, and receive any communication from his Excellency.

Feb'y 11th — BENJ: HARRISON TO COL: DAVIES (AUTOGRAPH).

"Sir

There are some copies in the treasury which may be made use of to pay for bringing the Cartuch Boxes from Maryland"

Feb'y 11th War Office — Col: Davies informs the Governor, that in accordance with his directions, an inventory of "Mr. Armstead's public goods" has been made, and almost everything sold or bartered, to be applied to the purchase of blankets and over-alls for the troops at Cumberland.

Feb'y 12th — GENL: ALEX: SPOTSWOOD TO GOV: HARRISON.

Finding it impossible to recruit any more men into the State Legion, raised by authority of the Assembly, in March 1781, unless the bounty is paid up, he has ordered the Commanders of the several corps to "rendezvous their Recruits" in Richmond on the 20th April, when their service begins. From the returns of the 1st Legion, it consists of "270 Infantry & 16 Cavalry." He has had no official return from Col: Mead, in regard to the strength of his Corps, but from verbal reports of the Officers, they have between three and four hundred. He gives this information, in order that provisions may be supplied for them.

Feb'y 12th — JOHN HARMANSON TO COL: DAVIES.

Northampton Co. — The Volunteer Troop of the County has been of great expence to the people on account of the rapid depreciation of the paper money, and those who have boarded them must lose greatly thereby unless their acc't be allowed to be paid out of the Specific Taxes, at specie rates. The cost of the gun-powder used may appear great, but "when I inform you it was necessary to keep 2 cannon at the Court house (the center of the County) for the purpose of alarming the Inhabit's to join the Troop upon the approach of the Enemy, which happen'd alm'st daily) it will not be thought surprising, even had they have used more."

Continues "The Troop. I can venture to say was the salvation of this County the last year: and I have the Satisfaction to inform you they have again Imbodied. for the protection of the County the ensuing Summer. Such Conduct in our young men merits public applause. I therefore could wish they cou'd be allowed the accustomary pay & Rations and be exempt from future Draughts. This Shore. if protected. is an object of the utmost importance to this State. and the State of Maryland. on Acct. of the different Inlets and Harbours on the Sea Coast &c." 1782. Feb'y 15th

---

MAJOR JOHN MAZARET TO COL: DAVIES. Feb'y 15th

Giving as reason. why he should be excused for not attending the Court of Enquiry ordered to meet on the 5th February last. that his order was just received. eight days after the day for the sitting of the Court. He is always ready and anxious to obey any commands he may receive, but being the only Field Officer in the neighborhood. will not attend unless required. Adds in post script—"Thaer is A good manny Desartors of Diffrand Reg't in mein NeighBour Hood. if you Danck proper to Sand Me proper attorrithy I well Exart mine Self to have tham apprehandath." Leeds Town

---

THE EXECUTIVE TO COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL, WASHINGTON CO. Feb'y 18th

"Sir

Your Letter of the 3d Jan'y with the Inclosures came to hand yesterday. If it was conformable to the intentions either of the Legislature or the Executive to carry on offensive operations against the Indians, which is very far from being the case, at this time, an being totally without money would effectually put it out of our power. The Executive, therefore recommend to the Citizens of our Frontiers to use every means in their power for preserving a good understanding with the Savage Tribes, and to strike no blow, until compelled by necessity." In Council

---

J. MADISON JNR: EDM'D RANDOLPH AND JOS: JONES, DELEGATES IN CONGRESS, TO GOV: OF VIRGINIA. Feb'y 15th

Sir

"We have your favor of the 2d with the inclosures—those for Mons: Mazzei shall be delivered to the minister of foreign affairs, with request to foward them in the manner desired. Philadelphia

Although General Greenes' information of the number of men expected to reinforce Genl: Lesley at Charles Town may be exaggerated, yet it cannot be doubted the Enemy intend to prosecute the ensuing Campaign with all the vigor in their power, and should considerable reinforcements get to Charles Town before Genl: Greene is properly sup- The enemy to prosecute the war vigorously

1782. ported. we fear he will be obliged to abandon his present position, and the blame fall chiefly on Virginia, whose line that should be first on the list of the Southern Army for numbers, is, we are informed, greatly short of that of Maryland. Duty as a member of the Federal Union, and interest as more intimately involved in the fate of the Southern States, cannot fail to operate as powerful incentives to Virginia, to use every means in her power to recruit her Continental line and afford every other reasonable support to the Southern Army. As we are unacquainted with the supplies of Beef furnished by the State upon former requisitions, we are at a loss to know how far it would be necessary to ascertain the terms of the supply now called for, to enable the State to charge it in acct. with the United States, in part of the quota of the present year." * * * * * *

Virginia responsible if Greene be not supported

The success of Count de Grasse in the West Indies

"The Chev: Luzerne has received intelligence from the W. Indies, that the Count de Grasse with the fleet under his command, and a large body of Troops commanded by the Governor of Martinique, had invested the Island of St. Kitts, landed the Troops on the 7th of last month, and in ten days subdued the whole Island, except the Fortress on brimstone Hill, to which place part of the British troops and some militia had retired—that this place was closely invested, and it was thought could not long withstand the force of the assailants—about one hundred merchant ships and vessells with a large quantity of naval and military stores had fallen into the Count's hands—that Admi Hood with nineteen Sail of the line, lay at Barbadoes, but hearing of the Count's movements had quited that place and gone to Antigua.

Admiral Hood

Mr. Randolph intends shortly to — Virginia, by him we will endeavour to send the journals you wrote for, and also the cypher so long promised.

We are with great respect &c.
yr: obed: hum: Servts"

Feb'y 16th

W. Armstead to the Executive.

"Sir

Richmond

Upon the rising of the last Session of Assembly, observing that they had directed the dismission of Quarter masters & Commissaries of every denomination, I expected daily to be favoured by your Excellency with my discharge, as being the authority under which I received my appointment: this not having taken place, I must have been mistaken in my apprehension of that Law. At present the public Store is almost destitute of every necessary supply for the army, without even a prospect of being replenished from any quarter that I know of. the expense to the State, of keeping up such an establishment is very considerable & perhaps affords but little conveniency, as there are Clothiers & subclothiers besides, to whom the materials for clothing the Army, should

[illegible]

I have the honor to be with great respect, Your Excellency's [illegible]

[illegible]

WAR: R. CHANDLER to GOV: HARRISON.

[illegible]

Enclosing several extracts of a letter received from the Quarter Master General upon the subject of supplies &c., and enquiring what effect they will have in raising them. The letter is dated at New Windsor and says "It is true you have represented the distressed situation of the Department in your letters, and it is true that it has never been in my power to assist you. It is also true as I have told you that the distresses of Virginia and the public officers therein are by no means singular. Divers States have suffered as well as Virginia by the ravages of the Enemy, and some much more. In those states of the public Creditors pointedly complain & talk of suing the public property, or commencing suits against the public officers. I was myself threatened with such a suit since my return from Virginia. Yet in general there appears among the people (and in this State in particular) you will hardly meet a man to whom the public is not two or three years in arrears for Services and supplies much less unpalatable than your letter indicates to be discovered by the inhabitants of Virginia. That your *Government* too should complain (as you suggest) is to me a matter of astonishment. Good God! from what sources are public monies to be derived? Is it imagined that the financier has the power of Creation? that the appointment of that officer was to rid the State of all further trouble & expence? that it was to receive monies from, instead of supplying the public treasury?

1782. Feb'y 16th

Compared with our immence expenses, of what moment is the pittance of hard money received from France? And what will suffice to defray these expenses, but heavy taxes promptly levied & faithfully collected by the Several States? Yet how Slack are all the Governments in levying & enforcing the collection of the public taxes. I am this day informed by a letter from Philadelphia that (Pennsylvania excepted) the Financier has received no aid of cash from any State in the Union!"

You are rightly informed (I myself mentioned it to you) that prompt paiments are made for some services & supplies in Pennsylvania and other States at the northward; but the monies or Government securities requisite for this purpose have been furnished by the individual States, when such payments have been made, Pennsylvania excepted, which has (as I understand,) committed to Mr. Morris the direction of its finances. But the monies thus furnished by individual States have been very inadequate to the paiment of the debts contracted by my Deputies, all of whom are largely in arrears. Knowing how very little money came into the Continental Treasury, I have not expected to supply Deputies from thence, but that the individual States would generally furnish the means of supplying the business of the department within them respectively. How could I expect it, when I have been so ill supplied myself, that for some months together, I have not had public money enough to send off an Express. Even if the money promptly paid in Pennsylvania a very large proportion was expended in the purchase & transportation of Stores for the Southern Service."

"After describing your other embarrassments, you ask me to advise you in what manner to proceed—If Sir, your Government is determined no longer to yield its Aid for the support of the Public business in the State, the consequence is very obvious—it must fail, and the Quarter masters Department then be disolved: for I cannot encourage you to expect relief from the Continental Treasury.

The evils you describe, and seem to think peculiar to your State, exist everywhere; except that of the Government's refusing to yield any assistance to enable the public Officers acting within its own limits to accomplish the most essential duties required of them—you indeed appear suspicious that I am insensible to your distresses, notwithstanding your repeated representations of them: but Sir, the suspicion is injurious. It has never been possible to obtain from the public Treasury the means of relieving you. The business of my department at all the Posts in this State (New York) and in Jersey, when the Enemy has been there, has been effected almost wholly by persuation & impresses. The monies that have been paid for such extensive services and supplies are comparatively *but as the dust of the ballance:* nor have I now the least prospect of paying for them. The scantiness of the public funds render it impossible for the financier to look back; if he shall struggle through current difficulties he will deserve great applause: but this he

cannot of wisdom powerful and from the respective States. I am therefore only advise you to repeat your applications to the Government of your State as the only State from whence you can probably receive assistance. Feb'y 3rd

Nevertheless your representation of the suffering State of the Hospitals the British Prisoners & Armand's Legion in Virginia I shall communicate to the Commander in Chief and the financier. In the meantime I hope the State will not leave the sick the Legion & the prisoners to perish."

SAML: EWING to GOV: HARRISON Feb'y 3rd

"Sir

The Frontier situation of this County has hitherto made it necessary to keep some men imbodyed to oppose the Indians during the summer Season, which is now approaching, and the people begin to grow apprehensive of Danger. Should you think proper to admit of the usual gard for the Insuing Season I would be glad of your approbation to post some at Elk River on the Kenawar, as they will more effectually cover the frontier of this County at that place, than they can possibly do at the former posts as it lys at the Distance of eighty miles from this place & Right in the Road of the Indians. I am satisfied twenty men will Render more service there, than fifty has formerly done at different posts in the Internal parts; and with less expence. These could be Readily engaged for six months for a small Bounty and would save much expence and Trouble in draughting & Replacing militia every Two months, which has been the method we have formerly been obliged to observe. I have also been much solicited to Implore your Excellency on this head by a number of people who formerly Lived on the Kennaway and has been Drove from there since the commencement of the present war, and are now desirous of returning, if a guard of Twenty men are allowed them." Greenbrier County

* * * * "Should your Excellency think proper to approve of this plan, I hope to be Informed by the person who will hand you this. I have the Honor to be

your most Obedt.

Humbl' Serv't."

Col: Davies informs the Executive, that, the authority of the Commissioners of provisions in the Districts having expired, there is no one to collect and distribute "public beeves" scattered over parts of some of the Counties. The Troops are entirely without food, altho' there is an Feb'y 10th War Office

1782. Feb'y 16th abundance in the country, and unless soon supplied "must disperse." Cattle in remote quarters should be sold, and others purchased at more convenient locations. The "guards in this town have not a morsel of meat." He will execute promptly any directions the Executive shall give.

Feb'y 16th Richmond

W. ARMSTEAD TO THE GOVERNOR.

The Assembly at its last session having ordered the dismission of all Quarter masters and Commissaries, he has been expecting his discharge by the Council, from whom he derived his appointment of "Commissary of Stores." At present the Public Store is "almost destitute of every necessary Supply for the Army," and he sees therefore no reason why the State should be put to the expense of keeping it up. The Clothiers can as well attend to this business. In addition to this, all the accounts of the Officers of the Virginia Line are to be "finally settled by the Auditors." In this, all the Clothing issued by himself and others during the war must be accounted for, in order that the Auditors may exhibit proper accounts against those Officers who apply for a settlement. Under these circumstances he takes the liberty to suggest that his Office be at once discontinued, so that he may have time to give attention to the settlement of his accounts, running through so many years, and embracing such varity of business as has fallen to his lot—

Feb'y 17th Salisbury, N. C.

WM. R. DAVIE, S. A. TO GOV'R HARRISON.

"Sir

I am informed, though not officially, that a considerable body of Militia are to march soon from your State to the So. Army. as our posts in this State are not always prepared for the Reception of a large Body of Troops, I wish to be informed what time they will be put in motion, what route they will march & their numbers, that proper provision may be made for them through the State. This is a work of some time & labour in this drained and exhausted Country: and I hope your Excellency will always foward me Timely Information on Similar occasions.

I have the Honor to be
yours Excellency's most obt."

JAS: LE TELLIER "Secretary Interpreter of the French army" TO THE EXECUTIVE. 1782. Feb'y 17th Williamsburg

Enclosing the claim of Cary Wilkinson, Agent for John Paradise, for cost of wood cut from the Estate of said Paradise, against "M. De Tarl's Intendant of the French Army"—Wilkinson had been manager for Hon. Phil: Ludwell, from whom Paradise had purchased the property on which the wood was cut. The justice of the claim substantiated by certificates of Citizens, and Adam Craig, Dep: Acting Auditor, that Paradise, was neither a refugee or British Subject, as charged: and that the damages had really been done by the French.

COL: THOMAS POSEY TO COL: DAVIES. Feb'y 17th

"Dr Colr.

On the 14th late in the day, we set out from C. O. C. H.—I was under some apprehentions a little before our march, that the men would prove refractory, for which reason the whole of the Officers put themselves in readiness for action; upon which the men seeing a determined and steady carriage among the officers, they declined puting into execution their concerted scheme. On the 16th in the evening, we reached this place, where I have been under the necessity of arranging (not in a small degree) my little Detachment, and dealing out the stores which government has sent: the whole of which I have distributed among the Soldiers, except about one hundred gallons of rum, and a few blankets issued to the officers, on acct: of which shall herewith be transmitted, as also an acct of the issues to the men. Prince Edward Ct. House

I have made out and enclosed exact returns of the whole of the Detachment as I rec'd it from Colr. Febiger, as also a state which each Comp'y was in, as to cloathing and Camp equipage. I shall be obliged to you to let His Excellency Gov: Harrison see my letter and returns. I shall think it my duty to correspond with him from time to time. To-morrow-morning early I set out upon my march, and am in hopes I shall be able march every man to Genl: Green's Camp—I forgot to inform you, that the night we first march'd, six of our most worthless men deserted, since which two have come up." * * * * * "Our Teams which are seven are so low in flesh and such indifferent horses, that I am really apprehensive they will not be able to carry the baggage of the Detachment far."

* * * * * * * *

I am, with respect and Esteem Dear Col:
Yours affectionately"

1782. GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRG'A.

Feb'y 18th Lincoln County—Head Quarters Madison's House

"Sir

Yours' by Maj'r Crittenden of the 20th of December came safe to hand. The repeated disappointments I have met with from Government occasion me to Enter on the business you propose with some Regret, But shall lay aside every Reflection and commence anew. But in what manner to conduct myself I am Realy at a loss to determine, without either money or credit. And the sailable public property I have on hand such, that I cannot spare without a probability of geting it Replaced, which I do not yet discover. We are Reduced to the necessity of a defensive war, and wish to be able to Repel those I expect we shall have to contend with. If we are fortunate this spring, a Small Reinforcement and a few supplies may Enable us perhaps to turn the scale on them after harvest—The Post of Licking will be Immediately Establish'd, and the others as soon as circumstances will admit—The plan of Gun-Boats is Excellent. They may be built, But cannot be put in motion until we Receive Cannon Riging &c. I have wrote to Col: Davis (Davies) on the subject, and think they may Come to hand early in the spring. Pray give me all the Immediate assistance in your power. Hostilities have already commenced, and I wish the predictions in my last to you, may not come to pass. This year you may Rely on it that Every Exertion will be made, and hope such as will answer the purpose, but our Circumstances at present are such that its Impossible to give a Just Idea of what will be done. By a continual correspondence with some nations of the Oubash Indians, and from them to others, circulating such Intelligence through them, we thought most advisable to keep the whole silent until lately. But I doubt no attempts for the future will be of any service. The Garrison of St. Vincent is Evacuated, except a few spys, Residing at that post, Kaskaskas, Cohas &c, for the purpose of Intelligence. perhaps they may answer a good purpose, as I learn Hamilton & Connely is at Detroit, and make no doubt but they will attempt something of Importance. Colo: Davis (Davies) flaters me with the hopes of all the State Infantry. I don't think they could be beter employ'd than in this Departm't.

I am satisfy'd concerning the Verbal message alluded to in yours, finding that it was aimed at me. I wish those who see the Resolution may not think so, as its known that most publick transactions in the Western Departm't pas'd thro' my hands. Such an idea must be painful to me well knowing the Exertions I have us'd to save the publick monies. Abuses have taken place. And I ardently wish for the arrival of Auditors to adjust the accounts. It may be of great advantage to us in our future operations. Examples are much wanting—which would have taken place before this time had I not put the Construction I did on the Resolution. What hurt me was the idea I had of its being so pointed. Not but what I think it the duty of government to call all

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

I [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SAME. HEAD-Q. TO GOV. HARRISON. Feb'y 9th

"Sir

* * * * * *

"The Assembly some time since voted Genl. Morgan a Horse &c. I Williams
informed the Late Gov.r Genl. Nelson that I would procure the needful Papers
for Genl. Morgan that the Horse should be appraised & the money paid
which will make him come at the Value & has fixed on Col. John Smith
of Frederick & Major F. Willis to fix the price of a Horse the Genl.
wanted and the proprietor wished to dispose of him. but on my return
here I found the money could not be returned to me in any reasonable
time. I deferred accomplishing this Business there is Still a Horse in
Fred'k which the Genl. wishes to have. and if Yr. Excellency approves
of my procurring him. and the money can be supplied, it shall be done
The Genl. is in real want of a Horse

I have the honor to be with due Respect
your Excellency's
mo. obt. Hble Servant."

HUGH ROSE TO GOV. HARRISON. Feb'y 9th

Sir

Your Proclamation requiring the apprehension of the British Amherst Co.
Prisoners came lately to hand; Since which time I have not had an
opportunity of communicating to your Excellency the situation of a
few of those People now in this County, & therefore have not as yet
executed your orders against them; not doubting that when you were

1782. Feby 20th

informed that so far from being a great Prejudice & Annoyance of the Citizens. & an Injury to the Commonwealth. they are sober well disposed men. valuable artizans & highly agreeable to the People. that your Excellency would not object to grant them a Permit to remain in the County until called for to be exchanged: the greater part of them are Prisoners made the Cow-pens. who with the permission of Governor Jefferson resided in this County from the 29th of last Feby. until the cartel was oferd at James Town: during which time they found Connections by marriage and otherways. which rendered their Return to their several Corps so extremely disagreeable, that I am convinced had our Laws permitted their Denization. they would most chearfully have become good & faithful Subjects to this Common-wealth. but the case being otherwise & Retaliation upon that score inadmissable. they were exchanged, were captured at York & as soon an opportunity offerd made their escape to this County & immediately as upon the former occasion applied to me for Protection, which I readily granted. untill I cou'd procure a permit from the Executive: this I expected very shortly shortly to have obtained, as I was to set out for Richmond in a few Days; but unluckily I arrived there during the inter-regnum, which prevented me from making personal application."

* * * * * *

I hope to meet with your Excellency's Approbation of my conduct in waiting for your further orders respecting the apprehension of men who are really useful & agreeable to the People in general." * *

I am, with the highest esteem
your Excellency's most obt & hbl Servt."

P. S. There are eight Prisoners two of them are Germans, for whom Colo: Sam: Cabell gave a Rec't to their officer—

H. R.

Feb'y 20th

MAJOR JOHN CRITTENDEN TO COL: WM. DAVIS.

"Sir

Kentucky

I have been so fortunate as to arrive safe to Genl: Clarke with the despatches with which I had the Honour of being charged by his Excellency the Governor and yourself, a Reflection which gives me the highest pleasure. I am flattered with the most sanguine Expectations of the arrival of Colo: Dabney's Regt "some time in April next, a Reinforcement altho trivial, will afford great consolation to a people wearied with the fatigues Inseparably connected with contention, where superiority is frequently ——— which long has been their unhappy fate.

I have the most weighty reasons to believe that we shall have more formidable powers to Encounter this summer than we have yet Experienced since the commencement of the Emigration to this Country—but conscious of your wishes and well knowing that the ultimate design of his

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

On This Post on the Potomac [illegible]

Dear Cole

This day at 12 o'clock I took up Camp on this ground, my [illegible] detachment in good spirits and health, except three men who has broke out with the small pox, which I have had provided for and left at Cole's Creek, thirty five miles from this place. My men's feet being very sore I intend making a halt here until to-morrow twelve or one o'clock, which will be a means of healing their feet a little and having them shoths washed. What would you think if I was to tell you that not a man has deserted me since I set out from Prince Edward Court House, however, the industry and vigilence of the officers is so strictly adhered to by them, that I think it almost sufficient to prevent any Set of men from desertion, except some of the grandest rascals in the world! and I beleive we have a few of that kind too.

We have it reported here that Gen'l St. Clair has had an engagement with the enemy at the Quarter house; the engagement very bloody, but the Genl: kept the field. It is likewise said that Wayne is Sent with a command of 1000, including militia, for the purpose of besieging Savana.

I beg your pardon with regard to the desertion of the men, from strict examination I find four men absent since last night, perhaps they may not be deserted. I'll not be too positive in marching the whole of the detachment to Genl: Green; but this much I will be sure of, that if the whole is not march'd there, it shall not be from a want of a very strict attention being paid by the officers.

I am dear Col

Yours with much Esteem

1782. Feb'y 22d

P. S. My Heavens! what am I to do about the men breaking out with the Small pox, another man has this moment discovered that he has it, and God knows what I shall do with him, for the inhabitants every where upon the route we march, is frightened, and I am really afraid that some of the men will perish: was this the last man to break out with it, I should be happy, but you may rely upon it I shall be plagu'd the whole march. I have applied to the magistrates for some provision to be made for those poor unhappy mortals, but damn them, I can get nothing done."

Feb'y 22d

WM. GRIFFIN, SHERIFF, IN REPLY TO COL: DAVIES.

King & Queen Co.

The wagon and team referred to had been delivered to the Qr: master at Fredericksburg. Has heard of the Proclamation relative to the British Prisoners, and feels himself concerned therein. He has been employing four of the Prisoners left sick on the road, on their march from "Gloster Town" without protection or care of any sort. After getting them well he set them to work, and shall be glad to keep them, until called for by exchange, and pledges his word they shall not escape—adding "those men are good mechanicks, consequently very useful men to our Society cheap Laborers & very Orderly well behaved men."

Feb'y 23d Southampton County

R. Kello informs the Executive of his having declined the appointment as Judge of the Special Court to assemble at Portsmouth, &c., the latter end of last month, returning at the same time the Commission, thro' Col: Josiah Parker; but is surprised to find it has not been sent by him to Richmond. He begs leave to adhere to the determination taken at the time above referred to.

Feb'y 23d

COL: CHRIST: FEBIGER TO COL: DAVIES.

"D'r Colo.

Cumberland Old Ct. House

I suppose you thought me dead or that I had forgott you existed from my having so long neglected you:

I am much easier than I was a fortnight ago—On the 14th inst: I gott rid of the said Detachment, after hanging one and whipping 73 of them, and they are well officer'd & Posey informs me behave well on their march. I dismounted the Officers, which has a good Effect. Prior to their marching we had a meeting of all the Officers present—the proceedings are lengthy and requires copying—the Ammount is this—we all unanimously agree to every proposal you have made, both with respect to the Certificates & the Land, except little matters that I shall explain to you, about the surveyors—General Scott, yourself & me

are appointed & vested with full powers to transact the whole of their Business. You & the General in particular are their Dependance. I have allready about £5000—As soon as the Roads are a little dried, I shall come down and bring Every thing with me—Storkly will have his accounts in proper order in a few Days—" * * * * * * "The irregular manner in which the Recruits come in is extreamly troublesome. I wish some plan could be adopted for the Draft to take place in all or as many Counties as possible at once and the same time." * * * * * *

1782. Feby 22d

"The men that drops in now and then are naked in the literal Sense of the word, and I have nothing to give them nor any visible Prospects, untill Supplies can be brought from the Southward—neither shall I be able to feed many more, unless other Measures are taken to supply the Post, than are now in Force. Was it not for the few Specifics we gett, the men must starve. The Continental Commissaries have nothing for us, neither do I know how the State would pay the Bounty's stipulated in said Law." * * * * * *

"The Route for Expresses to go to the Southward is altered—the Express goes now from Manchester to this place, from hence to Prince Edward Courthouse, from thence by Charlotte Court House to Coles Ferry, from thence to Peytonsburg—of this I thought it necessary to inform you as it will much facilitate my communications with Government—the Post at Carters Ferry was of so little use to me that I could not oppose its being broke up, and with a waggon I would much rather go from here through Richmond to Fredericksburgh than through Goochland, Louisa and Spotsylvania on account of the Badness of the Roads." * * * * * *

"If you have any news, pray write me for I am extreamly dull and lonesome. No body but my little Girl & two or three officers as dull as myself—the french posted me amazingly but went off nicely when they received my Barracks &c. clean neat & in good order my house as clean and neat as it could be made. But left every thing knee deep—they are clever Fellows but very dirty.

I am Dr Col. most affectionately

Yours &c."

Col. Christr. Fleming to Gov. Harrison. Feby 22d

Commonwealth Ohio Co Papers

The march of the French Troops has been the cause of my not replying to one of the 21th inst. He is extreamly sorry a person cannot be sent to Philadelphia by the State to procure the Accounts of the Virginia Line and learn no one there will do it as well as an officer of the Line. The Determinations under the 4th & 5th Resolves of the 14th inst. the Men leaving with consideration reluctance the want of money and cloathing, the value of exceeding one Quality especially the

1782. Feb'y 23d

Linnen over-alls" He observes in the Gazette an "Order of Government" for executing the Draft Law in the delinquent Counties. a few Substitutes have been brought in, and some men raised by individuals under an "Act pass'd the last session of assembly." From the irregular way in which this draft is managed, men are brought in without a single article of clothing or other necessarys to supply them with." The consequence is they are detained until those articles can be gotten "a useless and burthensome Expence to the Country." Thus for want of provisions being now hardly able to supply a few sick, convalescents and Invalids, ("with the Artificers & waggoners necessary at the Post") the same disagreeable consequences must follow, of which he has already had so much experience. His Excellency therefore must understand how impossible it will be for him to equip another Detachment, until money, wagons, tents, all kinds of Q. master Stores, camp equipage, clothing, arms, accoutrements ammunition and other mil: Stores are "laid in"—In as much as Col: Davies has informed him "that all supplies for the future are to come from the Continent," unless they can be procured in Richmond they must "come from the northward"—He knows not what to do for provisions, unless the Post is supplied by contract; the adjacent counties altho' ordered, scarcely affording any supplies. He has already written to the Commander in chief and is now preparing despatches for the minister of war, enclosing "Estimates for the equipment of 1200 men," which he supposes will be as many as the State can raise this summer. Desires to be supplied with such acts of the Assembly as are in force "concerning the Army"—also the Governor's opinion as to the resources of the State in supplies and men. From a Return rec'd from Major Poulson, on the Eastern Shore, he has raised "93 men" and thinks he can complete two companies.

He will delay his dispatches for the Minister of War in Phil: until replies from his Excellency shall have been received, in order to "lay more perfect accounts" before that Officer.

Feb'y 24th Chesterfield Co.

Thomas Burfoot applies to Col: Davies for his pay as "Lieut: in the Line," either in the form of money or a certificate.

Feb'y 24th

Col: James Hendricks to Col: Davies.

Alexandria

Mr. Graham of Dumfries has informed him of the complaint against Mr. Conn, A Dept; Q. master, in regard to the Sales made to the French Troops. He has examined Mr. Conn's Accounts, and finds he received from the Commissioners &c., 690½ bushels Corn, and 30, 430 pounds of Hay; half the Corn was returned to the Commissioner. The whole "matter appears misterious" to him, and he cannot undertake to vindi-

cate Conn's Conduct; but his accounts "appeared fair" and as such he passed them, after "swearing him to them," making his own returns up accordingly. He shall now require Mr. Conn to go to Mr. Graham, and clear up the matter. Requests to be supplied with the Acts of Assembly when printed, and adds "Subscribe to Dunlap & Hay's Paper for me, the expence of which I will cheerfully send you." Feb'y 24th

---

DR. G. MONROE TO COL: DAVIES. Feb'y 24th

Requesting a new commission to be forwarded him, as he had lost his with all his papers. He finds the detachment eight days ahead of him, and fears he will not be able to overtake them. If a Hospital could be established here "on the same plan as Chester Va." he confesses he should be "much happier in remaining." Cumberland O. Ct. House

---

ALEX: MCCLENAHAN AND MICHAEL BOWYER, TO THE GOVERNOR. Feb'y 25th

Complaining of the appointment of Messrs: John Stewart, Charles Cammoron, Thos: Hugart and Thos: Adams, as "Commissioners to Settle the Claims to unpattented lands in the District of Augusta, Botetout and Greenbrier"—on the ground that several of these gentlemen are personally interested in these claims, or are closely connected by family ties with other claimants—and recommending in their stead, Mr. Andrew Moore, and Mr. Archibald Stuart Attorneys as fitting persons for this service. Augusta Co.

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. Feb'y 25th

"Sir

The Cannon* in Pamunkey were those which I had brought up from York and Cumberland, and were overtaken by the enemy at Taylor's Ferry and thrown into the river. Every endeavor has already been exerted to raise them, before the winter floods, but we could not accomplish it, we were therefore obliged to wait until the waters fall again, which will not be low enough for the purpose before the summer. War Office

* These are doubtless the long bronze French pieces referred to by Tarlton in his "Campaigns in Virginia," six of which were afterwards brought to Richmond, and remained on the public Square until the State Army was completed, when they were placed upon the parade ground within the buildings. There may have been some iron guns also thrown into the Pamunkey river by Tarlton. Those referred to in the letter above are still at the bottom of the Pamunkey, and are of like character and value with the two now to be seen at the Va. Military Institute, which survived the troubles and demands of the late war between the States; the other four having been melted and re-cast into modern guns. They are long seige-pieces, decorated with mottoes and devices, and are of great value.

1782. Feb'y 25th In the meantime there will be no damage sustained by the cannon being under water, iron cannon particularly will never rust if sunk below the surface. The operations at York so fully engrossed our attention in October, that no step could then be taken to raise them." * *

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your most obt Serv't.

Feb'y 25th JAS: MADISON JNR: EDM'D RANDOLPH JOS: JONES, AND A. LEE, DELEGATES, TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Philadelphia We have your Excellency's favor of the 9th of this month. Since our last the plan for the final settlement of the public accounts from the Commencement of the war to the 1st Jan'y, 1782, which we formerly mentioned to be under consideration, has been adjusted and agreed to by Congress, and will be fully explained to your Excellency, by the Superintendent of finance, to whose department it properly belongs—the want of the rule prescribed by the articles of Confederation, and which, from the particular situation of some of the States, could not now be obtained rendered the adoption of any mode, very difficult, the one proposed, when the variety of circumstances and interests to be combined upon the occasion are considered, will perhaps be found as free from exceptions as any that could be devised, and will, it is to be hoped, meet the approbation of the States.

We have reason to beleive it has not proceeded from partiality to the Eastern and middle States, that contracts for the Southern department have not been proposed, as previous to the receipt of your Letter we had shown attention to this business, and found the Financier disposed to take that course for supplying the Southern Department so soon as taxes were laid, and likely to be collected in those States to enable him to comply with such engagements as he should enter into for that purpose. If any preference appears to have been given to the State of Pennsylvania in the benefit of contracts, we are assured it has proceeded from the money supplied by that State to enable the Superintendent of Finance to fulfil them. This money was supplied in commutation for the specific requisitions due to the United States. It may with truth be said, that the States as Virg'a, which supplied the Specifics, did their duty as much as Pennsylvania w'ch commuted for money, but unhappily the latter mode only has put into the hands of the superintendent the means of fullfiling future contracts, we must beg leave to refer to the inclosed papers for the news, and are very respectfully,

Sr. yr. Excellency's

obed't hum: Servt's."

COL: ANTHONY THORNTON TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782. Feb'y 25th Caroline Co.

In regard to executing the order for Drafting men &c. Has postponed action until further instructions can be received. By the Act of Assembly a bounty of four thousand dollars pr: recruit is to be paid. As there is now no paper money, he desires to know how this point is to be settled. The men are expected to serve eighteen months from the day of drafting. In as much as this had been postponed by order of Council because the militia were so constantly on duty, he submits that it will now be very unjust to require these men to serve their full term, unless every man who has already been in active service be credited with that service "to be deducted from the 18 months." In addition to this, many have enlisted in the Legion, and many are sick, and unfit for active duty, so that his Excellency must not be disappointed at results, if the draft is enforced.

He expresses the hope that this course on his part may not be construed by the Executive as "a desire to gain popularity" in his County, such motives being unworthy of him, but as Commanding Officer, he is equally bound to do justice "to his Country & People. He awaits the reply of the Governor, to whose orders he shall give a "most chearfull compliance."

ROBERT MORRIS TO GOV: HARRISON. Feb'y 26th

"Sir

I have been honored with your Excellency's Letter of the Seventh Instant. Your strictures on the Conduct of Congress would be unnoticed, did they not derive a consequence from the Character you Sustain. You will permit me to observe, that the Honorable Delegates of Virginia are guardians of its Rights; and that the Congress composed of such Delegates from all the States, are competent to determined on matters which relate to the general interest. Permit me Sir, also to observe, that if measures adopted by Congress were really oppressive to a particular State, the Government ought to make an early Representation on the subject. I enclose the Extract of a Letter from his Excellency Governor Jefferson to the President of Congress, dated the twenty Seventh of July 1780, which does by no means either assert or imply that the Requisition for Tobacco would be inconvenient, much less oppressive. Your Legislature have not remonstrated against it, and I persuade myself that If they should make such Remonstrance, it will be in proper terms. A regard for their own Dignity will prevent them from charging the Sovereign Representative of America with Ignorance and Oppression. As your Excellency informs me that the Executive of your State cannot interfere in the transaction with Mr. Ross, I shall not trouble you or them with any thing further on the Subject, and as

Office of Finance Philadelphia

1782. Feb'y 26th

the business of my Office engrosses my whole time & attention, you will excuse me from taking notice of those Remarks which relate personally to myself.

The honorable Delegates of Virginia have communicated a Part of your Letter to them. The polite manner in which they have conducted all the Business we have transacted together, commands my esteem and Confidence. Your Excellency may depend that I Shall always endeavor to do my Duty, but as some men are influenced more by Passion than reflection, Prudence would dictate a little caution on the score of Insinuations. It is possible that Sentiment might speak the Same Language with Prudence, but at any Rate, it would not be amiss to know the State of Facts, before we institute a charge of Partiality.

I have the Honor to be
with perfect respect,
Your Excellency's
most obedient
&
Humble Servant.

Extract referred to above.

"A Specific Tax in Tobacco is payable on the 31st Day of December next. Of this about 3725 Hogsheads were appropriated as a Fund whereon to borrow money, under the Calls of Congress of Oct. 6 and 7, 1779, but another Provision for this Call being made, these Tobaccoes remain unappropriated, and of course free to be applied by the Assembly according to the Requisitions of February 25. They will have brought in, under the same Specific Tax, as much as would make up the Residue required. Whether they may think proper to change the appropriation of it for this Purpose, or how otherwise they will furnish it, is for them to determine."

Feb'y 27th

B. DICKSON TO THE GOVERNOR.

Williamsburg

Having heard that Col: Innes had been desired by his Excellency to enquire into his "Political Character," he assures him that it is the "first wish of his heart" that this should be done. He will therefore meet his accusers "face to face," and clear up "the base, scandalous & false reports," at any moment his Excellency may appoint for this purpose.

Feb'y 28th

THOMAS M. RANDOLPH TO GOV: HARRISON.

Goochland Co.

In regard to the case of John Cowigg "a Free mulatto" living in Goochland—has a waggoner for Jos: Watkins, and has been employed in moving the Public Stores up to the Point of Fork—and "for neglect

of militia duty" on this account was condemned as a "six months' soldier" by the Court-martial—A serious illness prevented "his joining his Company," until the present date, when by "a Furlugh from Col: Dabney" he is allowed to "waggon flour from my mill"—As he will be of more service "as a waggoner than a soldier," he urges his discharge altogether. 1782. Feb'y 28th

---

ROBERT MORRIS TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. Feb'y 28th

"Sir

I do myself the Honor to transmit to your Excellency, the inclosed Act of the United States, in Congress of the thirteenth Instant—I am to request that the Cattle mentioned in General Greene's Letter, be fowarded as speedily as possible, and as I persuade myself that a considerable Ballance is due from the State of Virginia on the Requisitions for Specific Supplies, the Cattle which may be furnished shall be carried to Account on those Requisitions. But if Contrary to my Expectations, it should appear that they have been fully complied with, or if they have been so nearly complied with, as that the Cattle asked for, by General Greene, shall, in addition to the other articles furnished, exceed the whole amount of those Requisitions, then whatever shall remain due to the State shall be credited as the Quotas of the Current year—I flatter myself Sir, that your Excellency's zeal for the Public Service will omit no measures which may be necessary to accomplish the views of the United States, in supporting General Green, both by Aids of men and Provisions. Office of Finance. Call upon Virginia for support to Gen'l Greene

I have the Honor to be
Your Excellency's
most obedient &
Humble Servant."

Col Armand applying to John Coles, Commissioner for the Specific tax for Albemarle Co. to supply the urgent wants of his Legion, which if not furnished, he should be compelled to collect by impressment. Feb'y —

Col: Coles states, the prevalence of Small pox at Charlottesville had prevented the sitting of the Court.

COL: WM. DAVIES TO THE GOV: (*in Council*). Feb'y 28th

"Sir

Confident in the desire of Government to render the situation of their Troops as comfortable as the circumstance of the Country will permit, and being fully convinced of the ready attention which your Excellency on all occasions has paid to their applications, the officers of the Virginia Continental and State lines, have directed me to ask the Countenance of War Office

1782. Feb'y 28th your Excellency in Council, in support of the measures they have adopted for the preservation of the Credit of their Certificates—The enclosed papers will furnish a full view of the plan, as it is intended to be presented to the gentlemen in the Country. This step we conceive the only eligible mode of securing to ourselves that recompense for which the Certificates were intended, and to which we flatter ourselves, the duration and fidelity of our Services justly entitle us.

I have the honor to be Sir, with the greatest respect
Your Excellency's most ob serv't—

The papers referred to, present the following facts—On the 10th February 1782, Brig: Genl: Chas. Scott and Col: Wm. Davies, published a printed circular, setting forth the general purpose as expressed in Col: Davies letter to the Governor, the Legislative authority, and their own reasons for having adopted this plan—They therein announce the fact. that Mr. Ross has undertaken to manage the business for them and "generously refuses any compensation for his services." They regret the necessity which compels them to appeal to the Community for aid by subscription; but rely upon the sympathy felt for their fellow Citizens in the Army, who have suffered and sacrificed so much in defense of their Country, to procure for them the reward due their services—Mr. Ross having consented to "assist them in negotiating the Certificates which they receive from the Auditors" issued to Saml: Beall of Williamsburg, Mass: Shore & McCornico, Petersburg, Hunter, Banks & Co, Richmond, James Maury and Benj: Day, Fredericksburg, James & Adam Hunter, Falmouth, Hunter & Allison, Alexandria, Carter Braxton, West Point, and John Lyne Esqr at New Castle, a circular, calling upon them to give their assistance to this object by becoming sub agents, and adding "The distress of many of the Officers and the present scarcity of money is such that the Certificates which these gentlemen have received for past services, will be rendered of little value, unless timely assistance is afforded by their fellow Citizens—In a short time these Certificates will be equal to the Specie, and all that is now required is a loan of Specie or Tobacco upon them, which will have an Interest of Six per cent till Paid—The Inhabitants of Richmond and Petersburg, in two Days, Subscribed One Thousand Pounds in Specie and Tobacco, for the Certificates of a number of Officers under marching orders to join Genl: Green &c"—To this was appended a printed form of Subscription List, preceded by the following Statement:

"The Officers and Soldiers of the Continental and States Lines in the pay of this Commonwealth, having been for a considerable Time, without receiving their Pay and Subsistance, and having suffered greatly by the Depreciation of the Paper money: the Honorable the General Assembly at their last Session, were pleased to take the matter into their Consideration, with a desire to do the most ample Justice in their power—But from the low state of our Finances, it being impossible to

make immediate payment in Specie, the House thought proper to direct the Auditors of Publick Accounts to issue to the Officers and Soldiers, Certificates Payable in Specie in the year 1785 and to bear Interest of 6 per cent, and appropriated as a Fund for their Redemption the money or Tobacco arising from the sales of Forfeited Estates throughout the State: in the purchase of which Estates the said Certificates were to be received the same as Specie." 1782. Feb'y 28th

Although the Funds for the Redemption of those Certificates are thought very ample, and Estates of considerable value must in a short time be exposed to sale for that purpose, yet the situation of many of the Officers and Soldiers is such, that their wants will admit of no delay, and they are forced to make Sale of their Certificates at a very low rate for ready money, or other necessaries for their present support.

To make an Article of speculation of those Certificates, and to purchase at an undue value, Money which has been so dearly earned, and with so much honour and advantage to the Publick, is cruel treatment to the brave Men whose services we have received. We consider the money laid out in Certificates as so much money at Interest, and that the payment of it, is as certain, as that the State will be Free and Independent: there is also the greatest reason to expect those Certificates will be taken up long before the year 1785, and it is proposed that Subscriptions be opened in different parts of the State, in full confidence that the Public Spirited Citizens will most cheerfully advance a Sum in Specie or Tobacco, according to their circumstances, as so much lent upon the said Certificates—

Wherefore, we the Subscribers do hereby engage to Pay to or his Assigns, in four Weeks from the date hereof, the Sum in Specie or Tobacco set against our Names, for the purposes before mentioned, for which the said shall furnish us or each of us with Certificates for the respective Sums subscribed, or take such other order on the matter as may be necessary.

Dated at 1782.

Subscribers names. Sums Subscribed in Specie. In Tobacco. Warehouse."

Jno. Robertson, Sup: Com: Issues S. of Va. informs the Executive, that under Orders from Mayor Rob't Forsyth, he had caused the damaged provisions at York to be sold, and with the proceeds supplies purchased for the suffering Prisoners of War in the Hospital at Gloucester, few of whom remain at that place. Already one hundred barrels of flour have gone down in a vessel in charge of "one Mr. Francis Greaves." March 1st Richmond

1782. Col: Benj: Wilson to the Governor of Virginia, setting forth the
March 1st wants of, and the exposed situation of the people of "Tigers Valley."

Monongalia Co. "Tiger's Valley"

Col: Joseph Nevill of Hampshire has sent a part of his militia to their protection, but bringing no provisions. He is not warranted in marching the men to "West Fork" as ordered by Col: Evans "for the Inhabitants of that Place can hardly subsist themselves." The provisions should have been sent foward at first, under guard to their posts. There is no Fort nor Inhabitant for "fifty-five computed miles, and several Indian paths to Cross in that way." He now has the militia "Devided amongst the Diferent Inhabitants at the Diferent Forts, and in General Borrows there Subsistences untill the provisions arrive." A demand upon the "Specificks," of Rockingham County has been made, and Col: Harrison has been requested to have the provisions raised in his County escorted by his militia to Monongalia—Concludes "Since the first of April the Indians has made Three Attackts on the people of this valley. Since Buchanan Settlement broke up, the Indians has been more plentious and Bolder than Usal in this valley." * * * *

"I humbly beg that I might be Enabled to call on Some of the Adjacent County Lieutenants for an Escort to guard us to the Interior Inhabitants. if necessary Relief is not Granted, the people in General Informs me the will Break up about Harvest—My Earnest Desire is, we might be Enabled to keep our Country."

March 1st

Major Claiborne to Col: Davies.

Fredericksburg

Enclosing extract of a letter from Capt: Abner Crump, Asst: Dep: Q. Master for the Southern Army, to Mr. McCraw, dated at "Camp Ponpon, 26th Jan'y 1782, in which he says "I must beg of you to urge Major Claiborne to supply the Army with about 50 Portmanteaus: the large number of chests that we are obliged to admit for want of them, crowds the Army with more wagons than otherwise would be necessary."

March 2nd

Capt: John Pryor, C. I. M. Stores to Col: Davies.

Richmond

Reporting progress in collecting and making proper returns of the Public Arms and other military Stores. He has embraced those in Washington Co., with Col: Campbell, as also those at New London—As the military Stores of the States have been "so intollerably dispersed," he will be thankful for any information, so as the better to execute his orders.

[illegible] 1778

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THOS: ANDERSON TO COL: DAVIES. March 3d

[illegible] Portsmouth

James Anderson Sup: of Pub: Shops—informs Col: Davies that the Artificers at Westham have refused to work, because there is no house at that place to receive them: their provisions fall short and very indifferent; and he has only "forty two shillings" collected from "private people" with which to pay their wages—Unless something can be done, they had better be discharged. March 4th Richmond

---

THOS: NEWTON JNR: TO COL: DAVIES. March 4th

"Dr Sir

I shall be much obliged if you'd send me down half a doz'n Commissions for this Borough. we have now near fifty men & expect soon to have enough to have two Companies. dont forget to have the Escheated lands of this place inquired into, the Caveats enter'd against the Sales are frivolous & ought to be set aside. there is considerable property to be sold yet viz: Boners' Farmars', & Doct: Campbell's & some others." Norfolk

* * * * * *

I am Dr. Sir,

Yrs: respectfully"

1782. COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

March 6th "Sir

War Office The inhabitants on the Eastern Shore of Virginia express much uneasiness at the prospect of the Continental drafts being ordered from thence. General Greene, in the last letter I received from him, directs in the most express terms, that every Continental Soldier in the State be sent on to him immediately. I have communicated the General's orders to Colo. Febiger, at the General Rendezvous, and Major Poulson who commands on the Eastern Shore; and I expect he will Soon be over with his men: tho' there is some danger that the inhabitants, will if possible seduce them to desert, and after the Officers have come over with those that are willing to follow them, the deserters will then join the volunteer Corps which they constantly keep up on that shore. Those gentlemen from thence, with whom I have conversed, say they will readily consent to the removal of the drafts, provided Government will favor them with Some of the Cavalry of the Legion. For my own part I think there cannot be much objection to their proposition, unless it be the difficulty and risk of the transportation of the men and horses. Every Article of life is cheaper there, than in any other part of the State: the men and horses can with more ease and convenience, be supported there, than elsewhere, and the Same supplies that are now lavished away upon their volunteer horse, might with advantage be applied for the maintenance of one of the troops. It will be exceedingly difficult to provide for the whole legion in any of the lower Counties on this shore, and as the infantry belonging to it, will be on this side, a few Cavalry may very well answer the Common purposes of the Command, while those on the Eastern Shore would be a great protection against the plundering parties that run up into the Creeks in barges, and do a great deal of mischief, which they never were able to check, till they raised two Small Corps of volunteer horse, which are now kept up and supported with provisions by the State, but which would be discharged upon the arrival of a sufficient number of the legion cavalry. I have therefore to ask your Excellency's instructions whether a part of the legion cavalry shall be sent to the Eastern Shore—Should the proposition meet your approbation, gentlemen upon that Shore will furnish the means of transportation themselves—

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect
Your Excellency's
most obedient Servant"

THOMAS M. RANDOLPH TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

"Dear Sir March 5th

I am sorry it is not in my power to Wait on you, and beg you will excuse me for again repeating my request for discharging this poor Free mulatto. his intercessions to me are such, as I hope will plead my Excuse. I will be answerable for his doing more Duty to his Country as a waggoner, than a Soldier." Goochland Co.

I am with respect
your most ob. Sevt."

Col: Lewis Burwell informs Col: Davies, that he cannot possibly transport the clothing for the soldiers to Richmond as ordered, unless he has power to impress a wagon for the purpose. The public credit is so low he cannot hire one. The people in that section trading at Petersburg, were a person appointed to give proper receipts for it, the clothing might be carried in the wagon that haul Tobacco to that place. March 5th Mecklenburg Co.

JAMES MADISON JR: EDM: RANDOLPH, ARTHUR LEE, AND JOS: JONES TO GOV: HARRISON. March 5th

"Sir

This week's post has brought us no letter from your Excellency. Philadelphia

Mr. Ross has directed Mr. Whiteside, a merct. of this city to pay us £200 each, which will enable those of us who have been sometime here to discharge our outstanding balances, but will leave a small sum only for future occasions.

We impatiently expect a confirmation of the very interesting intelligence received from the West Indies respecting the entire reduction of the Island of St. Christophus by the Forces of His most christian majesty, and advantage gained by the Fleet of the Ct. de Grasse over that of Sir Saml: Hood—this last circumstance if true, will give the Count so decided a superiority, that it is probable other Islands of the Enemy will soon share the fate of St. Christophus.

The Chev: de la Luzerne, will we expect, in a few days Set out for Virginia on a visit to Ct. de Rochambeau. you will probably see him at Richmond. Very respectfully we are

yr: Excellency's
obed: Servants."

1782. COL: ARCHIBALD CARY TO COL: DAVIES.

March 6th "Tuckahoe" Wednesday morn:

"Dear Col:

I take the Liberty to Address you on an affair, which I judge falls under your Department. There is a certain Frank Smith in Chesterfield, who by one stragigem or other has contrived allmost constantly to screen himself from militia Duty: at present, to avoid the draft, has by his Brother Thos. Smith, contrived to get some nonsensical appointment under a Capt: Irish in the Labratory. this appointment he boasts was obtained for the purpose above: as I know the man and know he never was, or will be usefull in any business (unless that of Puting money in his Pocket can he be called usefull) and as it is injust he should avail himself on such an occasion of an exemption from what Thousands, more deserving are to submit to, I must intreat of you that he be discharged from his Appointment, as it is only taken by him for so bad a purpose.

I beg sir, that you oblige me on this occasion, unless the Publick should suffer, and this is impossable, as you can have none in the office he fills but will be as fit, and I believe none to be depended on than this said Mr. Smith. Your Complyance will oblige

your Afft: & H'ble Servt."

March 7th War Office

COL: WM. DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

"Sir

In obedience to the Order of Council, I have the honor to lay before your Excellency a return* of the military stores in the magazines of this State. The want of money has greatly retarded the collection and repair of the arms. The same difficulty still continues.

In the enclosed I have not included the equipments of the Cavalry that are nearly finished at Fredericksburg, and will be sufficient for all the dragoons belonging to the State, tho' I cannot at present exactly ascertain their number, neither have I included any arms that are in possession of the militia or of the Legion. On this occasion, I beg leave to represent that mearly 1000 stand were, on various applications from Baron Steuben delivered for Continental purposes, and a promis'd given that they should be replaced. That promise however, has never yet been complied with. The arms that were taken at York, enabled the Continent now to replace them, should your Excellency think proper to direct an application to be made for them. I cannot forbear to represent further that some very valuable brass ordinance, particularly a 16-inch mortar, belonging to this State, which had been taken by the British, were recovered from them at York, but were afterward removed to the northward, by the orders of Genl: Knox. Virginia no doubt has an

* Not found.

equal right to the necessary articles of defence with other states in the Union, in proportion to her importance she has received less and perhaps contributed more; and if we add the circumstance of this valuable ordinance having been the original property of this State, that it was here recovered from the enemy, and that her malitia alone formed a respectable proportion of the Army that took it, I believe that your Excellency will be of opinion that the State of Virginia had a better claim to it, than any other part of the Continent, and that the pieces themselves, or other of equal value ought to be restored to us, as soon as possible. 1782. March 7th

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect,
Your Excellency's
most obedient Servant."

CAPT: THOMAS HAMILTON TO COL: DAVIES. March 7th

He finds many of the regular Soldiers have obtained Certificates of pay from the Auditors and "are selling them for mere nothing." He has heard of one having parted with a Certificate for "£48 for £4, paid in hand." Unless some step is taken to prevent "such base advantages" the Soldiers will be ruined. The Auditors should be stopped from issuing them—He has refused to countersign many of the certificates given by the Paymasters of his Legion, to the men. Hopes his influence will be used in this matter. Richmond

---

GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. March 7th

"Sir

I wrote to you on the subject of publick affairs in this departm't, by Mr. Carny, 18th Feb'y, which I hope you have Received, Since which we have received very allarming accounts from the enemy at Detroit. They last fall Collected Chiefs from the different Hostile tribes of Indians and Instructed them not to disturb the frontiers, and particularly Kentucky until towards Spring. Then to form small parties and take prisoners to hear what was going on. By which Conduct the Country would be off their guard. That the whole would Embody in the Spring, Reduce this post and lay the whole Country waste, and make one Stroke do for all. They are actually making Every preparation at Detroit, and the Conduct of the Indians have been agreeable to their directions. This information through various channels from the Illinois cannot be doubted, and if the defeat of Cornwallace, or something similar dont prevent them, we shall certainly have them in great force sometime this Spring. Every preparation is making to counteract them. Our greatest dependance is in arm'd boats, but cannot fit out a sufficiency of them in time, without the supplies you promis'd and those "Fort Nelson"

1782. March 7th

mentioned in my last arriving in time. If it was possible for "the troops with those articles to arrive some time in April, I should be under no kind of apprehensions of their doing much damage to the Country. But without, the consequences are to be dreaded. Pray Sir, be as liberal as possible in your Reinforcements and furnitures. If we can Repel this Invasion I have no dread of their making a Second attempt.

It would be adviseable to Alarm Col: Dabney, that he might use Every precaution on his passage down the River. This intelligence hath occasion'd us to alter our former plan of opperation and strengthen ourselves by water as much as possible, as no vessels they can bring across the portages from the Lakes will be able to face such as we can navigate the Ohio with, could we get furniture for them. Our dependance is in the Exertions of Government, which we rest fully assur'd of.

P. S. Pray if possible augment the number of pieces of artillery, Light Cannon, &c.

I have the Honor to be Dr Sir, with
Highest Respects and Esteem
Your Devoted & very Humble Servt."

March 8th Williamsburg

Proceedings as a Court of Admiralty, before Hon: Benj: Waller, Richard Cary and ———, in the case of the Schooner "Three Friends" libelled by Cornelius Schemerhorn, Commander of the Privateer Brigantine "Grand Turk" and Madet Engs, Commdt. of the Privateer Brig "Dolphin," and the property of Thomas and Colin Clarke and Robert Lenox of Charleston S. Carolina, although a British "flag of truce" she had violated the privileges thereof, by taking on board goods, merchandise &c., and carried them to Edenton N. Carolina, in which port she was captured by the two above-mentioned vessels, and brought to South Quay in Virginia. The Court after due consideration of the facts, decreed and ordered that the said Schooner and Cargo be condemned, and that the Marshall make sale thereof at public auction for cash, after having giving due notice &c., and return to the Court an account of the Sales &c.

March 8th Chas: City Co.

Col: Phil: Edmondson informs Col: Davies, the Clothing, wagon & team required of the County will be forthcoming, but that no beeves can be furnished by him.

ROB'T ANDREWS TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

"Sir March 9th

When Mr. Madison & I were appointed Commissioners on the part Richmond
of Virginia to run the boundary Lines between this State & Pennsylvania, Mr. Jefferson, at that time Governor, promised that two good Horses should be furnished to each of us & a covered waggon to Mr. Madison for the Purpose of carrying Instruments & other things necessary for the Western Station. As it is probable that you may not have been informed of these Particulars, I take the Liberty of mentioning them to your Excellency, & also of observing that it will be proper for us to set out for our respective Destinations about the middle of next month. If the horses intended for my use can be delivered to me at W'msburg, it will be more convenient for me.

The Compensation proposed by the Executive, for our Services in this Business, was, exclusive of our Expences, 150 lbs of Tobac: pr: day to each, which was to be discharged according to the Rate fixed by the Grand Jury immediately preceeding the Time of Payment.

This mode of Payment being abolished, I suppose your Excellency will think it proper that some other be substituted; & I flatter myself that when the nature of this Business is considered, which requires Qualifications of a particular kind & must be attended to at all Hours of the Night, as well as of the Day; which will be always fatiguing & sometimes dangerous; & which without being a Permanency will draw us far from our Families & for the Time entirely suspend the Prosecution of our ordinary Business; you Sir, and the Gentlemen of the Council will be of opinion that the proposed Compensation was by no means an adequate one—Having been obliged lately to mix a good Small pox
deal with Persons under the Small Pox, it will not be in my Power to wait on you previous to my setting out for Williamsburg; but I beg that I may be immediately favoured with the Determinations of the Executive relative to this matter, & am with the greatest Respect,

your Excellency's mo: Obedt. & very hble. Serv't,

&c.

JOHN EVANS, COUNTY LIEUTENANT TO GOV: HARRISON. March 9th

"Dr Sir,

"The murders commited on our Frontiers at such a time of the Monongalia County
year, and the repeated applications of our Suffering Inhabitants, Occations me to trouble your Honour, praying that our Situation may be taken under Consideration as we are few in number and much Exposed. Our fronteers are so Extensive that the few inhabitants there Settled Murders by the Indians & exposed frontiers &c
are so scattering that the Enemy murder one part before the others can he alarmed to come to their assistance. Since the State of Pennsylvania have taken place the poor Residue of Virginia are all fronteers.

1782. March 9th. The prayer of the people is that a company or two of Militia may be Ordered to their Relief, otherwise they will be under the necessity of vacating the Country—Colo. Clarke's Expedition falling through, and so many men falling into the Enemies hands have encouraged them so that they are constant in our County—the Strength of our militia does not Exceed three Hundred and fifty and them settled at least Eighty miles in length. * * * * * * * I have forbore running the State to the Expence of paying Express, &c. an Express and troubling your Honour 'till I find it will do no longer—the murders committed were early in February when the People were under no apprehension of the Enemy's being in our County. The express I hope may be paid for this trouble and Expence, as I was much put to it to git one, times being so precarious.

I have the Honour to be with due Respect
&c. &c.

Steps taken to defend the Frontiers, &c. On the 26th March, in consequence of the receipt of the above it was ordered by the Gov: & Council, that one Company of Militia from Hampshire Co., report to Col: Evans to serve two months at a time on that Frontier; to be relieved at the end of their service by the Militia of Rockingham & Augusta Cos. Each Soldier to take with him ten days provisions, but to be supplied afterwards by the neighboring Counties. Should this measure fail to protect the County, Col: Evans is authorized to avail himself of the provisions of the "Invasion Law" &c.

March 9th

BENJ: WALLER TO GOV: HARRISON.

Williamsburg His Excellency's Letter of the 7th was received, some hours after the adjournment of the Court, and Col: Cary and the other "surviving Judge" gone home. The respondents in the case of the Schooner "Three Friends" were treated with "all the Lenity the Court could grant them;" and the Captain declined, altho' allowed time, to defend the vessel and Cargo. Dr. Lenox also was allowed reasonable time to make his defence. The proceeds of the Sale are reserved, subject to order of Court, so that a new hearing can be had if necessary. The Court was chiefly directed in their action by the Acts of Congress of March 23d 1776 & March 27th 1781, by which Libellants are allowed to prosecute in any Court for the trial of maritime cases in any of the United States. The "Sound" in Carolina was regarded in the same light, as the Chesapeake Bay, "a Common passage to N. Carolina and Virginia, as the latter is to Maryland & Virginia."

It was a matter of much concern, that this Suit was brought before him & those associated with him, but "being instituted we were obliged by our Oath to proceed," and to do what Seemed lawful and right under

any circumstances. He is confronted by the reflection that there is a "Court of Appeals" established to correct Errors and reverse sentences when wrong, which he hopes Gov: Burke of N. Carolina "will think a better Remedy than Force of Arms, surrounded as we are with Enemies," especially when "he considers that the Captain of the Virginia Privateer, if he has done amiss, is liable to be punished and prosecuted on the Bond given at the taking out his Commission." He did produce all the papers found by him on board the Prize. He will communicate his Excellency's letter to Col: Cary at once, but thinks nothing more can be done, until the next regular meeting of the Court. Begs to be excused from giving an "opinion in matters of State" out of his Province, and adds "You will be pleased to pardon this, and every Inadvertency or Impertinence." 1782. March 9th

---

COL: T. PARKER TO GOVERNOR HARRISON. March 10th

"Sir

The Court of this County being ordered to make a draft of the Militia to fill up their quota of Soldiers for the American Army has requested me to represent to your Excellency & your honourable board the distressed situation of this County during the different invasions, supposing from the active part which I have taken, and being continually in the field whilst the County was invested, that I should be better able to explain to your honorable board their exertions to repel the Enemy, their obedience to orders, their losses and consequent distresses, than any other individual; from which principle they have done me the the honor to request I would address you on the subject. Smithfield in Isle of Wight County

Be it then known to you, that this County from the first has engaged very chearfully in the war, from the best of principles, that of supposing it a just one. When Lord Dunmore fixed his Standard at Portsmouth, and all our neighbors below were flying to it for protection, we became a barrier, and had not only the Common Enemy to encounter, but all the machinations and eviles of a Scotch faction, which at that time, in this and allmost every part of the Colony had too much weight. Individuals inimical to British mandates were pointed out objects of their resentment, which for several weeks had recourse to thickets & fodder Stacks for protection, their houses not affording an asylum from the danger of those reptiles & their patron Lord Dunmore, and his *black guards*. The moment our County embodyed, and armed we had our Share of men ready for the established Army, and I marched with a Company of minute militia men, from this County to the Great Bridge to invest Dunmore & his gang, and assist in driving him from Norfolk and its dependencies; that you must confess from your knowledge of our situation Stretching twenty miles on James River, and the nearest part of the County not as many miles from Norfolk, and dayly in Sight

1782. March 10th

of their armed vessells, was an act of Publick patriotism deserving Credit, as our own families were liable to plunder & insult every hour of our absense; the more so, as we carried with us the most of our Firelocks fit for Service, and left behind us many men, who at that time were avowed Enemies and continued to be so untill tarring and feathering was practiced on some of the worst of them, which caused the rest to take shelter under Dunmore at Norfolk.

The Acts of Assembly for raising the second & third sett of Continentals were Completed here, not a tenth of which have returned, the Sea has swallowed many of our young men & many more has been taken on that Element & never returned. Some has gone to the back country. Those different avenues to the loss or absense of our young men renders our Situation very important—As our attachment has ever been warmed with zealous sentiments for our Cause, we must have particular Enemies, hitherto we.have really prevented by our exertions in the last invasion, the Enemy from lulling the whole of the lower Counties into a State of torpidity, as they could singly, had we ever been dispersed, have rode unmolested, from Portsmouth to Petersburg, as the latter neighborhood & the County of Prince George seemed to have lost their patriotism with the skirmish at Blandford—Their different marches through this County, with the loss of our Slaves, Vessells, Stocks, and impoverishing us by plunder and caussing us to neglect our business, added to our own Army's impressments has really injured the people so much in their property, that I conceive it would be an act of cruelty to insist on their now making up their quota of troops, when we have all actually been Soldiers more than Twelve months, maintained ourselves, & did as labourious and dangerous duty as any Soldiers in the Continental Army—besides, policy would direct that as many of these militia should be kept at or near Portsmouth as we have, as they ever were and I am sure ever will be ready to turn out on any invasion, or in any just cause. They are now good Soldiers, the necessity of the times and the critical situation we were in last summer required severe disciplain and hard duty, which was really practiced. I declare on my honor that when I Commanded a Regiment in the established Army I did not enforce more, indeed it was necessary; their bearing it at a time they had a powerful Enemy in their neighbourhood insinuating into the graces of all they thought could be serviceable to them, and their not succeeding, was a convincing proof, that the people in general in this County were disposed to preserve, at the risk of their lives & propertys; they were both exposed, the last not only to the Enemy, but to ourselves; and had it only been those of our own County which were to have been fed here, our distresses would not have been so apparent, but some months we had the whole army in Virginia to feed, even without money or the idea of it, as not even the paper bubble was introduced to the people from the publick treasury. I took from the inhabitants, to

feed the troops under my Command, untill I determined no longer to 1782.
bear the Complaints of them without some shadow of redress—to March 10th
palliate their clamours I took from myself full a proportion—On laying the matter before Governor Nelson, he in Council, declared my Certificates to be of value, to pass in payment of Taxes & do what other paper could—but behold, amongst the rest of our Complaints, we find the last Assembly has rendered those Certificates nugatory, by not making any mention of them. The Honourable Mr. Hardy being of this County & perfectly acquainted with our distresses can better inform your board of any other Calamity omitted by me. Therefore I should not have been so prolix, but at the unanimous & particular request of the Court, and my own feelings for the people, added to what I humbly think an act of policy in detaining the militia, when they may probably be serviceable, has induced me to trouble you on the subject. I should be ungratefull indeed, when I have my pen on the subject, if I did not mention to you essential services rendered by the Counties of Southampton & Surry, there may be some reason why they should be exempted from the draft &c. * * * * many in Nancemond required my acknowledgements, those being nearer to Portsmouth may in some measure apologize for their not exerting themselves equally with us. Princess Anne & some part of Norfolk County have benefitted by the Enemy, but the greater part of Norfolk County have suffered.

I will tire the patience of your Excellency & honourables no longer to Petition in the most fervent manner that you would suspend the Act for Draught &c. * * * and that you will cause the certificates for supplies taken by me for the troops under my command, to pass in payment of taxes, if within your power.

Most respectfully & with great esteem
I have the honor to subscribe myself
&c., &c.

COL: GEORGE BAYLOR, 3D LIGHT DRAGOONS TO COL.: DAVIES. March 10th

Introducing Capt: Swan, who waits on him for the purpose of having Caroline Co.
his rank settled. His claim appears a just one: he was appointed Captain in his Reg't the 20th January, 1777.

COL: CHRIS: FEBIGER TO COL: DAVIES. March 10th

Dr Col:

Yours of the first instant, per: Mr. Hughes came to hand late Cumberland
last night. I wish it had come sooner, as I have been oblig'd to detain Old Ct. House,
my Dispatches for the northward for want of knowing the Determina- Sunday
tion of Government with Respect to Supplies. I shall make my enti-

1782. March 10th

mates for 1200 men or 3 Regiments on a supposition that such a number of men can be raisd under the last recruiting Law. which I believe will produce men. Several have been brought in within a few Days. I had already determined to send on the men in numbers of 75 or 80. as so many are entitled to a waggon. and from the Distance of the Stages on the Route. it is impossible for the men to carry their provisions on their Backs. You really frighten me. when you say I may depend on being starved. I have allready wrote General Washington fully. I shall apply to the minister of War with all possible Dispatch. But you know the Distance to Philadelphia—the Delays occasiond by the Q. m'rs in fowarding letters appears clearly in one which I receivd from General Washington. sent per Express. yett it was a month old when I gott it. When my Dispatches reach the minister. so many are to be consulted. and great Bodys move so slow. that it will be some time before any supplies can come on from there. in the meantime if the State withdraws her Assistance. I must break up the Post & discontinue the Transaction of any Business whatever. being already very near starving at times. There appears to be some defects in the orders Government were pleas'd to issue to this and the Adjacent County Courts or Commissioners with Respect to the Collection of the Specifics—the orders are only for Bacon—I most earnestly request you to prevail on Government to give orders for the collection of grain also. and for its Delivery to Lt: Wm. Sterling Smith. A. D. Q. master to this Post. who is legally appointed under Col: Carrington. D. Q. M. Genl: and his Receipts of course valid vouchers to make it a Continental Charge.

I will take care that nothing shall be wasted. & in Justice to Lieut: Smith. must say he keeps his Accounts in better order. and does his Duty better than any Q. M. I have had to deal with. I beg you to inform me what Countys are sett apart for the purpose of supplying this post. until the Financier can turn his Attention this Way. I believe they are. Amelia. Cumberland. Buckingham. Goochland & Powhatan. The People bring in their Bacon very slow & seem rather willing to pay in money. This alarms me. as if all these Countys pay in their Bacon, it will hardly last us til Forsyth will have any Thing in his power. I have wrote him often. But the answer is always the same. I have no money nor provisions he says. I have wrote Blair and the Financier. and expect daily to hear from them.

We have not had a mouthfull of fresh meat since Christmas. I have upwards of 50 sick. and some in the small pox—their situation is truly deplorable. and you may guess at mine. not having a Brass farthing to support myself with. and was it not for a little sugar and coffee which Mrs. Febiger brought with her. and which is nearly exhausted, she must starve. I will send an Officer to Petersburg. but how he will subsist I know not—I sent Lt: James Morton. my Commissary on before the Detachment. it was with much Difficulty he could procure provisions

enough to foward on the Detachment. The Posts of Winchester & Staunton are broke up, and it may be the case with other places pointed out for Rendezvous. Several men have been received at the 2 first places; for want of subsistence sent on by themseves and deserted, and this will ever be the case. how the men rais'd under the last Act are to be releiv'd, I know not yett. this and some other matters I must defer untill I see you, which, sickness excepted, which has troubled me all last week, will be before next Sunday. 1782. March 10th

I have ordered Poulsen to continue on the Eastern Shore to receive the men ras'd under the new Law, and to send on the men he now has (and of whom I send you a Descriptive List) to Richmond. I shall mention your Paragraph to the Minister of War, with Respect to the State being neither able or willing to make any more Advances to the Continent. Pray gett what Acts concern my Duty ready, against I come down.

I am glad you open'd mine from Posey, that you might see and inform Government of the consequences that has & do arise from not the least attention having been paid to my Letter to the Governor, bearing Date, the 16th of November, on the subject of Innoculation, which was accompanied by one to you, and sent by the Sergeant whom you permitted to ride home for a few Days. I have not seen a Paper a long time, & wish you could drop me one now and then. I enclose you the Proceedings of the Officers, and beg you in my own & their Behalf, as well as for the Benefit of the Line at Large, to exert every nerve to gett our Lands laid off this Spring. I shall bring with me about £5000.

Mrs. Febiger thanks you for the polite attention you allways pay her, and I am as usual,

yours sincerely"

John Tyler, and Henry Tazewell, Esq'r, certify, that in accordance with the permission of the Council, they have examined Benj: Dabney Esqr, "touching his knowledge in the Law," and consider him entitled to a "Licence to practice." March 11th

---

JNO. HERBERT TO GOV. HARRISON.

March 11th

Having been informed by Mr. Hunter of his Excellency's desire to have built, "Gallies for the Defence of this State," he sends the dimensions which according to his judgment are proper for such vessels, and their "Rig" as will best suit "this Bay & Rivers"—viz "from 50 to 65 feet strait Rivvett, from 24 to 26 feet Beam, 9 feet hold & 3 feet 8 or 10 inches waist: with a flush Deck & Gunwail fore & aft: to mount from 12 to 16 Six-Pounders—from 24 to 26 Inches will not be too much dead Portsmouth

1782. March 11th — rise, considering the Vessels Breadth of Beam. to make the Vessel draw an easy draught of Water. she must have a long wide float & the Float to run Aft as well as foward. to make the Vessel run on an even Keyl"—In regard to the "Rig" he thinks either "Briggs, Sloops or Schooners will answer." He is not now employed and shall be glad, if they can agree upon terms. to undertake two or three of these vessels.

March 12th — PETITION OF COL: FREDERICK WEISENCK TO THE EXECUTIVE FOR RELIEF.

Richmond — He was by Act of Assembly of 13th Oct: 1776 empowered Council to appoint &c. Commissioned "Engineer for this State" with the rank of Colonel. He has never rec'd pay or subsistence since May 1780 and has been reduced to the "greatest degree of necessity." He now appeals for relief by being allowed proper Certificates of his pay. warrants for the Land granted all officers & soldiers of the line by the Assembly. He has ever been active and faithful in his services to the State. and being anxious to return to his own Country. desires to carry back with him the evidence of his honourable career. both in justice to himself and to the state which had honored him with her Commission.

March 12th — CAPT: HENRY YOUNG TO COL: DAVIES. setting forth the distressed situation of the Post at Point of Fork for want of provisions.

Richmond — Mr. Ford cannot possibly finish the building there without nails. He draws attention to the fact that he has only seven days forage at this Post.

March 12th — J. MADISON & JAS: JONES TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Philadelphia — We are honored with your favors of the 22d ult. and 1st instant, the last covering a resolution of the House of Delegates of the 5th Jan'y last, which we had before received and lodged along with the Superintendts of Finance. We cannot at present return a full answer to your request respecting the supply of Beef required from Virg'a for the Southern Army. It is probable we shall be able to do it by Mr. Randolph who will set off in a few days for Virg'a. Respectfully we are

Sir. yr: most hum: Servts."

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782.

March 12th

War Office

"Sir

In obedience to the orders of Council, I have wrote to such of the Counties as have laid off their divisions, to furnish the most speedy information of the number of beeves they have delivered and what they have on hand: and to those Counties who have not yet attended to this business, I have communicated your Excellency's orders, that they may proceed immediately to it. But this of itself will not be sufficient, unless some person is appointed in each, to receive, foward or dispose of them as he shall be from time to time directed. At present there is no one in any of the Counties, whose duty it is to attend to this, or scarcely any other Article of Specific Supply. In many places numbers of the Cattle are dead, and the remainder will die, unless some immediate regulation can be adopted. In some few parts of the Country indeed, the people have taken the Cattle and fattened them themselves: but most of them refuse now to deliver them up, alledging that had it not been for them they would have been dead, and that the expence of feeding them has been as much as they are worth. There is a great variety of articles which have been for a long time dispers'd through the Country under the orders of Mr. Brown, which never have, and I fear never will be either reported by him or accounted for by those who have them. A great deal of grain is at this moment lying useless in the hands of Commissioners, and great numbers of hides are lodged with different people throughout the State, of which no return has ever yet been made. I would therefore beg leave respectfully to suggest to your Excellency, the absolute necessity of forming some general system for the immediate collection and disposal of those stores, as well as of those Specifics which are required by the late law. If the Country was laid off into ten or twelve districts, and a person of character and abilities, appointed in each, to make enquiry into every kind of public property belonging to the Quarter Masters, Commissarys, Clothiers or Military Store departments within the Districts, and report to this office, or to any other as your Excellency may think fit, it certainly would be beneficial. These persons might be authorized to demand and settle the accounts of the various Specific Commissaries and Commissioners who have never been prevailed upon yet to render them, notwithstanding the frequent applications, which I am told have been made for them. These persons might also, in their several districts, take the directions of the Specifics that are shortly to be collected. Those furnished by the northwestern Counties might be sold to the contractor for supplying the Prisoners at Frederick in Maryland. The greater part of the South western Counties might be allotted for the supply of the French Troops at Charlotte Court house. The specifics upon James River above the Fork might be collected at the Point, and those immediately at and above the falls

1782. March 12th should be brought to Richmond, while the lower and Southern counties upon the river might be appropriated for the support of the Post at Portsmouth or the supply of the French at Williamsburg and York. After providing for the subsistence of Mr. Dick's Artificers at Fredericksburg, the Specifics between the three northern rivers might be collected to certain convenient points upon navigation, and await your Excellency's further directions.

From the daily complaints of want of food for our troops and artificers, and of forage for our teams, and from a conviction that they will still continue to suffer, notwithstanding the want of provision which the specific tax will raise, I have thought it my duty to make this representation.

Should your Excellency think any thing on my part can be done to facilitate a proper regulation of this business, I shall be happy to give every assistance, as I conceive it a matter of great and pressing importance.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect
Your Excellency's obed: Ser't"

March 12th Capt: Reuben Mitchell, having been a prisoner since the 1st may last, and having once been paroled by Gov: Jefferson, and after having made several ineffectual efforts to get a copy of the charges (if any) against him, begs of Gov: Harrison, that he may either be brought to trial or discharged.

March 13th

COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

"Sir

Washington Co. Your letter of the 29th of Jany. reached me late in February. I suppose you are not informed that our Southern Commander in Chief is obliged to employ part of the force of the Carolinas and Georgia against the unfriendly Southern Indians and the Tories that have taken refuge among them. To accomplish his purposes we are asked to assist, and our own immediate preservation urges us to comply. About 200 men from this county are now on the point of marching to join Colo: Isaac Shelby who commands the force destined against the Towns situated on the sources of the mobile.

This enterprise will necessarily postpone our draft for Regular Soldiers, and afterwards, I am doubtful whether it can be effected at all. The frequent failures in furnishing quotas of men from other counties, whilst this, in most instances came up to, and in some, exceeded the demand. The various Services of the militia performed the two years last past, yet unpaid. The Losses the best friends to America have sustained by our injurious money Schemes are objections not easily answer'd. How-

ever I am anxious that the community I live in should continue to exhibit instances of virtue; and exert themselves at the last in supporting the general cause, for there is nothing I dread more than an inglorious peace. 1782. March 13th

Could not militia delinquents sentenced for six months answer the purposes of the ensuing campaign. This would go down, for most would be interested in having it Executed, and some how there is a general disgust taken place for what bears the name of a Regular." * *

"I will supply Col: Martin in part out of our little magazine; but I hope you will replace it by the bearer, as troubles from the Indians may be repeatedly expected the ensuing Summer, and if in your power a Small addition more, also an order for Lead, as Mr. Saunders, Col: Lynch, Assistant at the Lead mines refuses to deliver some formerly ordered by Governor Jefferson, saying he is instructed otherwise by Mr. Ross. We have been straitened in procuring a sufficiency of this article to arm the men going against the Indians. I am informed something above 200 lbs powder is delivered by the widow of Genl: Campbell to our magazine keeper.

Late accounts from the Southern Head Quarters states matters in a promising light.

I am Sir,
with much esteem and respect
your very humble Servant."

COL: THOS: NEWTON JNR: TO ———. March 14th

His letter in regard to carrying the cannon up James River is received. Had he gotten it in time he should have gone to the landing and attended to the business himself. Draws attention to the policy of "setting aside the caveats" and selling the forfeited property in Norfolk, much of which is very valuable—concludes "we hear fighting every day & night here (off our Capes), the coast is full of privateers & few vessels get in, pray have a post fixed to this place. If I can render any service to you or the officers in this qut: do command me." Norfolk

---

COL: R. COWPER TO THE GOVERNOR, IN REGARD TO ENFORCING THE DRAFT. March 15th

The Field Officers and magistrates had held a meeting, but found the County had not been "assessed in Specie agreeable to the Act of Assembly, and no commissioners appointed Since 1780. The county has been in great confusion for eighteen months past; the militia composed of water-men and Pilots, and many of the Seamen now absent. The Pilots do duty in rotation on board the French ships; and in march last, in the action between Colo. Mallory and Colo. Dundas, the county lost seven men. Hampton

1782.
March 15th
Montgomery County

COL: WM. PRESTON TO GOV: HARRISON.

A letter from Col: Wm. Davies, Commissioner of the War Office dated the 30th of January was received about the 15th Feby: making requisitions for the quota of men to be raised for the Continental Service and act of Assembly of Oct: 1780. In April 1781, he had had the County laid off, in accordance with the Law, and the "thirty eight men called for" were drafted. The Commissioners of the Tax not having the money to pay their bounties, the men were furloughed, and so the matter stood, until the receipt of the above mentioned letter. As many as had not deserted were again collected, but there being no money to pay them, they were again furloughed. He had "moved the Court" that a levy of Sufficient money, be made, but this was rejected. He has done all he could to carry out the orders under this Law, but with no avail; the men will desert before "any thing effectual can be done." Calls attention to the necessity of filling the place of Colo: Ingles, resigned on account of "his infirmities." Proper persons should also be added to the "Commissioners of the Peace," rendered necessary for keeping good order in that "frontier County to which so many disorderly People resort from different parts of this State, as well as the Southern States."

March 15th
Hampton

GEORGE WRAY, 1ST JUSTICE OF ELIZ: CITY CO., TO THE GOVERNOR.

In accordance with Col: Davies Instructions a session of the Co. Court had been held with a view of executing the provisions of the Law of 1780," levying a two pr: cent. tax in Specie, and for collecting provisions, clothing &c., but that owing to the disturbed situation of the county for the past eighteen months, nothing could be done. The county had sustained Several difierent corps of troops "Stationed at Hampton; their Sheriff had been killed in the service, they had had no Court Since march 1780, and no Commissioner appointed. He therefore asks for Instructions as to whether this Law should now be put into execution, and awaits his reply.

March 16th
Botetourt County

COL: GEORGE SKILLERN TO COL: WM: DAVIES.

The orders to recruit the quota of men for the Continental Service are received, and the officers of the County summoned to carry them out, but he regrets to say "the business has been put completely out of his power," because of the discontent and resignation of the officers, arising out of the promotion of Mr. Ward as Lieut: Colo. over Colo. McClenahan" who has on every occasion distinguished himself as a

most zealous Friend to the cause, and in several engagements in Carolina very deservedly acquired the Character of a brave officer." He is "exceedingly popular in the County" and unless commissioned as Lieut: Colo." it will be attended with very bad Consequences" in as much as the other officers, so influential with their companies will refuse to serve, thus rendering the militia of the County entirely useless. Mr. Ward is however "a man capable of business & much attached to the Cause and is generally esteemed as a sober honest man." He awaits the "determination of this unhappy dispute," before which it will be impossible to comply with any orders sent by his Excellency. 1782. March 16th

The Proclamation in regard to the British Prisoners of War came to hand some time ago, many of these men are in the County, and upon being arrested and brought before him, had produced Certificates of their having taken the Oath of Allegiance to the State," have paid taxes, and behaved as good Citizens. Others who have friends in the County seem desirous to "become subjects." He will not send them down until an answer is received to this letter. The clothing due from the county should have been sent, but no one would undertake to carry it, unless paid in Specie. He has "one Rifle & Shot-bag taken from a deserter;" as it is public property, "would wish to know what is to be done with her."

COL: THOS: NEWTON JNR: TO COL: WM. DAVIES. March 17th

"Dr. Sir

We are at a loss for the laws of the last session of Assembly. I shall esteem it a particular favor if you'd get them from the Printer & send them to me, having a right to a set as member of the Assembly & a justice for this place. we only rec'd the law for procuring a wagon two days ago, have not the Act yèt for holding a Court of Claims, nor know not how to proceed in getting our quoto of men for the Continental Service. I only rec'd a letter a few days ago from the Gov'r dated two months past, is it not greivous to think, we cannot get three men to Act as Judges in a Court of Oyer for trying the traitors, they are all taken up here & sufficient proof to hang many of them if the Court was to sit here; but the witnesses have not money to bear their expenses to Richmond, & the most atrocious villians will escape by it (even murderers) if the public cannot provide some way of carrying the people up at an easy expence, by sending a vessel to attend on them, or procure some judges to attend here or at Williamsburg on the occasion, if these escape, adieu to all order & Government in these parts. Some came to Princess Ann Court with Clubs a few days ago, but by spirited exertions they were quel'd, yet if examples are not made, they will be too many for the good people, as it will be best to Norfolk

1782. March 17th be jack of both sides, pray give me your opinion whether a person having a parole & refusing to act as a militia man has a right to trade, open stores &c., & whether he ought not to be sent off to the Enemy.

I am,
with respect, yr: obt. Serv't."

March 18th

MAJOR PAT. LOCKHART TO GOV: HARRISON.

Botetourt Co.

Resigning his commission, in as much as he cannot do duty in the present confused state of things, growing out the dispute between Mr. Ward and Mr. McClenahan as to their right to the Lieu't: Colonelcy. Ward had been recommended by the Court of which he (Lockhart) was a member, and he opposed his election, from no hostility to him, but because to promote him over McClenahan, would be a positive affront to the latter. This recommendation had given such general dissatisfaction, that all the officers had resigned, at a time when "an Insurrection, of the Tories in a neighboring County was Hourly expected." Subsequently, Mr. Ward had intimated that rather than "impede the service" by persisting in his course, he would decline contending for the commission, but he has since been Commissioned, whereupon the whole of the Officers have resigned, and the districts cannot be laid off, nor can a Court Martial be held in the County. The greatest confusion has followed, and no officer can be expected to do his duty with credit or satisfaction "while matters are in their present "situation."

March 19th

JOHN BECKLEY TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Richmond

The writ of ne exeat republica, being judicial process, the Attorney General cannot, I presume, with propriety, prepare one in the case you have been pleased to refer to him: nor for the same reason, does it seem to come within the letter of those powers, which the Constitution or, any particular law, hath placed in the Executive.

In the present case, two remedies lie open to Mr. Desmarais. By the first if either of the parties is a citizen of this State, upon a Bill filed and allegations proved, his Judges of the High Court of Chancery, during vacation, or the Court in term time, will order a writ of ne exeat republica: the other remedy is provided by the Act of October Session 1779, "for encouraging the commerce of nations," by which it is declared "that the Consul of any particular State or nation, residing here, may take cognizance of all differences, controversies and litigations, arising between subjects or citizens of his own State only, and finally to determine and compare the same, according to such rules or laws, as he shall think fit, and such determinations to carry into Execution. And that

where aid shall be required for executing the same, the Governor, with advice of the Council, using their discretion therein, may order any sheriff within his own County, or any military Officer whatsoever, to execute, or to aid or assist in executing any such determination: provided the same does not extend to life or limb of the offender." 1782. March 19th

Of these two remedies, the latter appear to be the most summary and effectual for Mr. Desmaris.

On behalf of the Attorney General, I have honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obdt, humble servt."

J. MADISON JNR: JOS: JONES AND A. LEE TO GOV: HARRISON. March 19th

"Sir

The motion we made for Congress to accept the Beef, that might be supplied by the State for the Southern Army, above her former quota of that article, in divisions for its value in the last quota, is referred to The Superintendent of Finance, who has not yet reported upon it. Philadelphia

If our accounts are true touching the evacuation of Charlestown, which is said to have taken place on the 24th ult: it will hardly be an object for us to press, considering the precedent it will establish.

The capture of Cornwallis and of his Army has made a great impression on the European Courts in our favor; & the evacuation of the Southern parts of the U. S., will probably raise such an opinion of the establishment of our Independency beyond the power of G. B. to shake, as to incline some of those Courts to an Alliance, that may make our Enemies despair of ever succeeding against us. The alarm in England is very great. Strong & pointed Petitions have been presented against continuing the war, the opposition in the House of Commons has reached within 41 of the ministerial majority, & the accounts from N. York are, that the Lords, North, Germain & Sandwich are actually displaced. Vigorous proportions on our part, for the ensuing campaign, will give such efficiency to these impressions, as may probably put a period to the war.

We enclose* the paper which will show the success of our Ally in the W. Indies.

Our Colleague Mr. Randolph, who left this place for Richmond yesterday, will give you a more particular account of the contents of our latest Dispatches & of the proceedings here, than it is proper for us to commit to paper.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, yr Excellency's

most obedient & most humble Serv'ts."

1782. Col: George Moffett to the Governor, in regard to the execution of
March 20th the draft for the Continental Army, ordered for the 9th of April.

Augusta Co. With much "concern" he informs his Excellency "that it is probable that day will begin with tumult & End in some thing worse." He is convinced "opposition will be made to the allottment, and not a role or list of any kind be left with our Officer, which (if nothing worse) will put an effectual stop to the allottment."— The people are much disturbed in mind, and are highly indignant at the proposed drawing, and cannot be persuaded, but that it is imposed "contrary to the mind of the last Assembly." They are too much exasperated to be reasoned with, and are not aware of the "evil consequences of their conduct." Notwithstanding all this, he thinks with proper caution, and by allowing time for persuasion, and not compelling the immediate execution of the Law, many of the Districts may be induced "to draw their lots." To further ensure the draft, he recommends that every District that furnishes its quota of men, be credited with a "tour of militia duty" except on occasion of insurrection or invasion. By a temperizing policy much mischief may be prevented and probably in the course of two months many men may be inlisted.

March 20th J. Bradford to Messrs. J. Madison & J. Jones Esqrs., Delegates in regard to certain military stores at that place belonging to State of Virginia.

Boston They are yet unsold, and he has not been able "to get them off," altho' he has made every effort to do so. The most he can get for the shot is "the price of old iron." If risked "at vendue," they will scarcely bring costs. The Gov: of Massachusetts thought they "might be purchased for the use of our Castle" but they were not wanted—concludes "If the spirit of Privateering s'd again revive they may be in demand in part, and with that prospect its possible there might be those who might speculate."

March 21st Col: Wm. Davies to the Governor.

"Sir

War Office * * * * * * *

"As the Court of Berkeley have undertaken without any authority to direct the waggon and team which had been provided, to be delivered to the person from whom they were purchased, altho' they acknowledge that the money was tendered according to contract, I must beg your Excellency's instructions, whether prosecution ought not to be immediately commenced for the delinquency.

I have the honor, to be &c."

COL: JOSEPH NEVILL WRITES TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

March 21st

"The Inhabitants of part of Cheat River, has Petitioned me to send them a Sergent and Fifteen men as a gard, and as it is out of my Power, without your Excellencies approbation. I would be glad to know, if I might suffer that number to go, provided would go Vollunteers. The Inhabitants has engaged to find them in provisions." upon which, the Executive, requested the Commissioner of War, to order an Ensign and twenty men" from the County of Augusta to rendezvous at Tygers Valley, there to await the orders of Colr. Evans of Monongalia. The men to take with them ten days Provisions. Hampshire Co.

Major J. Belfield, 1s Reg: L. Dragoons, complains to Col: Davies that the Soldiers are suffering for want of Beef, "owing to neglect in the Staff Department." They have been several days without meat, and have no prospect of getting any." March 21st Petersburg

---

Robt. Stephen informs Col: Davies, in reply, that the County had been laid off into districts as ordered, and Sixty eight beeves, and all the clothing required had been supplied. The latter he hears, "are decaying in the possession of the Person, by Law appointed to receive them." March 21st Berkeley Co.

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. March 22d

"Sir

* * * * "The cavalry in the neighborhood of Petersburg will probably never be better equipped in this State, than they now are, and General Greene has sent, I am told, more than once for them. They allege the want of cloaths, but the fact is that Colonel White carried with him to the Southward all the clothing which he received from the State and at York, which was more than sufficient for his whole corps; yet he left no cloaths for any of the men that he did not take out with him. Colonel Baylers cloathing has gone on from Philadelphia to General Greenes army, and he is waiting till he can have it brought back. Colonel Bayler has more horses than men in the State, and Colonel White more men than horses." Under those circumstances he desires instructions, whether he shall or not, inform the officers, that no more supplies can be issued to them, without proper Continental authority. War Office

March 22d [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Commissioner of the Tax for King William &c. he has not yet had [illegible] Tobacco as part of the Two per cent Tax for raising that County's quota of men for [illegible] Service. Gov Jefferson had ordered him to summon all such Towns in the Execution but the Enemy had prevented him. He has had several Since Genl Nelson's requiring him to send [illegible] Executive commands. Requests instructions &c.

March 22d Penitentiary Capt: Cantrell Jones & Regt L. Dragoons informs Col: Davies that the Troops at that place and neighborhood are suffering so much for want of provisions that unless they can be soon supplied he shall "be obliged to march from the Inhabitants or do worse Starve." The Commissary has for five days been promising "some over from Richmond every hour."

March 22d Commissary's Office John Roberts D. C. Issues for Va in reply to Col: Davies, with respect to the complaints of want of food from Petersburg, says, "I know there is plenty of Flour in Steger's possession also Bread; and Beef may be had if he is active. The Troops that are to serve there, by the last Return from that Post does not exceed 200. I am surprised to hear that they are not supplied properly. I shall immediately enquire into his conduct & displace him if a speedy alteration don't take place."

March 22d Manuscript ARCHIBALD STEWART TO COL: SAMP: MATHEWS AT RICHMOND.

Asking his interference with the Executive to have him excused from "Serving as a Commissioner" for the district of Greenbrier, in as much as he has much "business as a lawyer" in that quarter. Does not consider himself qualified to become a Judge, and would much prefer to "take a stand at ye Bar." In addition to this the Court for the District of Montgomery will probably set at the same time, and as he is "engaged on one side of all the disputed causes" his appointments will necessarily prevent the acceptance of the office.

March 22d In Council Arod. Blair, Clerk of the Council, certifies that Wm. Rose Keeper of the Public Jail, had rented by order of the Executive of Mr. Richard Adams, a house for his official use at the rate of "ten thousand pounds of crop Tobacco of the upper Inspection of Jas: River," pr: year; and authorizing him to re-lease the same at "fifteen thousand pounds toba. of the upper Inspection of Pamunky River."

COL. THOS. READ TO THE GOVERNOR. 1781
March 29
Charlotte Co

In regard to the negroes with the French Troops encamped at Charlotte C. House, under com: the Duke de Choisy. Upon receiving the letter of the Executive he had sent a Sergeant and guard with proper authority to receive those negroes from the French and return them to their owners: whereupon the Duke considered this proceeding unnecessary, and insisted that the Governor and himself had agreed as to how the negroes were to be disposed of before he left Richmond. Col: Read then dismissed the Sergeant and guard, and now informs his Excellency of the Duke's course, with the information that "there is a number of negroes with the Troops" and unless they are reclaimed, "those who have Property of that kind in the vicinity of the Camps will suffer by their going off," &c.

Major Belfield informs Col: Davies that it is impossible for him to march the Troops Southward without Colo. Taylor's orders. He is informed Capt: Russel has provisions in Manchester; but as he has no way of sending for them, suggests that a vessel or a wagon may be gotten in Richmond for this purpose. March 29th Petersburg

---

COL: DAVIES TO THE EXECUTIVE. March 29th

Calling attention to the conflicting claims of Lieut: Colo. Ward and McClenahan to their respective ranks, in the militia of Botetourt Co., and the great dissatisfaction and excitement growing out of the same, among the people. Requests instructions as to how this difficulty shall be arranged, whether by cancelling Col: Wards commission or by submitting the whole matter to a court of Enquiry. Requests also Executive action, as to whether the indulgence asked for by Col: Skillern, in behalf of the British Prisoners in that County, shall be granted or not. War Office

---

JOHN MOYLAN, CLOTHIER GENL: TO COL: DAVIES. March 29th

His absence at Boston had delayed replying sooner to his letter of the 20th November. From the scattered "state of our supplys" until lately he has not been able to answer the enquiries made by Col: Davies on the subject of clothing for the Southern Army &c. Since his accepting this office, his entire time has been given to collecting the clothing and preparing for a general distribution of it, which he regrets to say has not sooner been in his power to effect. Now however he is happy to say that the supply in most of the necessary articles is sufficient for the Philadelphia

1782. March 23d current year, and he will be prepared to fill Genl: Green's requisitions at an early day. He will not be able to make up past deficiencies if this be done; the expence and delay being so great in sending Stores to Genl: Green's remote position. It would give him particular pleasure to comply with the requests of Col: Davies, by sending supplies of clothing to Capt: Peyton, but Congress having lately declared "all State appointments void" in the clothing department, this is impossible. Mr. John Hamilton has lately been appointed "Clothier Genl: to the Southern Army" through whom in future all supplies of clothing will be issued. To facilitate the recruiting service in Virginia, a quantity clothing will be deposited with Col: Febiger, who will account for the distribution of the same. Concludes, "I beg you will accept of my best thanks for your polite offer of assistance in the Execution of my business, which when occasion offers, I shall take the liberty of availing myself of."

March 23d

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

"Sir

War Office I received yesterday from Genl: Clarke, a letter of the 18th of last month. He is very anxious to be joined by Colo: Dabney, and represents that the infantry of the new legion altho' not very numerous, would be of infinite service to his operations, and if they should reach him by the first of June, he hopes they will be sufficient to turn the scale. He writes in a very urgent manner for the Cannon your Excellency promised him, but at all events, he says he must have two brass four-pounders. The piece he has is a three-pounder, and this he represents to be too heavy. I am therefore apprehensive that the four pounder we have will be of no service to him, as they are all of them old fashioned heavy French pieces, and weigh nearly as much as the common six-pounders. If there are any here belonging to the Continent, it perhaps might be as well to take them, as your Excellency has agreed to the exchange of our battering Cannon for lighter. Genl: Clarke writes also for rigging &c. for boats, and adds that without them he cannot execute his designs; and that unless he receives considerable supplies by June, the consequences may be fatal to the Country. How to transport these various articles, together with the clothing appears to me a difficulty not easily overcome. Genl: Clarke seems to think it best, if Col: Dabney's infantry is sent, that they should go down the Ohio with the whole of the supplies of every kind, and there are boats belonging to the State now lying in the Red Stone in Monongalia: if Col: Dabney cannot reinforce him the General desires that every thing that can be sent him, and particularly the two brass four pounders, may go by Holston on cars made for the purpose, with a small escort through the wilderness. Mr. Carny, however thinks it impossible. Genl: Clarke recommends this gentleman as very serviceable to him. He

attends your Excellency with this Letter and perhaps may afford some information. I shall be happy to receive your further orders, and have the honor to be, 1782. March 23d

Your Excellency's
most humble Servant"

Chas. Russell informs Col: Davies, he has enclosed to Major Belfield at Petersburg an order for "1500 bls Beef which will last the Troops 'till tuesday" when he will send another supply. March 24th Manchester

---

COL: FRANCIS PEYTON TO COL: DAVIES. March 24th

Requesting a Court of Enquiry to settle the rival claims of Mr. Jacob Reed and Mr. Alex: McMeiken, to the "majority" in the militia of the County. Also for Blank Commissions, &c. Loudoun Co.

R. KELLO TO THE GOVERNOR. March 25th

Resigning his appointment as "Judge of the Admiralty"—and begging him to believe that this step "arises rather from a necessity than disinclination"; and that nothing but very cogent reasons could have induced him to refuse "the very distinguished marks of public honor that have been lately offered him." Southampton Co.

CAPT: JOHN PRYOR, TO COL: DAVIES. March 25th

"Sir

Capt Irish at manchester informs me he has six 6-pounders & four threes Brass. the latter I expect will suit Genl: Clarke. Irish cannot give me any description of a Carronade—I will endeavor to obtain the proper dimensions of one as soon as possible. I am in hopes by enquiry, I may find these taken at Shirley last year—I am certain they would carry a 24lb ball, and think would answer well for throwing shells or canister-shot, & of course are excellently calculated for Gun-boats, more especially in the Mississippi— I am Dr. Sir Richmond

Yrs respectfully—"

1782.
March 25th
Dinwiddie Co.

COL: JOHN BANISTER TO COL: DAVIES.

Enclosing the names of certain militia men drafted, who he thinks are entitled to immunity from the draft, they having heretofore been employed "conveying and collecting stock for the army the last six months"—Others have been excused on this ground. He is doing all he can to recruit men, to save the necessity of compelling them "into the service with a violation of publick faith, of which however frequent have been the instances," he does not desire to add another.

March 25th
War Office

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

"Sir

There are Six 6-pounders, and four 3s, all of brass, belonging to the Continent, now at manchester. The three pounders will probably answer Genl: Clarkes purpose fully, though I suppose he will not require more than two of them, especially as by the order of Council, all of his regular troops are to be consolidated into two Companies of Infantry. I mention this the more particularly, as I shall send out the order of Council by Mr. Carny, and unless the Executive make some alterations in it, Genl: Clarke will be obliged to dismiss all his Officers of Artillery, and those of the infantry will be incapable of managing the pieces properly, at least 'till this campaign is over, and probably they will not understand their business until then. The other three-pounders at manchester, will answer extremely well for Captain Roane's company in the regular legion, and are much better adapted to the nature of a light Corps, than the heavy pieces we have of our own. As no application of mine to the Continental Commissaries of military Stores will be effectual to procure them, I must beg the favour of your Excellency to give an Order for them, should you approve of the measure.

I have the honor to be, &c"

March 26th
Fredericksburg

MAJ: R. CLAIBORNE TO GOV: HARRISON.

Acknowledging receipt of his in Council of the 19th, in respect to Capt: Russel, Ads: Depr Quarter master at Richmond and shall forthwith dismiss him—But in view of the value of our Officer's reputation, he requests, if possible a suspension of the Order, until Capt: Russel can be heard in defence. He may himself be able to remove some of the causes of Complaint: but he at least desires he may be retained until he shall be able to go to Richmond and give his personal attention to the business—He trusts he may not be held responsible for the inconveniences which will follow this sudden action of the Executive—As to

the wagons and teams in private hands at Petersburg, he was obliged to adopt this course or "let the creatures perish," especially as the Continent had no forage in the State, and she refused to furnish any. As soon as this evil is removed, "they shall be thrown into their usual channel" and the Hospitals at Gloucester supplied. 1782. March 26th

---

JOS: JONES, J. MADISON, JNR: AND A. LEE, DELEGATES TO GOV: HARRISON. March 26th

"Sir

The Superintendant of Finance informs us that he has sent a Proposition to our Executive, which he conceives will answer the object of our motives relative to the supply of Beef. Philadelphia

The latest advices from Europe assure us of the determination of the british Cabinet to continue the war, and it is believed that the distressing our Commerce will be their principle object with regard to the United States. France and Spain are sending strong reinforcements to the W. Indies, & it is probable they will maintain the Superiority in these Seas, in spite of all the efforts of the Enemy.

It is two posts since we had the honor of a line from your Excellency.

We have the honor to be with the greatest respect,

Yr: Excellency's most obt. & most H'ble Serv'ts"

COL: THOMAS ADAMS TO THE GOVERNOR. March 27th

Enclosing a protest on the part of the citizens of Greenbrier County, against the late appointment of the Commissioners to settle Land Claims in that county. They express every confidence in Col: Adams, but in view of the disappointments they have experienced, and the arts of Lawyers, by which their money has been "grappled away," they beg the postponement of the meeting of the Commissioners, until the County can be allowed to select such Persons as Commissioners, whose characters, and knowledge of the circumstances qualify them to be competent Judges &c—Moreover, important witnesses living at a great distance must be summoned, &c—Signed by Saml: Brown, Archer Mathews, ——— Vanmeter, John Stewart Jno. Anderson, Andr. Donnally, Wm. Hunter Cavendish and Pet. Lewis—The Commissioners appointed by the Executive on the 1st inst: will meet at Greenbrier Co. House on the 15th next month. Augusta Co.

1782. GENL: A. SPOTSWOOD TO GOV: HARRISON.

March 27th Enclosing account of Mr. Patton of Baltimore for "500 Caps delivered at Fredericksburg" being part of 800 he is to furnish—he has done much work for the State and is a good and faithfull workman"—Hopes the Executive will give orders to Mr. Ross to satisfy the claim—

Genl: Spotswood desires the Troops under his command to be called out, and "reduced to some order" as soon as possible. Should this be deferred until an enemy invades the State, it would be difficult to collect them for prompt Service; and he is apprehensive many may desert unless this is done. Should this be done, and they are not wanted in the State, "we are certain they will be serviceable farther South—and notwithstanding they cannot, by the law be marched out of the State but with their own *Consent*" he flatters himself that he shall "have influence sufficient to carry them anywhere the Executive shall think proper to order them"

March 27th Fredericksburg Major. R. Claiborne informs Col: Davies of his having received a positive Order from the Executive of Va to remove at once, Capt: Russel from his duties in the Quarter masters Department, at Richmond. He has however asked for him, a hearing, in as much as the character of an officer is a "sacred thing": and he now requests his friendly interference in behalf of this gentleman—He is not aware of the circumstances leading to this Action of the Executive, or he would say more—Col: Carrington is hourly expected at Fredericksburg from Philadelphia. As soon as he arrives, he shall proceed with him to Richmond; when he has reason to think, the abolition of the entire Continental Quarter-Masters' Department in Virginia, will take place—

March 27th COL: THOS: NEWTON JNR. TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Norfolk Your Excellency's (circular) Letter I received & immediately apply'd to the sheriff to call on the Land holders for one half of their tax, which I shall apply to raising troops according to your directions, but am afraid the ill fare and ragged appearance of the men stationed here will be a great obstacle. Coll: Dabney has apply'd to me for provisions. I have done all in my power to procure lawfully & shall continue to urge them to pay specifically, but as this situation is such that money can be collected easier than specifics, would it not be better to receive the cash & lay it out in provisions—yor. Excellency will please consider this & give your directions. Coll: Dabney, I suppose will fully inform your Excy. of his situation here, which must be very disagreeable; however I hope times will mend. The dis-

afected are taken up & under examination and some undoubtedly will be sent to Richmond for further trial, but unless some vessel is procured at the public expence, or the sheriff empowered to impress one to carry the witnesses up they must all escape. I pray you to take this matter into consideration, as in this case if a future invasion happens the people hereabouts will determine whether it is not better to stay with the Enemy & be received as good citizens with money in their purses, or turn out & endeavor to defend their country & return in poverty to their possessions. I hope yr: Excy. will not be offended at my freedom, as I really can, from experience assure you it is true & beg that you'l interest yourself in our behalf, as I think from experience you have seen something like it up the country. I am with the greatest respect

Yr: obt Servant,"

1782. March 27th

AUG: CLAIBORNE TO COL: DAVIES. March 28th

Begs pardon for being troublesome, but his Sons "Herbert & Will" assure him, he is always ready to oblige, &c—"Tarlton and his gang of theives" paid him a visit on their turn up the country the last summer, and took from him "six valuable naggs"—He had before this furnished the service "with two of his best," so that he was without any, except a "pretty valuable gelding" left by Tarlton, "but quite run down"—This horse he had fattened, and had taken the lawful steps to let his owner recover him if he could be found. Under the Order of the Board of War, collecting all horses left by the enemy, Capt: M. Wall of the Q. M. Department took possession of him, but is willing to redeliver him, knowing the circumstances of the Case, provided an Order be given him—He therefore request "this extreme favor," and that the order be sent to Dr. Hull at "Blandford." Sussex Co

---

COL: THOS: NEWTON JNR: TO COL: DAVIES. March 28th

Asking for copy of the laws, having none there. He has given the Commissaries' permission to receive "bacon instead of corn at 4 lbs for the bushel," which is better for the soldiers, "as they will be supply'd from above with flour"—adds "pray if you can, give me some place that will at least bear my expences, for I have exhausted all my funds to serve the Country & benefit nothing by it. I dont want to make money, only to save myself, which I think reasonable enough." Norfolk

1782. March 28th Richmond — Capt: J. Pryor informs Col: Davis, he shall send over to Capt: Irish for such ammunition as may be needed for "the two field pieces for General Clarke." The orders for the pieces and other articles, must be countersigned by Colo. Charles Harrison, in accordance with the regulations of the "Ordnance Department."

March 28th Richmond

W. ARMISTEAD TO THE GOVERNOR.

Having been for some time discontinued as "Commissary of Stores," but not having yet received his pay as such; and in view of the increased expence of living in the town, he begs to be allowed to "take up goods" according to their current value not exceeding one-half his wages due, in payment thereof. He will interfere as little as possible, if this be allowed, with Articles that may be necessary for the Army—Precedents of this kind are not wanting, and he trusts the application, altho' it involves a bad bargain on his side, may be considered by the Executive a reasonable one.

March 29th Richmond

CAPT: JOHN PRYOR TO COL: DAVIES.

He has for some time been anxious to make an arrangement by which a more complete magazine for the State could be established, than by supplying the materials and relying upon the Continental Laboratory. As this Laboratory is about to be moved to New London, he suggests some steps should be taken by which men can be instructed in the art of preparing "the different composition" for fixed ammunition, making port-fires, Tubes, &c., &c., and he has proposed to Capt: Green now with him, to instruct Capt: Allen and others of the most expert workmen in this art. Capt: Green complains very justly of his never having received compensation from the State for his services. He had lost everything by his efforts to save the Public Stores from the Enemy, and is willing to compromise "for one piece of Irish Linnen" for his former services, and will, for another piece undertake to instruct Capt: Allen and the men, as above mentioned. An excellent Tin-man, whose term of service in the Continental department has expired, is in the town and should also be employed. He will detain Capt: Green until a reply is received.

March 29th "Farmers Hall."

EDMOND BROOKE TO COL: DAVIES.

He received the warrant appointing him Second Lieut: in "the Continental Regt. of Artillery raised by the State," and has "experienced all the fatigues and inconveniences attendant on a Soldier," but having never reced. any "arrears to defray the expenses consequent thereto," desires to be informed how they can be gotten at.

JNO. ROBERTSON TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

March 29th
Richmond

When Baron Steuben's Troops were passing from Petersburg to Chesterfield C. House in April 1781, as Commissioner for that County, and Dep: Com: of Issues for the State of Virginia, he was required by the Baron to supply the troops with "one gill of Rum or other spirits pr man, and a Pint to each officer." All the continental Stores had been sent up the country, and the order could not be obeyed except by buying or borrowing. This he did from "Mr. David Frankling of Chesterfield County," and supplied the men, as "continental Com: of Issues" taking receipts &c. He gave his individual obligation with security for this rum, depending upon Mr. John Broune Deputy Commissioner to see that the accounts were settled. By his negligence this has not been done, and either he or Mr. Franklin must suffer. He trusts however that the matter may be settled through Major Forsyth, who has in his office the "certificates given the 26th April 1781."

March 29th
Fredericksburg

Mr. Chas: Dick, acknowledges receipt of Col: Davies letter informing him "that nothing cou'd yet be done towards carrying on the Factory." Also of the 5th inst., mentioning there would be no order issued for the articles arising from the specific tax, in the adjacent counties, to be appropriated to the use and support of the Factory. He does not desire to be responsible for more than is absolutely necessary; and regrets to hear that no "meat" will be paid in, money only can get it. Some of the workmen will re-engage if they are "victualled as usual." He is sorry so much time has been lost, and probably more, as arms are certainly needed, for want of which alone, the Enemy have been enabled to penetrate so far into the country.

COL: WM. DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. March 30th

War Office

The "Financier" (Robt. Morris) advertises among other ordnance "twenty-six 18-pound carronades for sale at the Head of Elk, at 213⅓ dolls: a pair," Suggests, it will be better to purchase those, than rely upon Mr. Zane: or at least exchange for them some of the "heavy cannon," as the Continental Laboratory is soon to be removed from Richmond to New London, and as all the "cannon ammunition" has been prepared & furnished by it, he draws attention to the necessity of providing for a supply after the removal, and suggests that a sufficient number of persons be instructed "in composing and fixing ammunition" for this purpose—Capt: Green, who is well "versed in the business" and who has already been in the service of the State, is willing to receive

1782. March 30th. 'a piece of Irish linnen' for what is already due him from the State, and 'for another piece,' will undertake to "teach proper persons in every branch of this business"—A good tinman will also be necessary.

The Governor endorses the above, giving the sense of the Council as opposed to purchasing the carronades, "their weight of metal rendering them unfit to answer Genl. Clarke's purposes"—but approve the suggestions in regard to Capt: Green and the "Tinman."

March 30th. MR. JOHN HOPKINS, COMMISSIONER OF TAXES TO COL. DAVIES.

Prince Edward Co. *In regard to furnishing the French Troops at Charlotte C. House with beef. He had sent out to Henry County for the forty on hand, but only twenty very small and poor cattle after great delay, had been received. Ten of these were refused, and had to be sold, he getting for the "fifth quarter" nothing but the Hide. The money received was in "French Crowns" and after paying the expence of bringing the cattle more than one hundred miles, he suggests the remainder be handed over to Mr. Nat: Venable to be used in the recruiting service to which he is appointed, in as much as he will not be able to raise money for that purpose in any other way.*

April 1st. J. JONES, J. MADISON AND A. LEE, TO HON: MAJ: G. LINCOLN MINISTER AT WAR.

"Sir

"In Committee." The success of recruiting in Virginia will very much depend on the State having arms & clothing for the men that may be raised. We therefore beg you will inform us, what supply of these Articles the State may depend upon from your department.

We have the honor to be &c.

(*Answer Copy*)

WAR-OFFICE, *April 1st*, 1782.

"I have this morning, Gentlemen, been honored with your favor of this date, intimating your wish to be informed what supply of arms & clothing, the State may depend on from the War Department.

On the 1st September last, Congress took upon themselves the whole business of clothing the Army & made provision accordingly—As soon as the State of Virginia shall fix on a place of general rendezvous, from which Recruits shall march to join the Army, an officer of rank will be appointed to attend that post, to receive & foward them; to whom clothing and arms will be sent, on his return, from time to time, sufficient fully to clothe & equip the Troops.

I have the honor to be &c &c

Signed B. LINCOLN."

Brig: Genl: A. Spotswood sends to Co: Davies a Return of Equipments received for the use of his "Legion"—viz 500 Caps, 200 Holsters, 200 Mail Pillion, 200 Halters, 80 Bridles. 1782. April 1st

---

Copy of "Agreement" between Robt. Morris, Sup: of Finance, and George Eddy, made under authority of Act of Congress, by which the said Eddy is allowed to carry two ships, "The New York" and "The Fame," to James River in Virginia, to receive for cargo, six hundred and eighty-five hhds: Tobacco, weighing one thousand pounds each; and to return to City of New York—This is done under the provision of the 9th Article of the Capitulation at Yorktown, by which the British merchants residing there at that time, were allowed to sell their goods, and invest the amount of Sales in tobacco &c. April 1st

---

J. MADISON JUR: A. LEE AND JOS: JONES, TO GOV: HARRISON. April 2d

"Sir: * * * * * * * Philadelphia

We are obliged to your Excellency for your intelligence from the West Indies, which we hope will be confirmed, Mr. Foster Webb will receive every assistance we can give him.

The copies enclosed will inform your Excellency of the arrangement made at the War-Office, relative to the arms and clothing for the recruits of our line. We are apprehensive that in the present state of things, it will not be enough for the recruiting officer to assure the People that the clothing will be ready at the Rendezvous for those that enlist: but that he must have some uniforms with him to convince it is not an imposition, & that they will not suffer, as others have done for want of clothes. But your Excellency will be better able to judge whether this is necessary: & therefore we shall not press for the clothing to be sent, previous to the Recruits being rais'd, till we have the honor of hearing from you.

We enclose a Resolution of Congress, for retaking such of the British Prisoners, as may have escaped from confinement.

With the greatest respect
We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obet. & most hble. Servants"

Henry Tazewell and Andr. Ronald, Esqrs. certify to the qualification of Messrs. Saml: Anderson and Nathl: Pope, to "practice the Law," they having by permission of the Executive in Council, appeared before them for examination. April 2d

1782.

DAVID ROSS TO THE GOVERNOR.

April 2d "Sir

Richmond Having a very warm invitation from a considerable number of the Free-Holders of the County of Fluvanna to represent that County in the next Assembly, upon a promise made to them some time ago, I beg leave to resign to your Excellency my Appointment as Commercial Agent, being informed that 'tis incompatible with the Constitution that a member of the Assembly sho' Hold any office in Government.

I do not mean by this resignation to withhold my best services in that Department, should your Excellency think proper to make use of me.

I have the honor to be with the greatest regard—
Your most humble Servant"

April 2d

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. HARRISON.

Richmond Authorizing the "Brig Mentor" to transport under Flag of Truce, three hundred and fifty hogsheads of Tobacco to Charleston S. Carolina, on account of Maurice Simmons Esqr. in payment for advances made by him to the American Prisoners of War, at that place, and at Haddull's Point &c.

April 2d

WILL: CLAYTON TO THE EXECUTIVE.

New Kent Co. In behalf of Capt: ——— Crasley of the Pennsylvania Artillery, who had been very badly wounded, "at the action at Green Spring July 6th, 1781, and on this account had not been able to return to his home when the other Officers went: being now able to travel, solicits the aid of the Government.

April 2d Col: Benj: Blunt informs Col: Davies, he has sent the clothing and

Southampton County wagon required to Petersburg: but regrets to say no beef can be furnished "fit to eat," but if allowed, can send "bacon instead."

April 2d

CAPT: DAVID HOPKINS (4th Light Dragoons) TO COL: DAVIES.

Baltimore Claiming his rank as Major, over Capt: Swan: having been commissioned on the 21st January 1777, by order of Genl: Washington, as Captain in Col: Moylan's regiment, as appears by certificate enclosed, from James McHenry, Esqr.

MAJ: R. CLAIBORNE TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

"Sir April 8d

To prevent an expence to the public, without benefit, I was induced to discontinue the Post of Fredericksburg the 1st of this month. There is therefore no business in the Quarter Master General's department carried on here except the settlement of accounts. Two things further, I consider my duty to mention to your Excellency, that is, the supplying the Drafts which collect here, and the support of the chain of Express Riders from the Bowling Green to Georgetown in Maryland, which are dropped by the Agent of Fredericksburg. Fredericksburg

I have the honor to be &c."

EDM'D RANDOLPH TO THE GOVERNOR. April 4th

"Sir

Supposing that the Executive wish to receive my opinion on the question propounded without loss of time, I must answer your Excellency's letter upon memory only, as I cannot immediately consult authorities; I think however, that I may venture to assert without danger of confutation, that an examination and acquittal before a single magistrate is not a bar to a second prosecution. Indeed the current of adjudication before the revolution, seems to have been, that an acquittal by an examining court is a good plea in bar. This, as I have been informed, was founded on the peculiar phraseology of the law, respecting such courts—But on the other hand, it is notorious that when a grand jury finds a bill "*not true*," the suspected person may be again drawn into question at a future day. Richmond

I have the honor, Sir: to be

yr: Excellency's mo: ob: Sevt—"

CHAS: RUSSELL TO GOV: HARRISON. April 4th

He has just seen a copy of his Excellency's letter to major Claiborne, requiring the immediate removal of himself from the Quarter masters Department— Richmond

Begs to be allowed a hearing, and to lay before the Executive his letters and instructions, which will show "that his conduct has not deviated from them" in regard to the public interest, adding "should I have said, or wrote anything to your Excellency or Council, that was improper and not paying that respect which was due, it was not intentionally done."

1782.
April 5th
King William County

JNO: HICKMAN Co. LIEUT: TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Giving information, that Col: Temples' "Troop of Horse," who have been "bilited in this county three or four months," are turned out of their quarters, and are suffering much for want of provisions—He is informed by Col: Temple, that there is a law "for the commanding officer of a county to Billet and supply any troops either stationed or stoping in his county"; desires instructions—

The Executive instruct Col: Davies to order the "Specifics" in King Wm. & King & Queen and Essex Cos. to be appropriated to the support of this troop.

April 5th
Richmond

List of Criminals, tried by the General Court, and sentenced "to be hanged"—viz—Robt Smith, labourer, Parish of Hampshire, Hampshire Co. for Treason—James Hughes, Butcher, Henrico Parish, Henrico Co. for Treason—Thomas Johnstone, labourer, Parish of Cumberland, Lunenburg Co—Horse-stealing. Wm Smith, alias Wm Nugen, labourer, Parish of Dettingen, Prince Wm. County for Horse-stealing.

April 5th
Fredericksburg

Major Claiborne writes to the Governor, that he has never received "the least syllable from the Executive, requiring the return of his office to Richmond; that he knows of no objections to his doing so, as soon as possible. His hourly expectation of the return of Col: Carrington from Philadelphia, has prevented his going down to Richmond to confer with the Executive in person—

April 6th
War Office

Col: Davies desires instructions, as to what kind of rigging and cordage will be suitable for the gun-boats intended for Genl: Clarke—

April 7th

COL: ARMAND TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Charlottesville

I have received lately a letter from the Commander in Chief who tels me that no reinforcement being arrived from europe to Charleston as yet, & not knowing what might be the operations of the campaign on the enemy's side, he orders me to remain at this post untill called for by General Green or by himself—the long station of the legion at Charlottesville has in some parts been a distress to the inhabitants—this with the former wishes of your excellency that we should remove to some other part of the Country have induced me to take the resolution to march to Stintown (Staunton) where probably we shall be at the end

of next week—I beg leave to request the protection of the magistration for the legion while at that post & in this State, which we shall endeavor by all means to deserve. 1782. April 7th

With high respect, Sir,
Your Excellency's
the most obt. hble. Serv't"

COL: JNO: FLOYD TO JOHN MAY, ESQR. April 8th

"Dear Sir,

The Savages began their Hostilities early in February, and are constantly ravaging the most Interior parts of the County, which makes it impossible for any one Settlement to assist another—Even the Populous parts of Lincoln are infested, & from the number of Horses already taken off by them, it is notorious to every capacity, that their design is to disable the Inhabitants from removing, untill their present intended Campaign from Detroit against Fort Nelson can be carried into effect. This design is communicated to us through three different channels & so well authenticated that it cannot be doubted: and the Conduct of the Enemy ever since last Fall, coincides exactly with the information. One fourth of the militia is called for by Genl: Clarke, for the purpose of Fortifying the Fort against a Seige—but from the immediate danger, in which every one conceives his own Family, the authority of militia officers at such a distance from Government grows every day weaker & weaker, and the new invented Ideas of a separate State, calculated on purpose for disaffection & an Evasion of duty, are so many causes to retard the necessary Business, and seems to threaten us on all sides with Anarchy, Confusion & I may add Destruction—But even to suppose that the Works can be completed before the arrival of the Enemy, it is then impossible that Genl: Clark, with the inconsiderable number of Troops He now has, can defend it: and a Dependance on Militia scattered over three extensive Counties, under the circumstances before mentioned, is depending upon a very great Uncertainty, especially when the Enemy have all the advantages of a heavy current from high up the Miamia to the very place of their destination. they can float from the mouth of that river to the Falls in less than thirty hours—And to suppose that our Spies should discover their approach as high up as Miamia, it will then take eight days at least, before we can be collected, if we were under the strictest military Subordination—Should no reinforcements arrive in May & Genl: Clark be obliged to evacuate his post, rather than suffer such a quantity of military stores to fall into the Hands of the Enemy, and the whole Indian Army let loose among the scattered Inhabitants unprepared to receive them, what must be the consequence? Is it not evident that the whole must fall a Sacrifice? As a means of averting the storm which is gathering against

Jefferson Co.

Whole Country infested by the Savages &c

Causes of weakness

Genl: Clark unabled to do anything

Jefferson Co Advantages on the side of the Enemy &c

1782. April 8th

us & preventing these fatal consequences, your immediate Interposition with the Legislative Body & with the Governor & Council is now called for by every Inhabitant of Jefferson County—This is our last effort: and your exertions on this occasion may possibly save our Families from the Hands of merciless Savages.

You are sensible from your own knowledge of this Western Country, that no place can be better calculated for the purpose of carrying on the Indian War against (if I may use the Expression) the Interior Frontiers of this State, than the Falls of the Ohio—Its situation is exactly centrical to the Northern, Southern, & Western Tribes. The distance to Holston, Clinch, New River, Green Brier &c. very trifling—Their supplies already here provided, & the communication to the British Posts in Canada very safe and easy. I would further observe that if this Country must be laid waste, which nothing but an early reinforcement or an Accident can prevent; those settlements above mentioned must once more experience the disadvantages of a Savage War & must contend with more than ten times the number which have heretofore visited their Borders—One who is unacquainted with the true Situation of this County & also me, might probable conclude that those reflections might proceed from Timidity—But you are acquainted with both, and can Judge whether it is so or not.

Their force and number of women and children

Our whole strength at this time is three hundred & seventy men, and who, according to the best calculations I can make, have about eight hundred & fifty helpless women & children to take care of, & very generally deprived of every possible means of removing back to the settlement. This is at present as just a State of this County, as I am able to give you, only I omitted to mention that this number of men were exclusive of the Small remains of the Illinoise Regiment.

Who am Dear Sir, with much respect your
very hble Sevnt &c &c.

JOHN MAY, ESQR.

April 8th

"Intelligence respecting the murder of the Indians at Muskingum," having been laid before Congress—it was ordered

In Congress

"That the same be communicated to the Executive of Pennsylvania and that of Virginia, to enquire into the facts"—

The following is the "Relation of what Frederick Lineback was told by two of his neighbors, living near Deleware River above Easton, who were just returned from the Monaungahela"—

Statement of the massacre of the Moravian Indians &c

"That some time in February one hundred & sixty men living upon Monaungahela set off on Horse back to the Muskingum, in order to destroy Three Indian Settlements of which they seemed to be sure of being the Towns of some Enemy Indians—

After coming nigh to one of the Towns, they discovered some Indians on both sides of the River Muskingum. They then concluded to divide themselves into two Parties, the one to cross the River, and the other to attack those Indians on this side. When that party got over the River, they saw one of the Indians coming up towards them. They laid themselves flat on the ground, waiting till the Indian was nigh enough, then one of them shot the Indian and broke his arm: then three of the Militia ran towards him with Tomahawks: when they were yet a little Distance from him, he asked them, why they fired at him, he was Minister Sheboscks (John Bulls) son; but they took no notice of what he said, but kill'd him on the spot—They then surrounded the Field, and took all the other Indians prisoners—The Indians told them they were Christians and made no resistance: when the militia gave them to understand, that they must bring them as prisoners to Fort Pitt, they seemed to be very glad—They were ordered to prepare themselves for the Journey, and to take all their effects along with them. Accordingly they did so. They were asked how it came they had no cattle? they answered that the small stock that was left them had been sent to Sandusky. In the Evening the Militia held a Council, when the Commander of the Militia told his men that he would leave it to their choice, either to carry the Indians as Prisoners to Fort Pitt or to kill them—when they agreed that they should be kill'd. Of this resolution of the Council, they gave notice to the Indians by two Messengers, who told them, that as they had said they were Christians, they would give them time this night to prepare themselves accordingly—Hereupon the women met together and sung hymns and psalms all night, and so did likewise the men, and kept on singing as long as there were three alive— 1782. April 8th

In the morning the militia chose two Houses, which they called the Slaughter Houses, and then fetch'd the Indians two or three at a time with ropes about their necks, and dragged them into the Slaughter Houses, when they knocked them down: then they set those two Houses on fire, as likewise all the other Houses. This done, they went to the other Towns and set fire to the Houses, took their plunder, and returned to the Monaungahela, where they kept a Vendue among themselves. Slaughter Houses

Before these Informants came away, it was agreed, that 600 men should meet on the 18th of March, to go to Sandusky which is about 100 miles from the Muskingum. Sandusky to be attacked

Extract of a Letter from Mr John Etvine dated Litiz 31st. March 1872—"It is reported from Lancasten that 160 militia men, from the Ohio have destroyed Two Delaware Indian Towns, have killed 95 Indians—There were 600 men ready to make another Turn further up the Country." April 8th In Congress Delaware Indians killed

Another letter dated York Town, April 4th 1782 says—"I have seen a letter wrote by a woman at Pittsburg dated 21st March which contains these particulars"—"The Militia have killed 99 of the Moravian

1782. Indians, viz 33 men, and 66 women and children"—another from the
April 8th same says "The Moravian Indian Congregation at Sandusky is butch-
Other statements—the Scotch said to be the murderers &c ered, as it is reported, by the *Scotch*—They came and told them they must prepare directly for death. They Indians requested but an hours time for this purpose, which was granted. They went to their meeting House to join in prayers to the Lord. After the hour had passed, they fell upon them, and butchered all of them in cold blood, *in the meeting house*, and then set fire to the house"—

April 8th

CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL: DAVIES.

Albemarle Barracks Acknowledging receipt of his enclosure with the Resolutions of Congress by which he is relieved from duty as "Sub clothier to the State Line," from the 1st day of September last, and asking for instructions as to the disposal of the clothing and material on hand &c.

He will arrange at once to settle his accounts: will keep the Artificers at work upon the materials on hand, for the use of the State Line—

Col: Armands clothing is ready. His wagons are so much out of repair, that he will not be able to move any of the stores.

April 8th

ROBT. JAMES LIVINGSTONE TO COL: DAVIES.

Princeton N. Jersey For a long time since his exchange, he has been at a loss to know when to enquire in regard to his position in the Army—Baron Steuben "passing this way a few days ago," had informed him, that in the reorganization which took place, when he was in Virginia, he was still "upon the establishments." He had belonged to the 5th Regt.—Will be obliged to Col: Davies to give him the necessary information—

April 8th

COL: DAVIES TO THE EXECUTIVE.

War Office Having had several applications from the counties of Lancaster, Northumberland and Westmoreland for a supply of arms, to defend themselves against the plundering parties frequently visiting them, and the Privateers that infest the Bay, and in as much as the people of these counties had sent most of their own arms with their militia to the Seige of York, he recommends that a suitable supply be sent to them—upon which the Governor endorses the communication "Please to furnish so many arms as you think necessary for the defence of the within Counties."

EDMD RANDOLPH, ATTY: GENL: TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782.

"Sir April 8th

The capital facts in the petition of Mace Freeland are, that Robert Williams, a bastard, hath become felo de se, is intestate and has left neither wife nor issue of his body. The Legal consequences from hence are, that his lands belong to the Commonwealth in right of escheat, and his personal estate in right of forfeiture—In this situation of the property of the self murder, the petitioner solicits the executive to grant to him the slaves and personalties of Williams, he being in that line of succession, which would have cast them upon him, had Williams been legitimate. I cannot readily see the reason upon which the interposition of the Executive is desired, with respect to the slaves. For the Act of assembly declaring slaves to be real estate, provides that they shall not escheat, for a defect of inheritable blood (See ———) and a subsequent Act forbids a forfeiture of them, except in those cases in which lands and tenements may be forforfeited—But as Lands and tenements are not forfeitable for suicide, the slaves in this instance are equally protected against forfeiture. It is clear too that they cannot escheat. It follows therefore, that the Executive, altho' their power to regrant should be acknowledged, need not interpose in regranting the Slaves since they are not vested in the Commonwealth. The Act of 1779 concerning escheats and forfeitures does indeed assert, that slaves accrue to the Commonwealth by way of escheat, but this institution relates to British subjects alone, and leaves the former of the two foregoing acts to its full operation in the case of citizens. Richmond

Presuming that Robert Williams hath been found Felo de se by a regular inquisition (which moreover by no means appears from the petition) I shall not deny that Mace Freeland will be stripped of the personal estates, unless the Commonwealth should restore it. But thro' what channel of power is restitution to come? British Governors have regranted, it is true; but they acted thus upon ground of prerogative alone. Our Constitution excludes perogative, and I do not know any law, which delegates to the Executive of this day an authority to regrant.

Should your Excellency and the Council, holding sentiments different from those which I have now delivered, decide in favor of your power to regrant, propriety would seem to require, that the petitioner should produce the inquisition, upon the body of Robert Williams, and evidence of his allegations before any measures could be taken in compliance with his request.

* * * * * * *

"Most of the late letters from the Virginia delegates in Congress have referred to me for particular communications. But I do not recollect anything which I am at liberty to communicate of very great con-

1782. April 8th — sequence. Should the executive however conceive, that I can give them any information, I shall be ready to wait upon them, whenever I am called upon. I have the cypher which we promised, and which I believe is inscrutible.

I have the honor Sir,
to be yr: excys'
mo: ob: Servt."

April 9th King & Queen Co. — Tunstall Banks, Wm. Lyne, Edward Hill, Thos: Rose, Anderson Scott and Harry Gaines, Gents: Justices, being the Court before whom "a negro woman a slave" called Frances the property of Col: Thos: Roane, was tried, convicted, and condemned to death by hanging, for having attempted to poison her mistress Mary Anne Roane, "reflecting that the said slave Frances, is of very tender age" recommend her "in the warmest manner," to the Governor "for his gracious pardon."

April 9th In Congress — Copy of Resolutions of Congress, passed March 30th 1782, and signed by W. Jackson Asst: Secretary of War, recommending to the several States the adoption of measures to prevent the harbouring and protecting escaped military Prisoners of the Enemy on the part of private citizens: and offering suitable rewards for the apprehension of such as shall escape in future &c.

April 10th

COL: WM PRESTON TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Montgomery Co. — I am sorry to inform your excellency that the savages have begun their usual depredations upon the unhappy Inhabitants of our Frontiers. They have this Spring killed & scalped Two Girls the Daughters of Capt: James Maxwell on the Head of Clinch & at the same time took nine prisoners: And I was well Informed yesterday, that about eight days ago Two Children of Capt: Ro: Moffetts were taken in the same neighborhood—parties of militia were sent out, but could not overtake the Enemy. Majr John Taylor, who has the command of the militia in that quarter, writes me that the people are in the utmost consternation & talk of removing their Families unless some Militia are stationed there for their defence & that they are in the greatest want of ammunition. As that part of the Frontier is much exposed & Indeed has been frequently visited by the Enemy for several years past, perhaps your Excellency might Judge it proper to order some Gun Powder to this County, of which it is destitute, and direct the manager of the Lead mines to give a small supply of Lead from time to time, as it may be wanted for Public Service: and at the same time direct that some

men may be sent to range the woods and endeavour to guard the Inhabitants on pressing occasions. This might be a means to encourage the people to continue at their plantations and support their Families. 1782. April 10th

I am your Excellency's most obedt and
very hbl Servt."

COL: CHRIST: FEBIGER TO COL: DAVIES. April 10th

"Dr Colo

Your Favour of the 2d instant enclosing the proceedings of Council in appointing the Rendezvous, came to hand the 6th— Cumberland Old Ct: House

I immediately proceeded to making out the necessary Instructions, and Appointments of the Officers to superintend the different Rendezvous, who are as follows:

Richmond	Capt: Young Liet: Vandervall Ensign Harris	Cabin Point	Capt: Thos: Thweat Leut: Saml: Hogg Let: James Holt
Freds'burg	Capt: Jas: Williams Leit: Jno Robertson Ensign Lettle	Prince Edward	Capt: John Stith Lt: David Walker Let: Hezekiah Morton
Winchester	Capt: John Gillison Leut: H. Bedinger Let: Farley	Peytonsburg	Capt: Nath Reid Leut: Alfred Russell Ensign R. Rankins
Staunton	Capt: Thos: Payne Leut: Jas: Hamilton Ensign Henry Hughes	Montgomery	Capt: Lovely Let: John Barns Lt: Math: Clay

For various reasons I was obliged to appoint Lovely, though he is not industrious: But he will do his Duty, as he is rather skittish & has been pretty near a C. Ml—The other Superintendents I hope you'll approve of. The reason why I do not continue Colo Towles at Fredericksburg, is that too many men and a Waggon or two are employ'd tending him and Major Willis, and Capt: Williams will do the business as well with less attendance—At Richmond, Fredericksburg and Peytonsburg I believe there is continental Posts kept, where Provisions may be had—at the other Posts, I am confident there is none. I have therefore directed the Officers superintending to call on you for an order for the specifics for that purpose. The reasons of my Posting Reid at Peytonsburg is that when he has collected a Company for your Reg't, he is to march it off, and Stith relieve him to go with the 2d, and so on in Rotation, as you recommended some time ago, and which I think will be the best plan—" * * * * * * *

"I am oblig'd to send a number of Letters down, which I must beg the favour of you to gett forwarded, as I have no other opportunity—

The people in this neighborhood will have it, that Charlestown is or is to be evacuated—Mrs Febiger tenders her best compliments to you, and I am as usual,

Sincerely yours."

"P. S. pray don't forget to write the adjacent County Commissioners about Flour and Forage. What in the name of God, keeps Carrington."

1782 Col: Davies represents to the Governor, the very exceptionable conduct of Mr Ballard, the Dep: Commissioner of Lunenburg Co. who had reported the cattle collected by him as unfit for use, but having gotten Mr. Pierce's order to sell them, had bought them himself at much less than their value. He has been charged with other acts of misconduct, and the Executive is requested to order enquiry into these matters—

April 10th War Office

April 11th

CAPT THOS: CLAY TO COL: DAVIES.

Sending list of officers whom he wishes to be examined as witnesses "in the affair between Major Maxwell and himself" viz: Capt: Wm Spither, Capt: Thos: Marshall, Capt: Kemp, Capt: Gideon Johnston, Capt. Lieut: Yancey Lipscomb, Capt: Lt: Robt Crump, Capt: Lt: Wat: Graham, "all of Marshall's regiment of Artillery."

April 12th

MAJ: JOHN HARDIN TO COL: DAVIES.

"George's Creek"

He has no boats suitable for navigating the Ohio River, nor any that will be of use to Genl: Clarke; but has consulted a master Carpenter, who, if provisions and money are supplied, will build such as are needed.

April 18th

W. SMITH TO GOV: HARRISON.

Baltimore

Upon receipt of his of the 20th ult: he applies to some of the shipwrights of that city to know the terms upon which they would build the gallies wanted for the State of Virginia. They seem willing to undertake the business, but cannot "give credit." He has also applied to some of the merchants, in regard to negotiating a loan for the above purpose, but the losses they have sustained by advances made to their own State and from other causes, will prevent it, though it is admitted the people of Baltimore are equally interested in the plan proposed.

In regard to the "two pipes of wine" expected from Philadelphia for his Excellency's use, they shall be forwarded, as desired by the letter from Mr Benj: Harrison jnr, as soon as they arrive, &c.

April 18th

JAS: MERIWETHER TO COL: DAVIES.

Informing him, that having received orders from Col: Dabney to proceed to Fort Pitt, to march some Troops belonging to Capt: Rogers' Troop of Light Dragoons to Richmond, he has been delayed by their being scattered very much and by the desertion of others; but has gotten them as far as Fredericksburg. The remainder shall be collected in due time—

Col: John Mapp requests authority from the Governor to remove to a safer place than the County Jail, one Littleton Ward convicted of a misdemeanor and sentenced to a heavy fine and imprisonment for two years—He is liable at any time to be rescued, and should this occur he will be the means of ruining all those who have been active in bringing him to justice— 1782. April 13th Northampton County

---

Many of the Counties, who are in arrears of the supply of beef required of them, desire to furnish Bacon or Pork in lieu thereof, especially as the cattle generally now are very poor. Col: Davies asks of the Executive instructions as to this proposition. April 13th War Office

---

Col: Armand to Gov. Harrison. April 13th

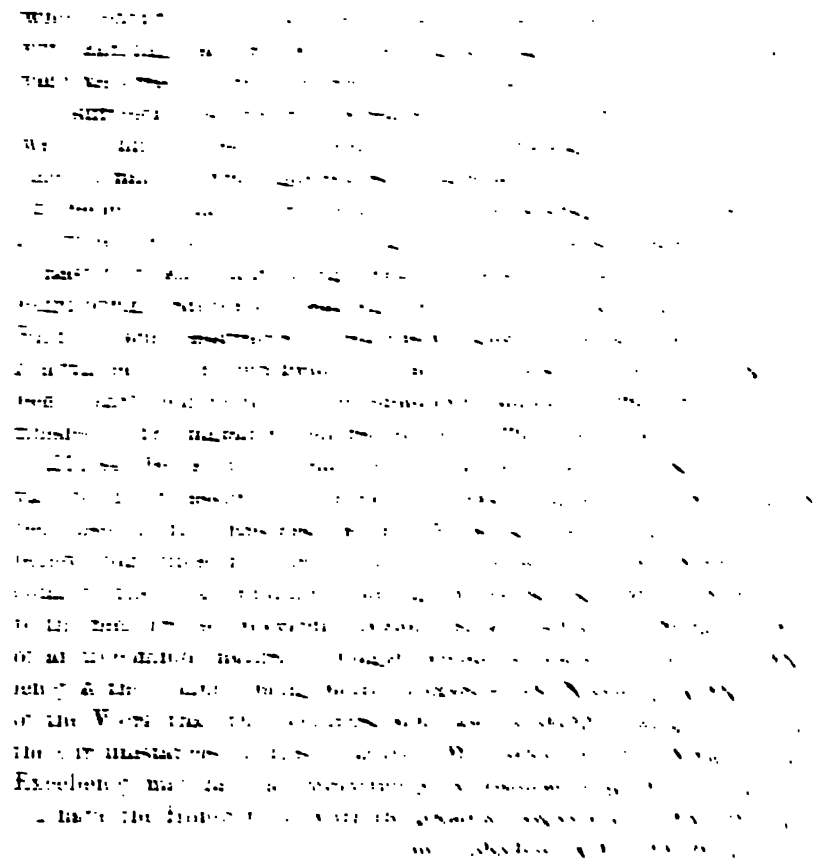
Sir

As I had the honor to mention it to your Excellency in my last, I had determined to quit this place & go to Staunton my view in this was to relieve the inhabitants of this county of a burden which I am sensible must have fallen heavy upon them & to have the inhabitants of Staunton to contribute of a small proportion towards the support of the legion, since I was informed they could do it with ease. Your excellency recommended to me the removal of the legion from here & the commander in chief ordered me to remain in this part of the country. I was sensible my going to Staunton would answer every purpose I thought it was my duty before I moved to Staunton to obtain the good will of the people there & the interference of the first & most popular inhabitants—in that purpose I wrote to those last by my qr master, telling them that far from having any idea to be disagreeable to them & to prevent even the appearance of distressing them, I would have no officers or men or horses quartered in to their houses or out houses telling them that should they agree to supply us plaintyfully for a time, no shorter than three weeks & desire that I should remove from there at the expiration of it, I would cheerfully answer their wishes those your Excellency will conceive, are all what it was in my power to say or do their answer who is one of the most kind ons for the legion express that should your excellency indulge us with an order to receive the specific taxes we would be welcome.' Charlottesville

* * * * * *

'it must appear a fact that the legion has been in some consideration supported by this State. but I take the liberty to represent to your excellency that when we go from here, near one hundred & twenty men will have inlisted into the legion out of this State & will be counted in the quta of Virginia—Lieut. Brissault bearer of this, will if ordered by your excellency explain more fully our distressed situation & the

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [



Wm Anderson to Gov. Harris

Asking for a Passport for himself and family to leave the [illegible] of the Flag Ships his conduct having made him [illegible] reflecting severely upon the conduct of Colonel [illegible] towards himself and "the Rev Mr Bowes [illegible] "the humane sentiments" of his Excellency [illegible] cil" &c.

Maj: Pat: Lockhart informs Col Davies of his [illegible] the appointment of recruiting officer until the [illegible] He immediately took steps to carry out the [illegible] having any money could not [illegible] willing men cheerfully [illegible] the purpose. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1782. "Procês Verbal," or Articles of Agreement, in French and English,
April 16th entered into between M. de Villemanzy, on the part of the French
Williamsburg Army and Hon: Dudley Digges on the part of the State of Virginia, for the settlement of claims of Citizens of the latter, for damages done by the French Army "during the last days of the month of September, the month of October," and the first nineteen days of the month of November" 1781—

April 17th WM HAY, COMM: AGENT, TO COL: DAVIES.

Richmond Informing him, that since the resignation of Mr Armistead as "manager of the Public Store," all orders for Issues should in future be directed to himself—

April 18th CAPT: JOHN PRYOR TO COL: DAVIES.

"Dear Sir

Richmond *Inclos'd is the list of Ordnance taken at York, or rather what went to the northw'd from that place, after the surrender—also an account of the Iron Cannon &c at this place & the old Foundery w'h you requested some time ago, and their condition. What proportion of the Ordnance that was captured at York was formerly the property of this Commonwealth, except the three 13 & one 16 Inch mortar, I cannot say, though am fully persuaded most if not the whole of the Howitzers that belonged to the State previous to the Invasion were amongst them; never being furnished w'th the Return of them, I cannot ascertain what number or kind those ever were"— * * *

* * * * * * *

I am with great Respect & Esteem
Dr Sir
your mo: obt Servt.

April 19th Genl: Return and List of Claims of the Inhabitants for Damages by the French Army in the neighboring counties, during, and after the the Seige of Yorktown—with names of the Sufferers, and inventories of articles taken, and provisions consumed by the Troops of the same. Prominent among those are the names of Powell, Randolph, Vaughn, Kirby, Cosby, Hubbard, Cannon, Lester, Wright, Lee, Fuller, Moore, Miles, Chapman, Southall, Chisman, Digges, Harwood, Wynne, Seawell, Dudley, Graves, Haywood, Russell, Jones, Burwell, Nelson, Jerdone, Curle, Dunlap, Watlington, Shackelford, Whiting, Lloyd, Griffin & others—

---

* Not found.

COL: THOS: NEWTON TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

Dr Coll: April 20th

* * * * * * * Norfolk

"At present have to inform you that the Commissioners of Specifics in these two lower counties do exert themselves to my best wishes—the county of Nansemond has given some supplys & I hope for more from them—Isle of Wight will give us some bacon but no grain. The other counties will pay in money, but at the latest day, though shall push them hard for immediate pay." * * * *

"You say nothing of property left by the British here. many have had their horses taken & sold. the obstinate keep theirs & I know of no way to compel them to deliver." * * *

"Friends in general, if they have any property that was left by the enemy make a matter of conscience to give it up to the public, whilst the inimical keep all they can lay their hands on"— * *

"As to cannon being placed on Cape Henry, I think it wou'd not answer any good purpose—two field pieces of Artillery wou'd do much better, fixed a few miles to the South'd & on occasion, to be removed from place to place. nine pounders wou'd protect any vessel against privateers all along the coast & prevent boats from destroying any vessel run on shore & fast horses cou'd convey them to any place as the sand is very firm at low water & at the most of times could bring them off."

* * * * * * *

Yr: most ob Servnt."

Col: Davies informs the Executive that Major Harding is willing to supply boats on the Ohio for Genl: Clarke, if the money can be furnished to pay for them. The Governor replies from the Council Chamber, "I am sorry to inform you that we have but 4. S. in the Treasury, and no means of getting any more." April 22d War Office

---

James Hunter replies to Col: Davies favor of the 12th, that he "would very readily render the Public any assistance" in his power in repairing the arms, but "the little attention" given to his works heretofore, has obliged him to discharge all the workmen, just after having, at considerable expence, made large additions and repairs. April 22d Fredericksburg

---

EDM'D RANDOLPH TO GOV. HARRISON. April 22d

He had the day before delivered to Mr. Webb "the cypher prepared for the correspondence between the Executive and the Delegates in Congress from Virginia." It is formed upon "the principles of the "Peltus'"

1782. April 22d

French cypher," and may be said to be "inscrutible." Being disappointed in the additional information, which he expected from Philadelphia concerning the grievances of the settlers under the Virginia Government, who will fall within Pennsylvania by the running of the proposed boundary Line, he begs leave to enclose, the within enquiries, or "queries" addressed to him as an individual, by two gentlemen, one of whom was formerly a member of the Virginia Assembly from the county ceded to Pensylvania and now also represents the same people in the Legislature of this State. It will be readily understood by the Executive why he could not with proprietory discuss the 3d 5th & 6th queries" with those gentlemen, and had therefore disposed of the "ideas therein suggested in a very few words. He now submits them, with the other queries contained in the paper, and adds—

Steps that should be taken to secure proper information on this question.

"What is necessary to be done on this occasion, it belongs not to me to determine; But I cannot forbear to express our apprehension, that our citizens will be alienated from, and lose all confidence in our government, if they should sustain injury for acts done by them, as public servants, or the decisions of Courts holden under the authority of Virginia, Should be annulled as flowing from an usurped jurisdiction. Perhaps the assembly of Pennsylvania which were sitting when I left Philadelphia, may have taken measures upon these subjects. Were it recommended therefore to the Delegates, to collect and transmit copies of their proceedings, better grounds would probably be furnished for the conduct of the Executive."

Western territory.

"I was instructed by my brethren in the delegation to obtain access to the entries of the council before the revolution. A report is prepared for congress in the form of an instruction to the ministers of the United States who are to negotiate peace, in which the affair of Western territory is pretty fully discussed. But we suppose that the subject would receive considerable illustration, by consulting those entries," the information gotten to be applied to the present controversy. Continues, "So often has your Excellency been harrassed by the sufferings of the Delegates, from the scantiness of their supplies, and so much does my mind recoil at describing to the Executive my private distress, when I do not believe they can relieve me, that necessity, urgent necessity alone compels me to inform them that I am now in a situation, truly humiliating to myself, and I might add, disgraceful to the Commonwealth. I could not have rescued myself from the hands of these creditors to whom I was indebted for my subsistence during my stay in Phil'a, without borrowing about two hundred pounds. My note has travelled after me and I cannot meet it with my own purse. The settlement of my accounts will probably shew that I have not dissipated the public money, which I have received. Will the Executive place these £200 upon such a footing as my embarrassment requires, and their "authority will justify?"

His own private affairs &c. the suffering of the Delegates &c

* * * * * * * * * * *

"While in Philadelphia I purchased a collection of indian treaties, and the Virginia news-papers from the year 1766 to 1776 inclusive, for my own use, unless the Executive should think proper to lodge them as State-papers in the public archives—The amount was about 8 or 9 £, and they await your call— 1782. April 22d

I have the honor Sir, to be
yr: Excellency's ms: ob't Sevr &c &c—

The "queries" enclosed—

"Whether* the Line agreed on between the State of Virga and Penna will be finally concluded & on the Principles it stands stated in the Compact, as it includes in the State of Penn'a a large Tract of country, not contained in the original charter— Query 1st

Whether the 3000 Inhabitants which, by the Cession, or rather Transfer, who were *Bona Fide* Inhabitants of the State of Virginia, are now included within the State of Pennsylvania, retain by the Compact, all their Civil Rights and Privileges, as to liberty and property, real & personal—this Question is put, because it is disputed, whether the sd: Inhabitants are free citizens of Penna. without re-taking the Oath of Allegiance; and whether they are to hold their Lands, on the Titles obtained from Virga., and at the price they have purchased them— Query 2d

Whether the State of Virginia and Penn'a, Independent of the Permission of the United States, have a Legal right to alter original Charters for mere conveniency of the States, to the Prejudice of the Inhabitants immediately residing on the Contested Territory, and whether such alteration is not subject to the future Discretion of Congress— Query 3d

Whether the Judicial Proceedings had in the County's of Yohogania—Monongohela—& Ohio, under the Jurisdiction & authority of Virginia Previous to the agreed Compact between the States, ought not to be confirmed, as it was done by the express recommendation of Congress—and the acquiescense of the people—Especially as the Estates of Orphans & widows are Involved in Inextracable Difficulties, if they are not— Query 4th

As we have had an opportunity of seeing Certain resolutions of a Committee of Congress, relative to the claim of the Indiana Co., Whether it would not be right & Justifiable in Congress, to fall on some mode or Expedient to Indemnify the S'd Company, without giving them the whole grant, as it affects the Titles of some Hundreds who are actual residenters on the Lands: and others who have obtained Titles from the State of Virg'a. Query 5th

This might be plead and urged on Example of Congress, Agt. the Vandalia Comp'y mentioned in s'd Resolutions"—

* This document is recorded so much at length, because the "queries" propounded involve doctrins bearing upon and defining the Rights of the States and of individuals as they were understood anterior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

1782. April 22d — He hear makes a suggestion, by way of securing the rights, and Property of the actual inhabitants of the Indiana Grant, that the 3,700,000 Acres which it was supposed to contain, Should be divided, and that the remaining moiety 1,850,000 acres be sold at one shilling pr: Acre, with which proceeds of sales, the Company should be indemnified, and thus be enabled to give titles to the purchasers &c—

Query 6th — "Whether the unhappy settlers on the Western Waters will not, after paying Virg'a & Penn'a &c, be obliged to pay a Third person, I mean the United States, as there seems likely to be a Determination that Virg'a had no right to the Westerd & consequently could convey no Title—

Query 7th — Whether the militia officers who was active in giting out the militia to assist Genl: Clarke on his late Expedition, are subject to suits for Duress of Imprison'nt? Suits are brought ag't some of the Officers already & they are threatened with ruin—"

Endorsed—

"The within Queries are propos'd Because a great number of the leading men in* this State are of opinion they ought to be negatived."

April 22d — MOSS ARMISTEAD TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Richmond — I am induced to inform you of the situation of Little Scotland, which lies in Eliza. City County, and is the property of the State. The barracks which was erected on that Place is at present all but down to the ground. The two magazines that was built are still in tolerable good repair, and if go unnoticed will in a very short time be in the same state as the Barracks." * * * * * "they are log bodies & can be moved. The Dwelling house is a mere racke, not a lock left on the doors &c. * * * "I have at present put a Good man to live in the dwell'g house, but his stay is uncertain." * * * "I was the Escheator for that County when his Excellency Gov'r Jefferson wrote me to deliver Little Scotland to Colo. Thos: Marshall.

I am Sir,
yr: mo. Hbl Serv'nt."

April 28d — J. MADISON JUR: THEOD. BLAND JUR: AND JOS: JONES, TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Philadelphia — Your Excellency's favor of the 12th came to hand yesterday. There is at present no Delegate here from N. Carolina. As soon as one

* Pensylvania.

arrives we shall apprise him of the want of Commissioners suggested by you. 1782. April 28d

The office of the Superintendent of Finance does not contain the information you wish relative to the amount of payments made by the States in the new Continental Bills, no regular return having yet been transmitted tither. As far as the portion of these bills allotted to the use of Congress shall be unissued, as also as far as the requisitions made in them on the states, shall be unpaid, they will constitute a charge ag'st the States respectively. But the rate at which they are to be charged is yet to be determined by Congress.

The Delegates have long had it in charge from the Executive to provide a conveyance to Virginia of certain stores taken on their passage from Richmond & carried into Boston, or if that could not be accomplished, to have them sold. They lye in the hands of Mr. J. Bradford, formerly our agent for the U. States. We have written various letters to him on the subject & rec'd various answers, without being able to fulfill either of the alternatives. The first indeed has long been relinquished. Our last letter requested him preemptorily to sell the stores & remit the amount.

We have again endeavoured to obtain from Congress some explicit decision on the territorial cession of Virginia, that the Assembly may not again be left in uncertainty on that subject. The sickness of the Pres'dt which suspended the vote of Maryland, furnished a pretext for postponing the business, which we judge it prudent to yield to. As soon as he returns to Congress, which will probably be in a few days, we shall renew our proposition, and continue to urge it, till we obtain in some form or other, such evidence of the purpose of Congress as will be satisfactory to the State.

Early in the last year a plan was formed by the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg for bringing about a general pacification under their mediation—The preliminary articles which were proposed with this view to belligerent powers, are copied in the inclosed paper No: 2.* Congress have just received from † [the minister of france some informal communications relative to the issue of this pacific experiment. among them is the answer of the british court, given in June last. It explicitly and emphatically rejects that part of the plan which relates to the negotiation between her and the Colonys, and guaranties the result as incompatible with the relation of subjects to their Sovereign and the essential interests of the empire: alleging at the same time that a great part of the Americans are disposed to return to their Allegiance, and that such steps wou'd furnish the rebel cheifs with fresh means of nourishing the rebellion, and confirming their usurped authority. the final answer of the mediating courts professes great impartiality and

* Not found.

† The part in brackets, is written in cipher, formed of numerals, arranged according to the words and phrases they represent, as translated into the above.

1782. April 23d delicacy towards the belligerent partys. adheres to the expediency of the first plan & hopes that it may still come under more favourable circumstances, the basis of a general pacification.'] We have the honor to be with great esteem & respect—

yr: Excellency's ob. H'ble Servants.

April 25th

COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO COL: DAVIES.

"Sir

Washington Co. Your letter of the 4th Instant, with one of prior date from his Excellency the governor, came to hand, both of which discourage us in our operations against our Savage enemies. The want of money is a bad thing: but good advice from wise heads was at least expected. It is not the fault of the people, our being at war with the neighbouring Savages. They have struck the first blow, and are not going to desist until the terms of war are carried to their own Country. It is then only that they will be induced to sign a truce.

The South Carolina men, with a determination that reflects honour on them, has lately penetrated the Indian Country on the sources of the Mobile. The last account received by a friendly Cherokee from the Tenassee, a large Detachment was in a critical situation: we were to have cöoperated with them, which would have made the work easy: but for want of the energy of Government, we failed in our effort. The Northward Indians has form'd an intercourse with the unfriendly Cherokees and continues their depredations, both on the frontiers of this and Montgomery County, leaving traces of real distress wherever their parties penetrates. In the Kentuckey County the scene is likely to be more bloody—

Genl: Clarke writes me that we will have a least one thousand more Indians added to our Enemies, this year than last, if measures are not taken early this spring to divert or crush their confederacys. Pardon this intrussion! I am insensibly led into discussions to men living in security, which may let affecting scenes pass with indifference. I have a predilection for my native Country. It hurts me sorely to hear her Government despised, and her citizens destroyed by the Enemy.

I am Sir, with Esteem, your very h'ble Serv'nt."

April 25th

RALPH: WORMELEY TO GOV: HARRISON.

"DEAR SIR

"Rosegill" I am very sorry to give your Excellency this trouble, but my Overseer Mr. Thos: Fox has wrote to me, to let me know he has been very ill treated by Some of the military that are quartered on my land in King Wm. I can't help complaining. I have had troops of Horse there constantly for more than Twelve months, which I believe

there is not another instance of the sort to be given in this State. I was up there in the Winter. Colo. Temple came to me, made an apology & would then have removed them, but he told me he expected their Accoutrements every day from the northward. the Officers & men then behaved very well. I told him as the weather was so cold, I thought it would be pitty to turn the poor Fellows out of their Hutts, as they seemed to be very warm & comfortable. I am sure I have made a point to furnish every thing I was able & am sure have done every thing in my power to accommodate them. I have desired Mr. Fox to wait on your Excellency who will inform you of every particular better than I can. 1782. April 25th

My wife joins with me in Our respectfull Compliments to you & Mrs. Harrison—am D'r S'r

your most Obed't Serv't."

COL: WM. PRESTON TO GOV: HARRISON. April 26th

Enclosing a letter to himself from Col Walter Crockett dated April 15th 1782 giving account of the Killing of two of Capt: Moffett's sons, and of the whole family of Capt: Inglis in Burks Garden,—also of his having ordered Colo. Cloyd to call out at once the militia to assemble at "David Doaks' mill" to protect the settlements, as the people talk of "breaking up" unless help is afforded them. He calls also for provisions, as they cannot be supplied "on Clinch." Col: Preston adds, "I wrote to your Excellency the 10th Instant informing you of the Damages the Savages had done in Montgomery. I last night received the inclosed letter from Col: Crockett. It appears that Capt: Inglis' family were not burned in the House, as he imagined, but were taken prisoners. He raised a party of men and pursued the Enemy: after some days march he overtook them and recovered his Wife and one child, both tomahaked, but perhaps not mortally, and his Slaves. One of his children they murdered, Killed an Officer of the party and made their escape. The Enemy attacked some other Families, but were repulsed tho' I beleive without loss. They Killed a man on Bluestone, and I am told a Woman at Cubbersons' Bottom on New River. Their signs have been seen in various parts of the Country, which has given the greatest alarm to the Inhabitants: and what is very extraordinary that five Houses they attacked, that four belonged to Officers, and some of them a considerable distance within the Frontier Settlements, which induces me to beleive they are conducted by Tories. I am at a loss what measures to fall upon for the Defence of the distressed Inhabitants. The Public Credit is so low, that I am doubtful it will be impossible to procure Provisions, as no Specific Tax was brought in last Year, and but a small prospect of this year producing any in the present Exigency. Provisions can- Botetourt Co.

1782. April 26th

not be impressed: the People will not part with it on public credit and no money on Hand, renders the Task of supporting a proper number of men for the Defence of that Extensive Frontier exceedingly difficult. I would therefore most earnestly beg your Excell'y's Advice and Instruction herein, by Mr. McGarock, as not only my own Family, but a great number of other Families are exposed to the cruelty of a Savage Enemy. The general scarcity of Gun Powder is also an alarming circumstance. Indeed from the present gloomy prospect, I am apprehensive the Inhabitants of the Frontier Settlements will be obliged to remove to places of Safety—I make no doubt but your Excellency in Council will consider the Distress of those People and fall on every method in your Power to releive them. Any Instruction I am fav'd with shall be obeyed to the utmost of my power.

I am,
Your Excellency's most ob. Sev't."

April 26th

COL: WM PRESTON TO COL: DAVIES.

Botetourt

He has been detained in the County, "waiting on two of his sons" who he had "innoculated for the Small pox"—The news from Montgomery very alarming, the Savages having murdered Several families, chiefly of Officers. Has written to the Governor on the subject and begs he will use his influence to aid the Frontiers. Col: Davies' letter of 20th Feby: not received until "five days past"—The beef cattle demanded of Montgomery had been collected and wintered by the districts that provided them. It will now be necessary to devote them to the support of the militia called out for defence of the county, against the Indians. His letter of the 5th inst: rec'd the day before. The waggon & team due from Montgomery had long since been sent to the Southern army, as also most of the Clothing for the Soldiers. The trouble of procuring these Articles "in a County where so many have been dissafected is beyond description."

April 27th

Bond of John Ashley master of the schooner "Count de Grasse," "belonging to Baker & Blow—mounting 14—Carriage Guns, and navigated by Eighty men," and George Nicholson of Richmond; to Michael Hillegar Treasurer of the United States, in the penalty of "Twenty thousand spanish milled Dollars, or other money equivalent thereto, licencing and authorizing the said John Ashley, to cruize against and make war upon the Commerce of Great Britain, or of any subjects thereof, in accordance with the Ordinances of Congress, and the Laws of nations &c.

COL: DAVIES TO THE EXECUTIVE. 1782.

April 27th War Office

Enclosing a letter from Genl: Clarke just to hand, directed "by Express" but "was picked up in the road," urging immediate attention to the "article of Boats"—&c referring also to a communication from Col: Dabney, in regard to Capt: Armistead, who will be very serviceable to him, "and is contented to wait till the County can pay him" for his services—

April 28th Halifax Co.

*Capt: Churchill Jones, L. Dragoons, apologises to Col: Davies for not having forwarded sooner, a return of the Clothing received for the Cavalry—By order of Col: Bayler, Let: Yarborogh will attend to this duty. He will march "within an hour" for the Southern Army"—

April 29th

Know all men by these Presents, that we Jacquelin Ambler, Thomas Nelson jnr, & Wilson Miles Cary

are held and firmly bound to his Excellency Benjamin Harrison Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and his successors in the just and full sum of four hundred thousand pounds, to be paid to the said Benjamin Harrison Esqr., or his successors in office in trust, for the use of the Commonwealth: to which, paiment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and Seals this 29th Day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, hundred and eighty two.

The Condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas the above bound Jaquelin Ambler Esqr. hath been appointed Treasurer of the Commonwealth, until the meeting of the next General Assembly—Now if the said Jaquelin Ambler Esqr. shall faithfully account for, and pay all sums of money as shall be received by him, from time to time, in virtue of any Act of Assembly, or any ordinance of Convention; and shall in all things execute the Duties of his office according to Law, then this obligation to be void or otherwise, to remain in full force & virtue.

J. AMBLER. [Seal.]
THOS. NELSON, JNR. [Seal.]

Sealed and delivered by THOS. NELSON & WILSON M. CARY in presence of,

in presence of
ARCH: BLAIR (as to J. AMBLER). THOS: NELSON
NATHL: NELSON
MATH: POPE, WILSON MILES CARY.

*Bears a beautiful impression of Seal in wax, Lion rampant, resting on tilting Spear transfixing boar's head.

1782. COL: BENJ: LOGAN TO GOV: HARRISON.

April 29th "Lincoln" Co. Kentucky

"Sir

You will please to cast your eye to the amendment of the Militia Law that past in the May Session of 1781 & you will find all delinquences convicted into the six months service is to be delivered to a Continental Officer who is to attend for that purpose (no such officer has apeared at Kentucky which Ocations great neglect of duty as it is generally known by the Militia the can not be brought to Justice in this Country according to Law you will please to provide Some quick remedy for this incresing evel). I wrote to Governor Nelson for blank Commissions for Militia Officers in this County which there was in Closed a recommendation of Magistrates. their names added to the Commission is as followeth George Adams, Nathanial Hart, John Edwards, Hugh Logan & Alexander Robertson which was put into the hands of Coll: John Montgomery, an officer in the Ilenoy Reigment who was to return Imediately, from whom I have received no answer." He then requests that David Guess may be made Majistrate in place of Capt: James Estill "who has been Killed since the above mentioned recommendation"—

* * * * * * * *

continues "there is but five Magistrates that is now living that serves in this County. the are seated at a distance & Hostilities dayly commencing, it is with the greatest difficulty we can have a Court. You will please forward the Commissioners appointed to adjust our claims and superintend our conduct in this Western Country or let us know where we are to apply with our accounts and grivinces."

April 29th CAPT: JOHN GILLISON 6TH VA. REGT: TO COL: DAVIES.

Culpeper C. House

Requesting an Order of the Commissioner of the Specific Tax, for the provision necessary for support of recruits for Continental Service to assemble at Winchester—On the 5th November last he had rec'd thirty thousand pounds for the purpose of recruiting, but "being not passable did not answer the intended purpose." It is now in his hands, and he desires instructions how he shall dispose of it.

April 30th GEO: HANCOCK TO THE GOVERNOR OF VA.

On account of the troubles in his native State, S. Carolina, he had been forced to remove his sixty slaves into Virginia:—and had registered them recording to Law in the Office of Henry County. He asks permission to sell nine of them, viz Jack, Rachel, Scipio, Priscilla, Doll, Munday, Pendar, Berry & Fortune, in order that he may have the power "to do justice to his creditors."

J. MADISON JUR: THEO'D BLAND JUR. AND JOS: JONES TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

April 30th

"Sir

Philadelphia

We have not the honor of acknowlidging any letter from your Excellency by yesterday's post.

Congress received yesterday some 400. 92. 688. 314. 152. 363. 769. 558. 485. 25. 95. through the channel mentioned in our last. They speak in the part of 12. 471. 329. 49. 385. 281. 44. 6. 792. 333. 712. of 12. 729. 721. 591. 261. 247. 129. 95: insinuate 6. 319. 506. of 521. 665. 512. 44. 30. 22. 257. 59. 285. 399. 562. 542. 30. 6. 446. 68. 798. 239. 79. 30. 440. 95. 583. 6. 836. and observe that 308. 144. still 49. 39. 129. 173, 95. 329. 173. 532. 395. 722. 571. 839. 2. 95. in 840. 469 & will 793. 331. 41. no 716, 95. of 59. 482. 671. 30. 99. It is supposed in particular that 285. 399. 261. 314. 95. 9. 15. 143. to 388. 667. 330. 6. 222. 95. 50. 388. 413. 616. 617. 731. 147. 758. 72. 25. 95: The whole 115. 114. 413. 51. 22. fresh 114. 598. 492. 95. 94. 6. 772. 152. 589. 84. 36. 532. 492. 94. 529. 95. 50. 496. 261. 95. 758. 465. 838. 95. 562. 271. 6. 557. 333. 45. 174. 51. of 6. 471. 492.

Our last intelligence from Europe & the West Indies Comes through the British Gazette of N. York, and is Contained in the enclosed Gazette of this place. The fall of Mimeca may be received thro' that Channel without distrust. The blockade of the French Fleet at Martinique is probably an invention to soothe the distress resulting from that fresh misfortune.

We have the honor to be, with sentiments of
great regard & esteem Yu: Excellency's
ob't & h'ble Serv'nts.

Translation of the above cypher, is as follows "Congress received yesterday some supplemental communications through the Channel mentioned in our last. They speak on ye part of our ally much regret at the thinness of our military ranks; insinuate the idea of co-operating with us in expelling the enemy from their remaining posts within the United States, and observe that G. Britain still reckons much on her numerous friends in this Country and will spare no means of increasing them. It is supposed, in particular that experiments may be made to seduce the States to separate negotiations. The whole concludes with fresh assurances of unalterable adherance of his most christian majesty to the principles of the Alliance."

COL: EDMD. CARRINGTON TO COL: DAVIES.

April 30th

"Dr. Sir

* * * * * * *

Philadelphia

"I have been long detained here by prudential views towards the evacuation of that town, which event would have given us great relief in our Scanty finances. I am at length, however dispatched

1782. April 30th

with every success to my trip to this place, that circumstances will admit. all public business in Virginia & as far southwardly as Contracts can be extended, is not to be put on that footing. Such Contracts as are at present necessary in Virga., both in & out of my department, I am authorized to make; in which are included the feeding the Troops at Cumb: Court House & the Corps of Cavalry. Nothing but the most Criminal negligence in the different States can Frustrate Mr. Morris' views of giving our finances the firmest Basis—of this I am a little fearful; the Gealousies & the intolerable indolence which prevail are really allarming. I shall set out to-morrow & will soon be with you.

I am with affection,

yrs:

April 30th

COL: THOS: GASKINS TO COL: DAVIES.

Northumberland Co.

He had received the letter desiring to know what had been done with the deserters in that County. They had been apprehended and sent to the Army at Gloucester, but as soon as they found they were put into the Continental service, deserted again—Many were never caught because of the convenience of escaping by water; and some had gone to the enemy. The eight men sent to Richmond, four of whom were substitutes and only eighteen years of age, had all been sent back "as not being able bodied"—He expresses surprise at this, as he "was then satisfied that those men were better than the drafts, as they went freely & wood have made good soldiers after being awhile in ye Army." The Clothing and wagon required of the County have been furnished.

The Situation of the County very bad: the officers without commissions, altho' more than a year ago he had applied for them, and the men without arms—He has been endeavouring to get a vessel to transport the Salt to Mr. Young as ordered, but there is "no such thing to be had." The Enemy are still in the Bay, notwithstanding the presence of French Cruizers, and he therefore thinks it would be safer and but little dearer, to "have it waggoned." This Salt has been stored for more than two years and its value fast disappearing by actual loss—The pans are now idle; three of them much cracked, and "only one that's whole." Begs to be excused for the "bad paper & Ink as it's very hard to be got." Requests Col: Davies to direct his communications in future to "the Commanding Officer" as he intends to resign his Commission.

May 1st

GEORGE MOFFETT TO GOV: HARRISON.

Augusta Co.

Has found it impracticable to draft the men in that county for the Continental army, and therefore has postponed it to the 28th May, by

which time "the Assembly will make it more easy or divert it into some other Channel—Informs his Excellency of the "disagreeable news of the Savage Enemy invading the frontiers" about two weeks before and terrifying the defenceless inhabitants. He has sent "above Eighty militia" exclusive of them sent to Tygarts Valley, to their defence "& should there be a real need sessity to continue them," unless orders are given to supply them out of the Specific Tax—Thinks it a hard case, that he should be called upon to send "70 men" to defend Monongalia County while the frontiers of Augusta are "so distressed by ye Enemy."

When Col: Armand's Cavalry came to Staunton, there being no law for providing for their support, but for the voluntary contributions of the Inhabitants at his instance they would "undoubtedly have perished or plundered." The Provision Commissioners are now acting, but have no directions how they are to dispose of the supplies received. Very little bacon to be gotten in the County, but the beef will support the Legion a considerable time.

1782. May 1st

Col: Thos: Godwin enclosing to Col: Davies militia Return &c. Out of total of 708 men, there are eighty five condemned to serve six months. The wagon and Clothing will soon be sent up to Petersburg.

May 1st Nansemond Co.

Capt: James Williams 6th Va. Regt., having been appointed by Col: Febiger Recruiting Officer at Fredericksburg, and there being no provisions laid up there for support of the Troops, asks of Col: Davies an order for the Specific Supplies of the County, else he cannot obey Col: Febiger's directions—

May 1st Culpeper Co.

Col: Anthony Thornton informs Col: Davies that the Clothing due from that County has been ready at the Bowling Green for some months—adds "I sincerely lament with you the languor of every measure attempted to be taken, but unless the Legislature will make Salutary Laws, it is impracticable for them to be effectually executed."

May 1st Caroline Co.

MAJ: R. CLAIBORNE TO GOV: HARRISON.

May 1st

Setting forth the utter destitution of the Continental Departments in the State—He finds it impossible to transport stores to the Southern Army, there not being a wagon in condition to be used; "no artificers to repair them and shoe the horses"—these latter are lame and poor—The Quarter master at Petersburg informs him he knows not how the stores are to be forwarded; the "once flourishing branch of his business

Richmond

1782. May 1st — transportation wears a most gloomy aspect at present." He has iron with which to repair his wagons, and "has sent to every Black Smith's Shop around, to get these repairs made, but with contempt they refuse striking their hammers without the money is paid down." He cannot move the stores "until these wagons are fixed."

May 2d — COL: BAYLOR HILL TO COL: DAVIES.

King & Queen Co. — The bearer James Drummond, a British prisoner wounded and taken at York, unable to march, as appears by Surgeon's certificate, declares his desire to remain in this Country and is "an exceeding good shoemaker—He therefore begs he may be allowed to remain as he will be responsible for his appearance when an exchange is ordered. These prisoners have been passing through the County "in ones and twos" without a guard, and many have thus escaped—

May 2d Treasury Office — J. Ambler informs the Executive, that he has refused to allow an Auditor's warrant, brought in by Mr. Harrison Randolph, on behalf of one of the *Naval Officers, to be received into the Treasury as Cash. Having been in the office a short time, he will not undertake to determine in future the admission of Auditor's warrants as "monies payable into the Treasury" until further instructed by the Executive.

May 2d Philadelphia — *Circular from Rob't R. Livingston* (Secretary of Foreign Affairs) addressed to Gov: Harrison; and enclosing copy of a resolution of Congress, instructing him to "make a confidential communication" to the several States in regard to the "*intelligence received through his office,*" in order that they may thereby be more fully impressed with the necessity of united and determined Coöperation with the French "our generous Ally"—in driving the enemy "from the remaining Posts within the United States," and thus show to the world the falsity of the assertions of the British Court, that the states are not united or determined in the support of their national independence——*The Circular*, refers to the "intelligence," "as an assurance that Britain had absolutely declined any interference of the mediating Powers between them and what they call their rebel subjects," that "they persist on every occasion, in representing us a divided People who anxiously wish to return to our connection with England &c." * * * *. In this they have two objects in view—1st "*to encourage England to continue a war, which they expect to see, terminate by our own weakness and languor,*" and 2nd, in case of a negotiation, "they put such a face upon their affairs," as will entitle

*These were Collectors of the Customs; not military naval officers.

1782. May 2d

them to make demands at our expense," which they would not dream to think of," "*if the mediators were acquainted with our firm resolution, never to return to our obedience to their government*"—Besides which they cast a degree of odium upon the conduct of France, representing it, as the support of a discontented *faction*, rather than as the generous ally of an oppressed nation—"There is reason to apprehend that in order the better to secure the advantages of this deceitful policy, to themselves, they will make proffers to each of the United States—If any of them should listen to them, (which cannot however be presumed) they will urge that, as a proof of their assertions—*If they should even decline*, receiving these proposals, and refer them to Congress, *as from the nature of our union they undoubtedly must;* Still as the result of the experiment, cannot be known for some time, in Europe, they will avail themselves of it in some measure, if negotiations should open"—"This artifice of the enemy may be counteracted in two ways," "both deserving the serious consideration of your Legislature"—"The first, and most important, is by making such exertions to procure a respectable army early in the season, *that the mediators casting their eyes* upon the muster-rolls, may there read a full refutation of all that British Artifice can suggest—("I need not observe that this measure must go hand in hand with taxation—since an army, without the means of supporting them, would only increase our evils)—The second is, to anticipate Great Britain, by such resolutions, as the information contained in this letter suggests—Resolutions which strongly mark a spirited determination in the Legislature of each State, to listen to no negotiations, except through the intervention of Congress, "thereby manifesting" their attachment to the independence of their Country and their inviolable regard to the faith they have pledged to each other, and to their allies—These may either prevent the attempt I apprehend, or arrive in time to prevent the effect which the false expectations built thereon, might otherwise have in Europe—I mention this to your Excellency, without any express direction from Congress—It is more than probable, that your judgment, and the zeal and wisdom of the Legislature, may improve these loose hints to the general advantage of the United States—I have the pleasure of assuring your Excellency, and the Legislature, that the fairest prospects are now before us of terminating the war, by a single exertion: though I am not at liberty to say that the plan of the ensuing campaign is absolutely determined on—Yet I have great reason to believe, that we shall receive such powerful military aid as with becoming vigor on our part, will free every State in the Union, from the grasp of the enemy—* * * * * * *—"We *have at no period*, been in a situation to second fully, the endeavors of our ally to serve us—We either neglected to assemble our army in time, or to provide the means for supporting or moving them. *A feather would have turned the balance last year, notwithstanding the powerful aid we received abroad—Providence blinded our Adversary. To their temerity we owe our success.* But, Sir, let me ask whether

1782. May 2d any State did then, or have even now, done all its power to enable our generals to prosecute the victory? Or rather let me turn to what is more within my line, by observing, *that the inferiority of our army in point of numbers*, to that of our ally, while they acted at Yorktown, *has been considered in Europe*, as a proof of the assertions of Great Britain, has been urged as an argument of our weakness, our weariness of the war, or our internal divisions—A moment's reflection will show the advantages, that this affords our antagonist, in a negotiation: how much it weakens the claim we make, and how many important benefits may be lost forever, by our appearing in Europe, to *receive our Independence rather as a gift*, than to have established it by our exertions—But Sir, it is still in our power to repair these errors—Let us avail ourselves of this favorable moment for expelling the enemy, and recovering our diminished Credit among the nations of the Earth. I make no apology for the liberty I take—Your Excellency, I am persuaded, is too sensible of the truth of these observations to think they could be delivered with less earnestness by one, who feels their importance; and I am confident you will bring them before the Legislature of your State in such manner as will best serve to ensure them their attention."

May 2d

COL: JOHN CROPPER, JNR., TO COL: DAVIES.

Accomack. Expressing his great concern at the proposed *removal*, of the Continental Soldiers then on the Eastern Shore; in which every aid is given to Major Poulson, Charged with this duty—He adds—"The purpose of this letter, is to obtain permission for these soldiers, or a part of them, to remain amongst us" for "without some regular force stationed here, *this Shore must be ruined*"—that at that moment four of the enemy's barges were on the Coast of Accomac, capturing vessels, and plundering the inhabitants—The presence of a small regular force enabled the militia to remain at home on their farms, to be ready when wanted, instead of being subjected to the harrasment of false alarms—Such a force as a guard could watch and follow the enemy from point to point, prevent their landing and thus do much in protecting the defenceless people. In as much then, as the Salvation of the Eastern Shore, which had already furnished so much to the cause of the Country, depended upon the presence of some of these troops, he begs Col: Davies intercession with the Gov: & Council in their behalf, and Closes with a request for arms, ammunition and clothing, very much needed for the use of the militia—

COL: GEORGE CORBIN TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

May 2d

"*My dear old friend,*"

Onancock Accomack Co.

"Since my last to you, have made repeated appointments to pay you a visit, but have been defeated by indisposition and the difficulty of crossing the Bay"—"I was this day informed that the regular troops stationed on our shore, were immediately to be withdrawn" * * * "I have heretofore taken the liberty of representing to you the horrid dangers with which we were threatened about 12 mos: past, by the Barges, which infested our Coasts, aided and assisted by the Maryland refugees and the disaffected amongst ourselves"—He then refers to the "bloody plots" formed by these wretches against the Chief inhabitants of the Country—the plunderings of families, surprised in the night, women and children turned out of their houses, which were then burned &c—Also to a conspiracy of the tories, British and negroes, who had prepared themselves "*with ropes as instruments of death*" and "*had marked their devoted victims,*" but whose plans had been discovered by the master of one of his Slaves engaged in the plot, and thus frustrated: but that this unfortunate man had been murdered in the effort to discover their purposes—Where upon the people seized the murderer, by whose confession these facts became known, hanged him, and several of the ringleaders—Col: Corbin then, protesting in the name of "order and good government," thus of necessity overthrown, against the proposed removal of the regular troops, calls upon Col: Davies for his assistance in protecting the inhabitants from a repetition of all these horrors &c—

COL: BENJ: WILSON TO COL: DAVIES. May 2d

Monongalia Co.

The Indians had made three incursions into that Country since the 1st of April: the militia under Cols: Nevill and Evans, were distributed among the different Forts, and were fed by the people, as no provisions had come from Rockingham County as ordered—Pack-horses and bags, with proper escort for protection against the Indians, who had appeared forty miles east of that place, would be necessary to transport sufficient provisions for the troops—He had already 22 *families* in his Fort; and should like "to stand his ground," but if he should "break" the whole valley would follow his example. His situation had become very precarious since the "breaking up" of the Buchanan Settlements; the people in the Fort under a "panick," hoping the malitia who should come to their relief would bring their own provisions, in as much as "the road had become too dangerous to go out in search of them—

1782. GEO: ROGERS CLARK TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

May 2d "Sir

Fort Nelson Inclosed is a copy of my last to Col: Davis (Davies). The apprehensions of the designs of the Detroit Gentry in this Country is reduced to a certainty. They have their eye on this post and the Spanish Illinois: if they carry their point its consequence is obvious—We are taking every measure our policy dictates to us to put the departm't in as good a position of defence as our circumstances will permit. A late confusion among the Inhabitants, occasioned I believe by some emmissaries from the Northward hath retarded our progress in business considerably, but by the exertions of many of the principal officers of the Country, that deserve credit we are like to reduce the people to subordination. in short they begin to suspect those that first confused them was their greatest Enemies.

I believe in a short time it will be dangerous for a man to speak of new Government in this Quarter, except among a small party of blackguards. The body of the people now seem to be allarmed for fear Virginia will give up their interest. There is a formidable fortress that will soon be compleated at this post, but my greatest dependance is in blocking up the Ohio at the mouth of Miami with gallies. We have two gondolas ready to mount, and a gally on the stocks, that will be finished in about twenty days, that I think will do the business. She is seventy three feet Keel, calculated for the navigation of the Ohio, to have forty six oars, one hundred and ten men: one six, six fours, and a two-pounder, is her proposed metal. We have great dependence on the Cannon you promised us, arriving in time; have lately received some encouraging reports respecting them. We arranged our business on as small a scale as possible to promise success. You may judge from your own circumstances the situation of our Credit—If the Country can be saved from the impending blow, a remembrance of our past anxiety and trouble will give pleasure—Let our fate be what it will, I flatter myself that your Excellency will find that your business has been well attended to in this Quarter. If we should be so fortunate as to repel this invasion without too great a loss to ourselves, the Indians will all scatter to their different countries, and give a fair opportunity for a valuable stroke to be made among them—if you was to think it advisable to order about five hundred militia from Washington and Montgomery Counties to rendezvous at Kentucky the first of July. it might probably be attended with valuable Consequences—Their fate depends on that of this Country, and I should suppose good policy wou'd require a body of them should immediately march to the support of this—

My last letter will give you a full Idea of the Indian Department. the body of Indians on the Oubache have not yet declared War. I expect it to take place at the Grand Council this month at the Ouian.

I am Sir, with the utmost Respect, your Obedt. Servt."

Capt: H. Young informs Col: Davies of his having urged upon Col: Newton the necessity of procuring a vessel for removing the Cannon from Nansemond to Richmond—He will again communicate with him in the subject by express. Expresses anxiety in regard to an arsenal for the repair of arms. 1782. May 8d

---

M. MENENVILLE, ADJUTANT GENL: FRENCH ARMY TO COL: DAVIES. May 8d

Reminding him of his promise to aid him in executing the requirements of his office, with request that "some descriptions of certain deserters from the French Navy be published in the news-papers—

JOSEPH MARTIN, INDIAN AGENT, TO GOV. HARRISON. May 8d

"Sir

When I was at Richmond in November last with Two Cherokee Chiefs, the seat your Excellency now fills was vacant, Governor Nelson having a few days before resigned the Government, by which reason the Chiefs were not answered in a manner as they expected, altho' was promised by the Executive some assistance of Cloathing & ammunition &c—They have at sundry times applyed to me since, being much distressed for such necessarys, and as I have not recd. any instructions from your excellency, am at a loss to know what answer to give them. I beg leave earnestly to recommend to you Sir, to give them what assistance you can. as I believe a number of the Towns are friendly attached to us and will not draw off, if we can supply them with some necessarys. I am now attending the Assembly of North Carolina at this place, to remonstrate to that Legislator the Impropriety of extending their Western Settlements to near the Cherokee Towns on Tennessee, as a petition from the back Country is laid before them for that purpose, which will unavoidably bring on war with that nation should our people proceed to form settlements adjoining their Towns. the Indians on their part, have shewed every mark of friendship for a people in their situation to do. I shall do everything in my Power to prevent a war from ensuing. The Indians are very desirous of going to the Congress agreeable to General Greene's recommendation, and if as much cash cou'd be furnished as wou'd defray the expence of Twenty Chief, I wou'd undertake to go with them. Hilsborough N. Carolina

I am Sir, with the highest respect

Yr: most obt. Humbl. Servant."

1782. May 4th Fairfax Co. Petition of numerous Citizens to the Executive praying for pardon of a negro slave "Charles," tried, convicted, and Condemned to death by hanging, by the County Court of Justices, for "having entered a meat house in the night and taken thereout some pieces of bacon" to which charge he plead guilty, &c.—"Struck with the circumstances attending the unhappy offender, and looking upon the punishment to be inflicted, far too greeivous for the offence" they, "from motives of humanity, implore his Excellency" to extend to him the mercy which the Constitution empowers him to bestow" &c.

May 4th Fredericksburg

CAPT: JOHN PRYOR TO COL: DAVIES.

"Dear Sir

I have peregrinated as far as the S. W. Mountains, and to this place, in search of persons to contract for the repairs of our damaged arms, and hitherto have been altogether unsuccessfull. public proposals have become such a scarecrow, that the people Shudder at the bare mention of them, and seem so prejudiced that they are predetermined before they hear your scheme not to engage. Mr. Hunter seems to be the only one that I have seen who I think could be depended on for this business, tho' he has been so much abused heretofore by the Public, that there remains but one way to engage him farther, which is to appropriate a certain part of the Taxes for his payment to be collected by the sheriffs & paid to him from the most convenient districts. At present he has discharged all his workmen. The Public Factory at this place is totally at a stand for want of provisions & in short for everything else, as Mr. Dick tells me that the whole of the damaged Arms might be repair'd here. he has a great number of very valuable workmen whom he has furlow'd for want of provisions—from this I shall set out to day for the Point of Fork & shall call on several Gentmn. in the way to whom I have wrote to make proposals. I now despair of any plan being effectual short of the one you proposed, of having an Act of Assembly for every Militia man to furnish himself w'th a stand of Arms complete within a certain limited period, and strike some line for a preference of purchasing out of the Public Stock, to prevent their being so dispers'd & remote from whom they might be first wanted. this would certainly encourage the manufacture of Arms in our own State & promote the importation of them from others, as there would be, I suppose near 50,000 stand wanted to complete the whole of our militia." * * * *

I am, with the greatest respect & Esteem

Dr. Sir, your mo: ob Servant."

COPY OF A LETTER FROM OLIVER POLLOCK TO GOV: NELSON OF VA. 1782. May 4th New Orleans

Informing him of his having just drawn Bills on the Executive of Virginia to the amount of "Six Thousand Eight Hundred & nineteen Spanish Mill'd Dollars at sixty Days Sight" in favor of "Mr. Thos: Irwin, to meet the payment of certain protested Bills, drawn by order of the State of Virginia on Messrs Penet, D'Acosta & Bros; at Bordeaux and Nantz—That he has been obliged to sell his "landed estate, slaves, dwelling house and stores" to enable him to take up these Bills—He therefore trusts his drafts in favor of Mr. Irwin shall receive due honor &c.

Capt: John Morton enclosed to Col: Davies, account of money in specie "to the amount of about eighty-four pounds" from the Sale of Hides—Most of this he has expended in hire of wagons, and for the wintering of the public cattle. May 5th Prince Edward C. House

The Commissioners of the Specific Tax, in P. Edward have lent "the public" a quantity of bacon which cannot be replaced in the County. The accounts of the Cumberland Commissioners will probably never be settled for the year '81, one of them who had the papers having since died.

WM. FOUSHEE, SURGEON, TO MR. JOHN WATKIN'S WAR OFFICE. May 5th

Requesting him to report to Col: Davies, that he "has examined the men & find John Brown has a rupture, but think a Truss w'd render him very usefull in the Labratory. Michael Wilkinson appears to him "to sham a great deal of his compl'ts"—Wm. Sutherland says he has Fitts, nothing at present appears but want of cloathing & cleanliness"—He thinks it will be well to employ them awhile to determine whether they can be continued—adds "an order to Capt: Anderson will, I suppose be necessary to gett a Truss made."

TO M. LE CHER: DE LA VALETTE, COM'D'G AT HAMPTON. May 5th

Anthony Stephenson, Commander of the "Favorite" flag of "Truce" from Bermuda to Hampton Va., and Arthur Applewhaite, certify that they were boarded by two Privateers, the Brig "Tyger" Capt: Portling and the Schooner "Surprise" Capt: Hall, whose officers came on board their vessel, took them out, and robbed the Prisoners "of their wearing apparel, money & goods, &c— Hampton

1782. COL: CHRIST: FEBIGER TO GOV: HARRISON.

May 6th "Sir

Cumberland Old Ct. House Three men have been brought to me as Substitutes, two for Militia Divisions, and one for an Individual under the last Law. The first is a mulatto man born of a woman, born free, but at the Time of his Birth a bound Servant 'til 31: the man is bound in the same manner to a Mrs. Hughes in this County, was never on the militia Roll. he was enlisted and brought by a Division in Cumberland.

The other two are also mulattos, born of a free Woman and gott by a Slave belonging to Mr. Woodson of Cumberland, to whom she was bound for a certain Term of Years. The men are also bound to him & he claims them as Slaves, and so does Mrs. Hughes—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the Laws of this Country to determine what to do—will therefore be extreamly oblig'd to your Excellency to give me Directions whether to keep these men or to give them up to those that claim them, and whether I am justifiable by Law, to receive any more under the same circumstances.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest veneration and Respect,
Your Excellency's mo: ob. Hble. Servant"

May 6th COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

War Office Having been desired by Genl: Greene and the "Commissary General of Prisoners" of the Southern Dept: to give every assistance, in executing the cartel in Virginia and thereby facilitate the exchange of prisoners, he draws attention to the fact that the American naval prisoners on parole in this State seem "not known to any Commissary of prisoners at all." Many of these, seeing others exchanged, have found themselves unnoticed and neglected and have appealed to him for redress. He therefore suggests that all paroled prisoners in the State be notified through the "public papers" to report at once at his office. This will determine who are and who are not; worthy of official protection. The sending of the six-months men from Richmond has left the place entirely without a military guard: he therefore requests orders, whether the militia shall be called upon, or whether a "Company from Col: Dabney's Legion shall be directed to come up"—

The Executive adopt the suggestions above made: but order out the militia, until the arrival of Col: Dabney's men.

BEN: HARRISON, Co. LIEUT: TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

May 6th

Giving account of the "oppres'd situation that ye Fronteers are in by the Ravages of the Indians"—Two of Mr. Wm. Gregg's family killed by them in April last and his houses burned—Other buildings "on Sinicer a water of Potomac" have been burned, and signs of Indians discovered by look-outs he had ordered to reconnoitre "the Alegania Mountin"—Large bodies of Indians have been seen on the "dividing" Waters of Green Bryer and Monongaly"—From the knowledge of that Country by some of the members of the Council, it will be seen how exposed are the frontiers of Rockingham and Augusta, as also "the Valley and West Fork"—He has thought proper to order out "a full Company of men & officers" to guard the "North Fork of Potomac," and should like to have authority to have a sufficient guard kept up in "Monongaly County," by which the inhabitants in the interior might enjoy some degree of safety and use their industry.

Rockingham Co.

MAJOR J. POULRON TO COL: DAVIES. May 6th

Hu had rec'd orders in April from Col: Febiger to collect clothing and distribute it to the men "under Capt: Parker & Leut Coverly," with orders "to proceed the shortest way to Richmond." Has been delayed in getting the Northampton Clothing, and Crafts to carry the Troops over." The men in fine spirits and ready to march these eight days: they deserve great credit for the promptness with which they have turned out. Amongst them all there are only five drafted men, and all but ten are from Accomac Co: tho' Northampton has nearly completed its quota.

Accomack C. House

CAPT: H. YOUNG TO COL: DAVIES. May 7th

Asking aid for Mr. Royal from Mr. William Cowper at Portsmouth in procuring a vessel to remove the cannon from Godwin's Landing—Humphreys, the Express on his way to the "Back Country" will need "thirty dollars for his expences" also an order to draw forage from the Commissioners. Col: Field Trent wishes "to manufacture the public wheat at Osborns. In Mr. Pierce's absence he has thought for to mention this.

Richmond

Capt: Charles Snead informs Col: Davies, he is charged with two letters to him from the Eastern Shore, from Col: Cropper giving condition of matters in that region &c, but as he "can't possibly hire a horse," entrusts them to the care of Col: Ennis—

May 7th

Williamsburg

1782. DAVID SPROUT, BRITISH COMM: OF NAVAL PRISONERS—TO "THE
May 7th COMM'DG OFFICER OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN VIRGINIA."

New York Sending by the ship "New York," a number of naval prisioners, by order of Rear Admiral Digby—He cannot Credit the report made in New York, that the British prisoners taken by American cruisers and carried to Virginia, "have been taken under the French Flag and refused to be given up, except in exchange for French-men."

May 7th WM. HAY, COMMERCIAL AGENT, TO GOV: HARRISON.

Richmond In accordance with the orders of the Executive of the 22d Nov: last he had instructed the manager of the Lead mines to supply Col: Jo: Martin with two thousand pounds of lead, of which he is informed by Col: Lynch, fifteen hundred and fifty-three pounds have been delivered. He knows of no order giving him clothing, but "agreeable to a letter from his Excellency General Washington" he was furnished with certain Articles for the Cherokee Chiefs, Interpreter &c. amongst which were, "4 fine Scarlet Broad Cloth match Coats—4 Spotted Swanskin Jacketts, 7 white shirts—4 Stone Silver broaches, 16 yds: white Linnen—stockings, buckles, bullion, pink ribbons, blanketts, coloured thread, Leggins &c &c—

Mr. Armistead on Saturday had given up to him all the goods he had on hand, and he is now busy in taking an Inventory of them, and will "lay it before the Executive" the next day.

May 7th THOMAS MERIWETHER TO THE GOVERNOR.

"Sir

Richmond I am inform'd that a Second Clerk to the Honourable the Supreme Executive is wanting. I take the Liberty to request your Excellency & that Hon'ble Board will honor me with the appointment to that office."

I have the honor to be

Yr: Excellency's

most obed't Servt."

May 7th J. MADISON JNR: AND THEOD. BLAND JR: TO GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

"Sir,

Philadelphia Your Excellency's favor of the 27th ult, came to hand yesterday. There has not been since, time sufficient to procure the Information the Executive wrote for, relative to the inhabitants lately transferred from the jurisdiction of Virginia to that of Pennsylvania. We shall endeavor

to obtain it for the next post. The Secretary of Congress assures us that 20 Commissions for Armed vessels were forwarded on the 30th ult: in consequence of a letter from Mr. Blair on the subject. If that number is insufficient, the balance shall be supplied on the first notice. 1782. May 7th

The enclosed Gazette will furnish your Excellency with all the parliamentary intelligence by which we are as yet enabled to interpret the views of the Enemy. The perseverance of the antiministerial party in the supposed efficacy of conciliatory overtures seems to be no less obstinate than that of the court has been, with respect to military coercion, and as manifestly portends a delay of peace. The path of our duty under these circumstances cannot be mistaken. A scrupulous fidelity to our foreign engagements & a vigorous preparation for expelling the enemy from our Country must press themselves on every attention.

Letters from Spain inform us that the Garrison taken at Minorca consisted of 2600. including every description, but 1500 only, of effective troops: and that this success of the Spanish Arms would be followed by redoubled ardor in the seize of Gibraltar. Our Affairs at 840. 153. 157. 315. 561. 385. 51. 95. 428. ever 210. 6. 471. 492. 95. 566. 297. If it does 188. 100. 38. at 152. 542. we shall have at 64. 6. 115. 105. 818. 25. of 759. 30. 6. 724. 803. 95. 803. 92. 723.

We have been supplied with no news of late from the W. Indies, owing chiefly to the success of the Enemy's Cruisers on the inward, as well as outward bound trade of this river, which is in a manner annihilated by them.

We have the honor to be, with Sentiments of
the highest respect, yr: Excellency's
ob: & very humble servants."

CAPT: JAMES ANDERSON TO "HON: GEORGE WEBB. May 8th

He is constrained by "pressing necessity" to lay before the Executive his reason for "soliciting a discontinuance of the contract" between himself and the Commonwealth—For two years past, he has not received a pound of Tobacco, upon the "agreement entered into—with the board of war on the twenty first of March 1780. He has had no other support for his family but the Salary arising from his "nallors": and this has disappeared with the paper currency. During this time he has suffered great hardships, and is now "without provision or money to purchase any, and very little prospect of receiving any soon." He therefore must press a "discontinuance" of his contract, and he desires this letter to be laid before the Executive at once—Before concluding, he entreats him also "to lay before them the following question— Richmond

1782. May 8th "When the Public shops were burnt by Genl: Arnold, I lost eight pair of Smith's Bellows, with a quantity of other tools, my own property, partly on account of my being obliged to deliver out arms and other Stores, by orders of his Excellency the Governor at that time. Since which I have made five pairs out of the remains of the old ones and if Some Public materials, ought not the five new pair, therefore, to be given up to me to replace the loss of the eight pair destroyed by the Enemy."

May 8th Richmond

MAJOR R. CLAIBORNE TO COL: DAVIES.

The Governor having directed that all requisitions, upon the State from the Continental service in future, should pass through the war office, he begs leave to call attention to want of transportation for the stores to Peytonsburg. There are six wagons & teams in Manchester ready to start but there being no forage provided, they are not able to move.

May 8th Richmond County

John Smith informs Col: Davies of having just received his letter of the 22d February last, "which was by accident found in the road by a Person who transmitted it to me." The officers in the county have done their duty in accordance with the instructions rec'd—out of the thirty one Beeves required, all have been furnished and accounted for, but three, now on hand, and which will be delivered up as soon as demanded.

May 9th Richmond

Capt: Samuel Jones informs Col: Davies, that his "returns of receivals and Issues of Quarter Masters' Stores" is nearly completed, but he desires to be absent a few days in Amelia, having "just rec'd an acco't that my mother is dangerously ill and desires to see me."

May 9th Richmond

Capt H. Young informs Col: Davies, that he can furnish Capt: Russel with forage for six teams to Peytonsburg, but how they are to be supplied on their return he cannot say, in as much as he knows not what disposition has been made of the forage in the Counties "between this and Peytonsburg." This fact will show the advantage of requiring the County Commissioners to furnish forage &c to the Lieutenant instead of himself—

Colo. Charles Harrison, 1st Regt. Artillery, informs Col. Davies in reply that the men belonging to his regiment will move Southward the next morning—He would be glad to comply with his request but "the want of Artillery-men to the South" obliges him to hasten the march of the few he now has. 1782. May 8th Richmond

---

Col: Davies to the Governor. May 9th

Very few of the distant western Counties have collected the Articles required under the late law, excepting Augusta, all of whose supplies are now consumed by Col: Armand's Legion: Suggests that he be instructed to draw them from some other point, and leave those to the County militia. Desires instructions in regard "to the bacon thro' the Country which will infallibly spoil" unless the district Commissioners receive particular instructions in regard to it—Suggests, that the troops in turn be relieved from guarding the runaway negro slaves, who should be made useful to the State in some way or other. War Office

---

Col: Davies encloses to the Executive Mr. Foster Webb's "proposals for an allowance in paper money" for his services as paymaster—The Executive reply, Mr. Webb will return his accts: to them, so that they may the better determine what his pay shall be— May 10th War Office

---

Charles Dick to Col: Davies. May 10th

He should have replied sooner to his of the 7th April, but has been hoping to receive sufficient provisions and money from the specific Tax "to answer the purposes of the Factory"—but having been disappointed in this, and the season far advanced, he is urgent that something be done at once. A small amount of money will suffice at present, as the number of workmen must be proportioned to the amount of "meat and bread laid in" for them. A small part of their pay advanced, with any guaranty of the rest being paid in the future, will secure them: tho' they refuse to enlist as a Corps, preferring to work by the job—It is not the "quantity but the goodness of the workmen that is necessary to do business to advantage"—and from 20 to 40 may be employed"—A "good Stocker will do his musket, and a Lock-filer his Lock a Day"— Fredericksburg

He hears there are three receivers of Specifics in that County, but not "300 lbs. bacon amongst them"—An order on Mr. Burket Davenport of Culpeper, who has charge of this business, for what may be

1782. May 10th

necessary, will save "laying out money" for that purpose, which should be applied to the purchase of "stocking plank, steel, &c—There is a plenty of Flour and Corn on hand—

Continues—"There are 800 muskets, mostly in bad order, left here (by militia from the Gloucester Expedition) in a corner of an Issuing House, under the Commissary's care. they will get no good by lying there, and there is no place in the Factory Houses to put them in: as room is much wanted to lay by the work when finished. There is the new Magazine would answer all the purposes very well, but wants a small matter to have it made fit for use. I cou'd wish the arms that may be thought proper to send here for repair were sent in cases, as they damage much more in bringing loose, and many articles stole from them. the cases wou'd serve again to return the good arms in. Good musket Barrels may be here mounted to be as good as new arms, which will save the expense of Forging new Barrels.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"I am now to acquaint you that the mill place we had rented from Mr. Dixon for the purpose of grinding off new Gun-barrels, Ramrods, Bayonets, & Files which saved some manual labour has been taken from us by a forcible Entry, as you will see by my Letter lately to the Executive, to which please referr, and have only to add, that did it belong to the State, it might be made of much more service than it is: As it can never belong to Mrs. Dixon longer than a peace comes, she should have been content to receive the Rent as long as she cou'd—I believe it does not contain above Two Acres, joins the State Factory land, and can be of no good service to any one else. It is morgaged in the Gl: Court as a British property for above double what it is worth, the Estate can't redeem it, and a suit brought by Colo. Towles to foreclose the mortgage, when the Times put a stop to all Business in the Courts.

If it can't be confiscated as above, it might perhaps be condemn'd for the use of the State, by the Assembly, appointing a disinterested Jury to value its worth" * * * * * * *

"In the meantime we shall be put to it for the want of kitchen and Overseer's House, all which, if you approve of, can be taken possession of again, and kept, as soon as the workmen return" &c

---

May 11th

CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL: DAVIES.

Albemarle Barracks

In obedience to his orders, he has delivered the clothing designated, to Mr. Carney for Genl: Clarke's Troops. Has turned over to Mr. Dyer, the remainder of the stores, to be removed to the Point of Fork, four wagon loads of which had already gone to that place—He will give him every assistance in their duty. The artificers he should also

turn over to his Command, but he will not be able to attend at the Point of Fork during the "settling his Books," as he cannot leave his post with credit to himself, until he can get the means of paying his debts, before doing so— 1782. May 11th

---

COL: GEO: CORBIN TO THE GOVERNOR. May 11th

His Excellency's letter of the 28th Feb'y had not been received until the 29th of March—in obedience to which, he had made the necessary enquiries in regard to the conduct of Edward Ker, and Edmund Custis, of Accomac, Colbourn Barrel and Jas: McAlpine, British Subjects—In the spring of 1781 a brig loaded with "wet and dry goods," bound from Charleston S. Carolina to Portsmouth Va., owned by Barrel, and commanded by McAlpine, had been driven ashore on the coast of that County—There two men with the crew surrendered themselves to Mr. Arthur Upshur, who agreed that they should retain their Clothes and Chests undisturbed—He was the man willing to grant these terms, because he had apprehended they were coming to rob him, instead of with the intention of surrendering: and was also a very humane man—Barrel and McAlpine subsequently had applied to him (Col Corbin) for permission to go to Philadelphia *with all his crew* which he could not legally grant, but at the same time did not like to keep so many prisoners in the county. In the meantime, after a proper conference with himself on the subject, Mr. Custis purchased of Barrel, some of his own private clothing, a small clock, a telescope and a suit of curtains, all of which he had a right to do as these articles were the property of Barrel under his agreement with Mr. Upshur—They also had dealings with each other for two horses when they expected to go to Philadelphia &c, that in justice to Mr. Custis, he saw nothing improper in this, and had always considered him "a friend to American Independence"—Soon after the above transactions, these prisoners were exchanged at Portsmouth for an equal number from that County—The horses left by McAlpine were with Mr. Ker, who sold one of them for 100 barrels corn, "not yet hard," and Capt: Parker seized the other. He does not think Mr. Ker, in bartering for the corn, intended it for the enemy at Portsmouth, in as much as he had behaved with the greatest caution since the year 1776, since which time he had been under suspicion: though he (Corbin) did not consider Ker as friendly to American Independence—Col: Corbin expresses much regret, his Excellency should still dwell upon the "illegal intercourse," carried on between the people of that peninsula and the enemy; but refers to the case of Rev: John Lyon, who although tried and convicted, was nevertheless allowed to return and was then *at large amongst the people*, much to the surprise of all—This illicit trade had been the source of many and great evils, but a desperate remedy to a desperate state of things had been applied the "Onancock"

1782. May 11th July before, when "*three of the most notorious villians, who had robbed many and murdered one innocent man*" had been seized and hung "*with very short ceremony*"—Since then, they "had enjoyed some peace and quiet"—But, he adds, the late order for the removal of the Continental troops had produced the greatest concern, lest their enemies infesting the Coast in barges should thereby be enabled to renew their depredations, and in connection with these "dregs of humanity," the tories, return to take revenge upon the friends of the Country—

May 11th Portsmouth Va *Capt: Windsor Brown*, (State Legion) writes to Col: Davies, that he had recovered from his long and painful Rheumatism, and should report at Richmond to settle his accounts in the Pay masters & Clothier's Departments, when he could get the means of paying his expenses; and adds "*you will confer a singular favour, if you, by a line or two let me know what prospects we Soldiers have, to receive some pay, for I declare to God, that since I was sixteen years old, I never was so distressed for the want of money, * * * * all my consolation is, hope that times will be better * *.*"—

May 11th

COL: LEWIS BURWELL TO COL: DAVIES.

Mecklenburg Va He had received from Mr. David Ross, the enclosures, of a scheme to raise by subscription a supply of mony or tobacco, for the present relief of the Officers and Soldiers &c—but that he had not been able to carry it into execution, on account of the "backwardness" or poverty of the people—He had received instructions respecting the quota of beef from that county, but is sorry to say, the Senior Acting Magistrate (Col: Munford) *had so given himself up to drink, that he was not capable of attending to business*, but that Mr. Henry Delong was a proper person, who should be appointed to this business—He had delivered to Capt: Churchill Jones, 65 shirts, 64 pr: stockings, 28 pr: shoes, 32 pr: overalls, 26 Hats & Caps, and as soon as he could collect the remainder should deliver them at Petersburg &c—

May 11th

CLEON MOORE, (Atty: for Fairfax) TO COL: DAVIES.

"Colchester" Fairfax Co. Asking for instructions, as to how he shall proceed, in the absence of any particular law, to prosecute Col: James Hendricks, for mal-practice in his office of Assistant Deputy Quarter Master &c—

MAJOR CLAIBORNE TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

May 12th

That Capt: Overton of the Va. Line, being sent by Genl: Muhlenbery to be stationed as Commandant of the Port of Richmond, makes requisition upon him for forage, upon the General's order—The amount he shall draw, should be allowed as a Continental charge—He addresses Col: Davies on this subject, because the Continental Q. M. Department is destitute of forage. Richmond

---

Capt: H. Young encloses to Capt: Chas Thomas, an Order for the "State negroes" in his possession: their names and occupations—also— Capt Thomas replies that those under him were employed getting "Bark" for tanning the public hides: but should have been delivered had it not been *Sunday*, "*a day they have, of their accustomed usage.*" Six, are employed on board the "Cormorant" &c— May 12th Richmond

---

JNO: DIXON, TO THE GOVERNOR. May 12th

In accordance with his request, the minutest enquiries had been made, in regard to Mr. Hector McAlister, Commissary of Prisoners to the British Army under Lord Cornwallis; and that it was only known, that he had gone to New York with the British Officers soon after the surrender, and had not been since seen at Yorktown—A gentleman named John McAlister, now keeps a store in Williamsburg, who came to the place from Fredericksburg after the seige of York, formerly lived in Philadelphia, and had been an officer in the American Army—Thos. Hughes still continues in town on his parole, and only wants for some tobacco from Mr. Ross to enable him to go to New York— Williamsburg

---

REUBEN LINDSAY TO THE GOVERNOR. May 13th

Declining to act as Commissioner of the District on account of other business elsewhere— Albemarle Co.

Capt: H. Young asks Col: Davies for authority to send waggons to the "Piping-Tree" and Dabney's, for the bacon and forage there, as the Commissary Department, had had no meat for several days— May 14th Richmond

1782. CAPT: A. KIRKPATRICK TO COL: DAVIES.

May 14th
Cumberland Old Ct: House

Claiming his rank to be based upon his commission dated January 4th, 1777.

May 14th JOHN HARMANSON TO COL DAVIES.

Northampton County

After refering to his collecting the specific tax, as commissioner of the provision law; begs to remind him of the promise made to send to that county a "troop" of the State Legion. That Col: Dabney thought it best to get an armed French vessel to carry over such as might be needed; that the small company then on duty had only 18 or 20 men, who were not able to protect the slaves from the constant incursions of the enemy from their barges—

May 14th COL: DAVIES TO COL: JOSEPH HOLMES, at Winchester.

War Office

Informing him, that a "relief" from Berkely, Frederic and Shenando, to take the place of the men from Hampshire co—then serving in Monongalia, had been ordered; aud instructing him to furnish them with supplies, by disposing of the public stores in his District—Expresses his surprise, that the "Prisoners" are still kept at Winchester, and the militia required to guard them—

May 15th
Cum: Old Court House

Col: Saml: Hawes requests of Col: Davies, all the information he can furnish in regard to Capt: Kirkpatrick's rank, in accordance with the *arrangement* at "White Plains," and subsequently "at Middlebrook"—

May 15th A. GILLON, "COMMODORE OF THE NAVY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA" TO GOVERNOR HARRISON OF VA.

"Sir

On board the "South Carolina" Latitude 28° n. & Longitude 76° 30′ west from London

Please to receive herewith my Letter to His Excellency John Mathews Esqr. Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of South Carolina; acquainting him of the surrender of the Bahama Islands to His Catholic Majesty—After you have perused it you will much oblige me to forward it by the first safe conveyance, and also to transmit Copy of it to His Excellency the President of Congress—

I have wrote a similar Letter by every Vessel now in company with me, as it appears to me this advice cannot be too early known to the Gentlemen concerned in Trade in every part of the United States. I trust that your Excellency will pardon this trouble, and that you will believe me to be with all due respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient & most humble Serv't"

Griffin Stith, Clerk, certifies that there are now "two thousand tithable persons" in the County— 1782. May 15th Northampton Co

---

Certificate of amount of pay received by "Doct: George Draper late Physician and Surgeon in the General Hospital"— May 15th Office of accounts Philadelphia

As Junior Surgeon from April 11th 1777 to Oct: 6th 1780 at two dollars pr: day—2548 dollars—As "Physician & Surgeon" from Oct: 7th 1780 to Jan'y 31st 1782, at "120 Dolls: pr: month"=1900 Dolls: His Rations from Sept: 1st 1778, to 30th Sept: 1780, at "3 pr: Day, amounted to 2280 at 10 ct. pr: ration 253.30-100 dolls:

Col: Davies to the Governor. May 16th

Enclosing extracts of letters from Col: J. Cropper and Col: Geo. Corbin of the Eastern Shore, and from Col: Dabney in command at Portsmouth in regard to the state of things in that peninsula and the removal of troops &c— War Office

Col: Cropper writes on the 2nd May "The purpose of this letter is (if possible) to obtain permission for these soldiers, or a part of them to remain among us, for without some regular force stationed here this shore must be ruined. At all times we are surrounded by danger, and the season is now come, in which we are continually in alarm. At this moment there are four or more barges of the Enemy on the coast of Accomac. two captured a schooner in sight of my house yesterday, and I received certain intelligence last night that two more are at Chingoteague (the next inlet above the one I live in) on their way from New York—Two barges landed their crews at Major Custis' on the 17th inst: and would have done considerable mischief there and in the neighborhood, had it not been for the activity of Major Poulson's troops, in conjunction with that of the militia—With a small regular force to watch this kind of enemy, and to follow them up and down the coast, the militia certainly can be alarmed of the time and place they are wanting, but without them the militia will be constantly marching and Countermarching, sometimes too soon and sometimes too late, and they will be so harrassed and hindered from their farms, that often times they will prefer not turning out to save the property of their neighbours rather than run the risque of a false alarm. This County has furnished so many men for the Army and Navy heretofore, that it is exceedingly drained of men, and unable to station guards nightly, equal to its protection: therefore Sir, be assured that the Salvation of the Eastern Shore, separated as it is from any succours that might be sent from the Western, depends in a great measure on the men you have ordered to be taken from us—

1782. May 16th

Let me beg you Sir, to communicate the intention of this letter in a manner better than I am capable of doing to His Excellency our Governor and his honourable Council and send me by the bearer, as soon as possible their answer thereto. Use your influence with them to save this Eastern Shore, by suffering at least a third part of the men we raised under the last draft law, to remain among us. I conceive (and hope you will on reflection think so too) that these men could be of more service on this shore, than on any part of the Continent."

Col: Corbin writes at the same date, "I was this day informed that the regular troops stationed on our shore for our protection were immediately to be withdrawn—I have therefore taken the liberty of representing to you the horrid dangers with which we were threatened about 12 mos: past, by the Barges that infest our Coasts aided and assisted by the Maryland Refugees and the disaffected among ourselves—

Pardon me for reporting (for I am sure it must be fresh in your minds.) the bloody plots which those inhuman wretches formed against the principal well affected inhabitants of this County. I pass over the many plundering scenes which have been exhibited in this County, honest families surprised in the night and robed of all their valuables, striped naked of cloaths, turned into the open air men, women and children, regarding neither age or sex, and their peaceful habitations burnt to ashes, and shall only mention that they had appointed the night, prepared a number of ropes as instruments of death, and marked their devoted victims; but the kind hand of providence was against them: a few nights before the appointed time, a party of them went out to induce the negroes to join, more effectually to carry into execution the black designs, but one of them being discovered by a master whose slave he was enticing to join him, called on the villain to know what business he had there? who replied, I will soon let you know, and soon after shot the master dead—The neighbours of the deceased with a number of well affected citizens went in pursuit of the murderers, caught the slave before mentioned, whom they had carried off by force, and being by him informed who were the guilty persons, three of the ringleaders were immediately seized upon, carried to the gallows, where, (after making a free and full confession of their guilt as related by the negro) they were hanged as a terror to like offenders—These are the natural consequences which are produced by a want of protection, and a due execution of the laws of the land, which could not be effected in times of anarchy and confusion without military aid—

Now Sir, as order and good Government cannot approve such illegal exertions as above mentioned, altho' excited by a love of humanity, & exercised upon the worst of beings, least general Anarchy take place; then hope you will use your influence to have a part of these troops (if all cannot be granted) to be stationed among us. I cannot doubt your assistance and success on this occasion"—

Col: Charles Dabney, on the same subject writes from Portsmouth May 11th—"A Small vessel arrived here a few days ago to carry the cavalry to the Eastern shore, but as she had no guns, and badly fixed for their accommodation, and having received information that the Enemy had armed boats in the Bay, I determined not to send them till I could hear from Richmond—If the executive are determined to send them (which I could wish might be avoided, as the detaching the corps is very distressing to me), I would advise that application be made to the French for an armed vessel, as there certainly is a risque in sending them in any other.

The cavalry are much in want of Saddles: those on hand are unfit for service."

1782. May 16th

GRAY BRIGGS TO COL: DAVIES. May 16th

Regretting his inability to collect the revenue in the County, because "the larger majority" of the people omitted to list their tithables the last year. The defaulters are liable to a penalty, and the Grand Jury will doubtless present them, but "we shall never get a petit jury to find guilty those who can prove that the magistrates, with whom they were to enlist, were hiding from the enemy great part of the summer, and when they returned home, that masters of families were generally performing military duty 'til the last of October." This should have been anticipated by the Legislature, and the Commissioners should have been supplied with lists of tithables for the *present* and not the *former* year: this would have removed the complaints against a law, which as it now stands, subjects numbers of people to the payment of a tax on slaves "that are dead or shipped beyond Sea by the British"—

"Wales" Dinwiddie Co.

COL: ED'D CARRINGTON TO THE GOVERNOR. May 17th

"Sir

Capt: Young may possibly have some delicacy in engaging in the measure I have to propose to him of doing the duties necessary in the Continental Quarter Master's line at this place, unless he could first have the express approbation of your Excellency in Council, therefor. I am so well assured he will be competent to the business of both the Continent & State, that I am really desirous of employing him, & therefore wish to have every impediment to his acceptance removed. On these considerations I take the liberty of asking that your Excellency will be pleased to obtain such approbation in this case, as will be satisfactory to him.

Richmond

I have the Honor to be, with the most perfect respect.—

&c

1782. COL: DAVIES TO RICHMOND TERRELL & MAJOR WILCOX, COMMISS'ERS FOR
May 17th CHARLES CITY CO.

War Office Directing them "to deliver fifty barrels of corn to the Order of Benjamin Harrison Esq. of Brandon, in part, for Corn lent by him for the support of the Army when before York"—

May 18th Capt: John Pryor sends "Mr. Haynes" at Col: Dabney's request, to procure the necessary articles for "making drums and fifes": (he having frequently made them before,) provided Col: Davies can give assurance of "his receiving his money" for the work when done—

May 18th CAPT: JOHN PRYOR TO COL: DAVIES.

Richmond Giving at length, account of the difficulties he had encountered, ever since his appointment as Com: "General of Military Stores of Virginia"—In his late efforts, in obedience to orders, to collect the scattered Ordnance stores of all kinds, the great want of transportation has very much interfered with his duties: and that in consequence, they have remained scattered and insecure, and liable to injury—He has made every effort to establish shops for the repair of arms in different parts of the County by contracts with private individuals; bnt the people have no confidence in the ability of the Legislature to enforce the collection of the Specie tax, because the money is not in the Country and therefore think they will never be paid for their work. They do not regard the offers to exempt such as might work for the public, from military duty, because they have ceased to apprehend another invasion. Mr. James Hunter, is the only person, who seems disposed to undertake the repairing of arms upon being paid "a certain part of the taxes" for his work—He has been obliged to furlough most of his artificers, because he had not the means of supporting them—Steel, & oil were much needed: also spirits of wine, brandy, nitre &c in order to employ Capt: Green of the Continental Laboratory in preparing ammunition, before he goes off to New London, where he proposes to fix his Laboratory—Wants funds to prepare the *Cannon ammunition for the armed vessels*, under the requisitions of the Commercial Agent—Asks for a keeper of the Magazine, and Superintendant of the Laboratory at the Point of Fork, and the requisite pay for them—Encloses an estimate of the ammunition wanted for the *Ship* "*Cormorant*"—also for "drums and fifes" &c—In accordance with the late orders, he is apprehensive he may be called to perform active military duty, to receive recruits at Cumberland Old. Court House, and requests the Executive obtain exemption for him from Genl: Greene, lest he should be forced to abandon his Department &c &c—

Capt: J. Pryor, requests Col: Davies to lay before the Executive an expose of the condition of his Department; of which he is getting very tired, unless he can be better supplied—also for orders to the County Lieutenants of Suffolk, "where those Cannon lay" to furnish men to get them on board the vessels. 1782. May 19th Richmond

---

BIRKETT DAVENPORT TO THE GOVERNOR. May 20th

Accepting the appointment as Commissioner for the District of Spotsylvania, Orange, Culpeper, and Fauquier, but apprehending great difficulty, "as most of the *business seems to be in the greatest darkness, and covered in obscurity*" Culpeper Co.

BIRKETT DAVENPORT TO COL: DAVIES. May 20th

Dwelling at length upon the difficulties attending the execution of his duties as Commissioner—the refusal of people to surrender public property in their hands, hides, horses, &c. The Bacon collected should be sent to Major Dick, at Fredericksburg, but he does not think the corn, oats, hay, worth the expense of transportation, consequently should sell them. He had only received returns for the past year from Culpeper Co, according to which 14,000 pounds Hemp have been delivered, but no Tobacco, & very little grain—&c Culpeper Co.

MAJOR JOHN HARDIN TO COL: DAVIES. May 20th

In regard to the boats at Fort Pitt, being amply sufficient to transport the provisions down the Ohio, when the waggons then beyond Martinsburg, should arrive with them. Capt Cragg had carried up artillery from the Falls of Ohio, in them, and of course they would serve for this purpose— "Red Stone"

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. May 20th

He has informed Captains Hopkins, Swann, and Watts, he should lay before the Executive their respective claims to the "majority" of the 1st Regt. of Dragoons—He submits to the Governor, whether it would not be eligible to refer this matter to the General and Field Officers, and that the appointment be made, in accordance with their report—He has requested of Capt: Pryor, a full statement of the Condition of his Department; from which it will be seen that unless measures are War Office

1782 May 20th — taken to support Mr. Hunter's works the State will be left in a defenceless condition—Major Dick desires to know whether any measures are to be taken to recover possession "of the mill place" once before referred to—

May 20th — ANDREW WOODROW TO THE GOVERNOR.

Hampshire Co. — *Praying for a pardon for certain persons supposed to have been engaged in the "late conspiracy against the State" also for several from Augusta and Rockingham Co—Col: Abraham Hill will carry it up, on his return from the Assembly, should he grant it—*

May 20th — DAVID ROSS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond — *Informing him of* the arrival at Hampton of several of "the *Traders Capitulants at York*" for the Tobacco due them "this month" for the supplies furnished by them for the army, in accordance with his contract with them after the surrender. Suggests the best mode of meeting this payment; and to avoid the consequences of improper intercourse, which might result from allowing these people in their vessels to penetrate far up the rivers, he suggests that proper persons be appointed who shall superintend the delivery of the Tobacco at stations to be selected on such rivers as may be convenient, thence to be transported by small craft to the vessels at York—He will give every assistance to the Commercial Agent—

May 20th Richmond — Col: Arthur Campbell, encloses to the Governor, copies of papers sent to him, by Col: Evan Shelby, which show the condition of things among the Southern Indians, and that the government has now the opportunity to put matters in proper train with these needy people—1st Copy of letter from Col: Shelby, dated, "Beaver Creek—April 29th 1782 to Col: Campbell—that some Cherokee Chiefs had been at his house, and brought "*a talk*" from the friendly towns, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. That a "Chickasaw Runner" was on his way to the "Island" in accordance with "our invitation, and to let us know the good disposition of his nation" but had stopped in the Cherokee towns on account of what he had there heard, lest he should be ill-treated by us. "He sent his business" by the Cherokee messengers, herewith enclosed with the "Cherokee talk"—The goods sent to the Chicasaws having provoked jealousy amongst the Cherokees, a good Agent, (the present one being entirely out of credit with them) might turn this, to some account, as the Cherokees were in a naked and deplorable condition for want of goods and ammunition—He had sent an answer to the

"talk" of the Chicasaws; and would have delayed doing anything until he (Col: Campbell) should himself go down, but provisions were so scarce, and as "the public had no credit" to purchase any, he had ventured to *hear them*, and send them away as soon as possible—He requests, that copies of these "*Speeches*" be sent to the Executives of Virginia and N. Carolina, or to Congress: "for it would be bad policy to neglect the application of the Indians," as the emissaries of the enemy would certainly take advantage of this—Refers, in closing to the "handsome manner," in which "*Abrams' people*" had captured a Major Cummins, suspected of being a "Spy" &c. 1782. May 20th

(Copy)—

An address, from the friendly Chiefs of the Cherokees, to the Commissioners of the United States, appointed by the Hon: Genl: Greene, and delivered, to *Col: Evan Shelby*, one of them, by *two of their Captains &c*—

After making, and performing the usual ceremonies, one of the messengers rose, and addressed Col: Shelby as followeth—

Brother,

We are sent to you, by the Beloved men of the friendly Cherokees. The reasons we come, are that our Chiefs concluded, if their young men came, it would not have the same effect; as they confided that their sentiments would be uttered by us, as they wished them to be expressed, and that they would have weight with you, as the case of our nation calls for speedy relief—We heard that our brothers, the Americans, was much displeased with us. The reasons we hardly can guess. Col: Martin threatens us often, and says we will be visited by an army again, if any more of his Countrymen are plundered or scalped by our nation. The roguery of the Tories, that came among us, and the Theives of our people that join them, we cannot restrain, as we are unsupported by you. Many of our people are now lying out, and knows not what to do, afraid of your enemies, and your people—We ventured in with dread: but are now glad to find your people, so friendly disposed, and you so ready to hear the greivance of a distressed nation.

Brother, we are very scarce of provisions, and will suffer, if we have not the opportunity of getting supplied from your settlements, by paying for it, with such articles as we can spare, altho' we have but few, having no ammunition to kill game with: and if we had, it seemed dangerous even to hunt, for fear your people should kill us, as they did a party of the Valley-Town people: we hope through mistake, thinking they were from Chickamogga.

Brother, you have been in our Country, and know what a weak, distressed people we are become. Look back and recollect what a numerous and warlike people we were, when our assistance were asked against

1782. May 20th

the French on the Ohio,—We took pity on you then, and assisted you. We have been continually since, decreasing, and are now become weak. What are the causes? That war, and succeeding invasions of our Country. You were no nation then. Your Father lived over the Great Water. You claimed the same head, we then did. You now have cast him off, and called him your enemy. The French and Spaniards you call your true friends. We believe they are such, having lately told the Creeks and Chickasas not to hurt you. We are sincerely disposed to call the Head-men of America, our Fathers, your friends ours, wishing for an unsuspecting intercourse, so that we may again be cloathed, and all other benefits renewed—

Brother—We suspect the situation of the Red-people to the Southward, and particularly that of our nation, is not attended to by your Head-men near the sea-side—Prove yourself our friend in this day of our distress. Let not this "Talk" fall to the ground disregarded, but let it make a deep impression on your mind, and give a full representation of our case to our Fathers, the Head-men of America, who will surely relieve us, as they will be sorry to hear that their children are poor, and naked, and hardly wherein that to subsist.

Brother, The Chikasas have American and Spanish Traders among them, who have brought goods in plenty, and every one seems contented and in a flourishing way. But we who were foremost in making peace with you are in poverty and distress, which grieves us sorely—

In token of our friendship and sincerity, we send you a String of White Wampum— A String—

(Copy) The message of the Chief of the Chikasas, as delivered by the messenger from the Cherokees—

The Great Chief of the Chikasas sent one of his beloved men and Captains to his friends the Cherokees, to acquaint them that he is at perfect peace with the French, Spaniards, and Americans, and that he had now three large stores of goods in his Towns, being brought from Mobile. The Chikasas' messenger was desirous to come in with the glad tidings to the Great Island, had not the news of war between you and us prevented him, but he earnestly requested us to acquaint you of the friendly disposition of his nation to the white people of America, and that as he came through the Upper Creek, he was at a Council that was held there in consequence of an Agent from the Spanish Governor of West-Florida arriving among them. That he found the Creek Indians were much pleased with the proposals made by the Spaniards, saying they were now going to have their old Father take care of them. The Agent authorized to hold the Treaty, was the same person who was Commandant of the Alabama Fort, when Florida was given up to the English. The Chikasas' messenger was ordered by the Creeks, not to let any of the Chickamogga people know his business, as he passed

thro' their Towns, as he might be murdered or delivered to the British Agent. 1782. May 20th

In Confirmation of the truth of what we have delivered, we present you with the String of White Wampum, we received for you, from the Chikasas Messenger—

A. String"—

CHAS: CAMERON TO THE GOVERNOR. May 21st

Accepting the appointment as Commissioner for the District, including Augusta, Rockbridge and Buckingham, and asking for instructions as to whether he should require a settlement of the accounts of his predecessors, the Quartermasters and Commissaries—He cannot supply the Post established at that place; for want of waggons, and is at a loss to know how to procure them—also, accounting for the public arms now "in exceeding bad order" that had been lodged in Col: Mathews' cellar and the damaged powder—The former had been removed to a Lumber House—the latter he should endeavor to have "wrought over," but Col: Smiths' Sons, to whom he had been directed to have it sent, were *dead:* Should therefore employ some one else—Desirous to know who shall take charge of the beeves collected, and upon what terms they shall be pastured? Staunton

---

Capt: Pryor asks leave of absence, for five or six days, of Col: Davies, "on some private business"—and will leave Mr Reynolds in charge, with full directions, before he sets out. May 21st Richmond

---

COL: JOSEPH HOLMES TO COL: DAVIES. May 21st

Giving general account of the District under him, the "specific tax" in corn, hay, money of which he has only rec'd five pounds—Also the collecting of arms—The Prisoners at Winchester still under guard of about one hundred men maintained by contract, and allowed as part of the Continental quota of the State—These prisoners are the sick that were left after the marching of the others into Maryland; and others who came up afterwards from Fredericksburg—Mr. Carney, on his way westward had lost some of his waggon-horses, and one waggon, broke, down; but he is again on the march towards Fort Pitt. Winchester

1782. May 21st Prince Edward Co. Col: John Morton. in regard to the "specifix tax" in his district, writes to Col: Davies, that he had on hand about 150 Barrels of flour. 30 *poor* cattle, a considerable quantity of corn and oats—*Flour wheat & corn sell so low* for cash. he will await further orders as to what he should do—as he will have on hand a considerable quantity of these articles—

May 21st Office of Finance Philadelphia

ROBERT MORRIS TO GOV. HARRISON.

Sir:

"In pursuance of the Act of Congress of the 20th Feby: last, &c—I now do myself the honor. to nominate Zepheniah Turner Esq for Commissioner to settle the accounts. between the State of Virginia, and the United States, and to liquidate and settle in specie value, all Certificates given by public officers. to individuals in that State: and other claims of such individuals, against the United States. according to the form and effect of that Act—

This gentleman is a citizen of the State of Maryland, and warmly recommended to me, as a man of sense, integrity, industry, and compleat knowledge of business and accounts. I hope he may prove acceptable, and so conduct the business as to deserve the approbation of all good men. Your Excellency. will pardon me in observing. that in no instance, the citizen of any State will be nominated for the State to which he belongs. The evident propriety of this rule. may render the information unnecessary, but I thought it best to give it in order, that no misconception might take place"—

I have the honor to be &c &c—

May 23d Glebe Albemarle County

Chas. Russell, (Dep: Q. Master) writes to Col: Davies, that no return of waggons from that District is necessary; in as much as he "*has not received a single one.*"

May 23d Hampton

Capt: Anthony Stevenson, applies for aid to carry his schooner back to Burmuda, or for license to sell her; he having brought to Virginia eighty American prisoners, and two French, and can get none for exchange to transport back or to man his vessel. Begs to be allowed to sell her and go to New York in one of the Flags of Truce now loading with Tobacco.

CAPT: J. ANDERSON TO ———. 1782.

"Sir, May 23d

I have never heard of such a thing as case hardening Iron ram- Richmond
rods—An art I believe never was practiced by any man. An Iron ram rod in my opinion ought never be put to a muskett. Though I am sorry to say we have too many of them, which I suppose is owing to those that had the direction of haveing them made. There is one half of the muskets that wants repairs, is without ramrods, which is owing Steel Ramrods &c.
in some measure to their being made of Iron. The least strain almost will Render them useless—If you think proper, after this that I shall make Iron ramrods, it shall be attended too Amediately.

I am Sir your most ob't humble Servant".

&c &c

"In Council, May 27th, 1782
The Ramrods must be made of Steel"
BENJ: HARRISON"

Circular from Chas. Thomson, Secy. of Congress, enclosing to the May 28d
Governor, a Resolution of Congress, past 21st inst: Authorizing the Secretary's Office
Executives of States to Suspend, in certain cases, the Commissions granted to commanders of Private armed vessels—improper use of which having been made not only by the Enemy, but by "persons of doubtful character in this State." enclosing also, for the use of the State of Virginia, twelve "setts of Commissions for private armed vessels."

WM. HAY TO THE GOVERNOR. May 24th

"Sir:

The appointment of Commercial Agent, which the Council has Richmond
been pleased to confer upon me, was notified to me to day, by the Clerk. I have the highest sense of the honor conferred on me by the appointment, and hope that my conduct in the discharge of my duty, will not only be such as to mark my gratitude, but to merit your approbation—

Since I have been in the Agents' Department, I have dedicated my Mr. Hay appointed commercial agent &c.
whole time and attention to the public service, and although my efforts have not been answered by a proportionable success and benefit to the State, it has been owing to the poverty of our Funds, the deranged state of all public business, and the lowness of Public Credit—

Circumstanced as our Finances are at present, I cannot flatter myself, I shall be able to render my Country any very essential service: but aided by your Influence and the advice of your Council, my every effort shall be aimed at the public good and the support of public Credit—

1782. May 24th

Permit me to return you and the Council, my thanks, for the appointment, and to assure you that I am

with every mark of Esteem & Respect &c
&c &c &c

May 24th

WM. HAY, COM: AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond

"Sir,

In consequence of your Excellency's letter of the 21st Inst: I had communicated with Mr. Ross about the Tobacco to be ship'd on Board the two State ships, & he informed me, he would put on Board of each one hundred Hhds.

I don't doubt but your Excellency is acquainted with the *Resolution of the House of Delegates of yesterday respecting them, & I am sorry to inform you that in consequence thereof we shall loose all our officers and men. Capts. Maxwell & Harris have determined to quit the ships. As Guard Ships or Cruizers, I fear it will be out of your Excellency's power ever to get them manned.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of communicating to the manager of the Lead mines your Excellency's gracious Pardon of Thomas Johnstone & William Smith & the service they are to perform"

I have the honor to be, yr: Excellency's
mo: ob't h'ble Servant

May 24th

COL: THOS: GASKINS TO COL: DAVIES.

Northumberland Co.

Acknowledging receipt of his favor of the 18th inst: and has ordered Capt: John McAdam to march to Richmond with the men he has collected: but finds it "a very difficult matter" to get them together, "as some of them allways shore to have sore legs about the time they are to march." Some of the men refused at Richmond imposed upon the Officers "by faining themselves invalids" as they were "strong & sturdy" before they were made soldiers—The clothing and beef will be accounted for by the officers who recipted for them. The wagon and team were sent to Gloucester Camp, with the "150 infantry & 30 cavalry" under Col: Hill and Capt: McAdam. All the muskets were left there by order of the General, they say. The number of Militia in the County by return of November last is about 600: and about "200

*This reference is to the Act passed, ordering the Ship "Cormorant" and the Schooner "Liberty" to be fitted out for the defence of the Chesapeake and its tributaries—

musq'tts & Guns" in bad order—If two hundred stand of arms, with a supply of powder, lead and cartridge paper, "it might answer Tolerable well." The "Salt Pans" in his care, "belonging to the Country" are four in number; three very much cracked, and one entirely good. He thinks "it would be best to hire them for the Present," and when the boiling is over, "send them to a Forge and Exchange them for Barr Iron" 1782. May 24th

---

GOV: THOMAS LEE, TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA. May 24th

"Sir

I have been favored with your Excellency's Letter of the 27th ulio: and as early afterwards as possible, submitted the subject of it, to the consideration of the General Assembly of this State. You will perceive by the enclosed Resolution of that Body, that they view the matter in the same light with your Excellency. Annapolis

I cannot but regret that the rash conduct of an inferior officer has induced your Excellency to entertain an opinion derogatory to the honor of a State which ever wishes to rest upon terms of perfect harmony & friendship with the Commonwealth of Virginia.

As there was an Evident necessity for my referring the matter to the Consideration of the General Assembly, I trust that you will consider it as sufficient appology for my not returning an earlier answer—

I have the honor to be, with Sentiments of perfect respect and Esteem

Your Excelly's mo: obed't Hbl. Servant

Whereas the Ships "Cormorant" and "Oliver Cromwell," two Ships of War belonging to the State of Virginia, have been assessed by the Assessor of Baltimore Town, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Law for the Assessment of all property within this State: and Bonds taken for the Security and payment of the Tax arising on the valuation of the Same,

Resolved, that the Bonds aforesaid, taken for the purpose aforesaid, be, and they are hereby declared void: and that His Excellency Governor Lee is requested to inform His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia that the Conduct of the Assessor of Baltimore Town is not authorized by any Law of this State, and that direction will be given to prevent any Instance of this Sort in future, which may tend to the interruption of that Harmony which it is the desire of this State may ever Subsist between the two Governments."

Read and assented to,

By Order—Th. Harwood, Clk.

By the Senate

May 24th 1782

Read and assented to

By Order—Jas Maccubbin Clk.

1782. May 25th Princess Anne Co. Petition of Sarah Brown to the Executive, praying to be allowed to send her son Saml: Brown to his father at Charles Town, it not being "in her Power" to give him such "Education in this Country as she desires."

May 27th Fredericksburg

CAPT: J. WILLIAMS, 6TH VA. REGT: TO COL DAVIES.

Desiring to know how he is to support the troops at this Station—The men are obliged to beg for food—

May 27th Henrico Co. Depositions of Jas: Barron, Richard Barron, and Capt: Hart master of the "Flag Brig Maria," giving the particulars of the forcible seizure of the Schooner "William & John" Fred: Kello master, laden with Tar, Pork, Turpentine, and "eight boxes of wine the property of the Commanding officer of the French Troops at Hampton," while at anchor off Hampton Bar: by the "carpenter, one seaman and three British prisoners" from the said Brig Maria. They carried off the vessel, Captain and two negro seamen, whom they landed on Smiths' Island, and proceeded to N. York with the vessel and cargo, &c.

May 27th Greenbrier Co.

SAML: BROWN TO COL: DAVIES.

Giving reasons why he had not furnished the wagon and team required—The situation of the County is so remote that Acts of Assembly rearely reach them until they are out of date, as was the case in this instance: And after horses & harness had been purchased, and a wagon contracted for, the entire failure of Continental money prevented the completion of the wagon. The winter coming on they considered it best to sell the horses &c for specie rather than "they should eat their heads off"—

May 28th Bedford Co.

COL: HARRY INNES TO HON. BEVERLY RANDOLPH.

Requesting his aid & influence in behalf of himself and many other citizens, who when Capt: Edmund Reads' "State Corps of Horse" came to New London in February last, and when they were suffering severely for want of supplies, furnished provisions to their quartermaster with inconvenience to themselves during their stay, with the understanding that such supplies should be accredited to their Share of the Specific Tax—The County Commissioners are not now disposed to allow this: and the Court of Claims will not entertain the case. He therefore must appeal to the Executive in Council for relief &c.

JOHN BLAIR TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

May 28th Williamsburg

In behalf of the widow of Mr James Hubard, who had been allowed without proper authority to leave Wmsburg for New York to see her dying husband, but who now desires to return, altho' she had promised not to do so, adds "I forbear Sir, to urge in her behalf Arguments of Compassion. I know it is unnecessary. I know that if the Safety of the Public, should in the Opinion of the Hon'ble Board make it their duty to reject this Application, the Feelings of Humanity will still play their Part in private and need no Prompter." * * * *

* "If the opinion of the Count de Rochambeau may have any weight, I am authorized to say that he apprehends no Danger from the Indulgence of Mrs. Hubards' request."

WM. HAY TO JOSEPH HOLMES, Superintendent of Specific Tax in District of Shenandoah, Frederick, Berkeley & Hampshire. May 28th

Requesting him to report to his Office all the "Hemp & Tobacco" collected in the District, which by Act of Assembly, is to be paid over to him. Desires it to be delivered at Richmond, and asks whether wagons can be hired with specie to haul it? Richmond

---

J. MADISON JNR: AND THOS, BLAND JNR. TO GOV: HARRISON. May 28th

"Sr

The state of news as it respects the action of the French and English Fleets in the West Indies, your Excelly. will be informed of, by the enclosed Paper: we shall however keep the letter open to add any thing which may occur to throw a light upon that important and Interesting event, concerning which we have been under such continued anxiety this fortnight past. Philadelphia

The letters which came enclosed in your Excellys', by last post, after having perused attentively, 615. 382. 303. 154. 271. 6. 714. 94. 16. 53. 724. 589. 24. 328. 261. 95. no answer or comment on the contents of either has yet been addressed or communicated to us. 606. 645. 605. 250. 751. 738. 154. 271. 348. 94. 99. 145. 285. 202. 72. 25. 94. 6. the 185. 443. 149. 48.—94. 426. We shall endeavor 271. 59. 390. 758. 489. 617. 6. 737. 753. and 509. of the 152. 607. 616. 25. you mention—94. 6. 76. 597. 803. 25. 53. 177. 314. of the 421. 603. 51.

We think it proper to acquaint your Excellency that a letter 68. 122. 705. 333. 129. 721. 333. 271. 724. 589. 24. 328. 261. 95. read in Congress leads to this knowledge. tho' not completely, it appears. therefore that 72. 356. 145. 297. the 535. 789. 48. 244. has been 378. 333. 48. 47. 271. the

1782. May 28th

836 of — ——— 711. 94. 670. 95. and that 72. 382. 667. 39. 255. 150. 143 of 388. 213. 559. 842. 670. 95. 430. 68. 173—445 of 217. 297. 421. 603. 51. 781. 24. 496. 113. 47. for that 222. by the 322. 94.—16—whereby the 222. 94. 217. 15. 363. 51. 332. 603. 271. 6. 836—this appears to us at present to be 6. 282. 94. 6. 322. 59.—16, but from what motive or by whose instigation is not clear to us.

When it was 382. 589. 320. 154. 271. 1051 721. 45. 48. 790. 356. 145, we can only find 790. 142. 276. 102. 69. 261. 601. the 714. 94. 6. 799. 382. 4. 314. of 295. 121. 95. 53. 714. 94. 738. 741. 336. 330. to explain 271. 6. 714. 94. 16. 6. 441. 105. 652. 617. necessity 94. 37, 72. 400. 174. 262.

We hinted to your Excellency in our last 6. 76. 231. 95. 95. 47, 53. 482. 443. 758. 290. 222. of 6. 735. 333. 492. 51. and the measures which. w'd probably be pursued by Congress 59. 124. 8. 94. 285. 45. 552. 308. 6. 222. 95. to all 6. 282. 116—406. 562. and 158. 512. 642. they are capable of in that line, we have not been mistaken in our conjecture; and Congress has deemed it speedy 285. 502. 25. 95. 37. 115, 388, 225. 383. to the 834. 715. 41. 94. 6. 544. 509. that altho' there is but 72. 499. 41. 49. 251. 718. 591. 25. 820. they have come to a resolution 271. 519. 410. of 798. 713. 138. 15. 24. 95. to the 211. 364. 53. 234, 69. 271. 6. 686. 364. 222. 95. 523. 738. 154. with an 285. 629. 741. 25. to the Executives and 37. 94. 6. 694. 95. as 9. 15. 59. 386. 75. 94. 6. 427. 41. 222. 94. 12. 735. 741. 333. 492. 95. and the 509. 95. 311. 154. 30. 430. 271.—They have also ordered 145. 285. 282. 222 of the 356. 145. 95. 185. 803. 58. 51. and 737. 558. 51. 49. 330. 619. 154. to be 818. 319. 491. 99. 160. 6. 714. 94. 735. 741. 333. 492. together 22. 145. 445. of 798. 367. 174. 814. 72. 25—724r. 207. 48. 688. 154. 738. 53. Mr. 114. 262. 372. 331. 41. 382. 608. 47. 271. 6. 211. 222. 95. 724. 589. 241. 69. 48. 53. Mr. 740. 48. 147. 713. 261. 271. 6. 569. 108. the latter 93. 594. 271. 328. 241. 429—Letters from Dr. Franklin so late as the 30th of March last inform us that England is weary of the war; that she *appears* to want to get out of it, if she knew how, that she is nevertheless making 220. 464. 44. 274. 48. 95. to 22. 122. 513. 257. 68.—16. 160. 388. 482. 281. 367. 174. 814. 72. 25. 95. 271. 12. 714. 95. in 449. 241. 399. at the same time that 252. 41. is 258. 30. 6. 103. 489. 713. 160. 532. 363. 724. 75. 512. 31. and 160. 388. 482. 281. tho' 14. rui. 48. 464. 367. 174. 814. 72. 25. 95. 271. 6. 153. 94. 16. accompanied by great and 36. 587. 333. 591. 738. 571. 594. 512. 95. 271. 790. 153. which we are informed from 145. 204. 394. 16. 5. 315. 40.—49. 383. 39. 617. 154. 53. has 485. 617. 147. 261. 290. 721. 145. 746. 512. 154. by declaring 252. 41. 192. 188. 451. 330. 92. 48. 815. 594. 512. 483—659. 382. 399. 333. 154. 492. 94. 6. 836—Dr. Franklin also informs us that a Bill is on its passage through the British House of Commons for the Exchange of American Prisoners—it appears that an emissary has been sent to Mr. Adams at the Hague, from the British Ministry to sound him relative to peace, and to know whether he had any powers from Congress to conclude a truce. A conference was held between the Emissary and him, in the presence of Mr. Adam's Sec'y, and terminated as soon as he received information that

there were powers lodged in Europe for treating of a Peace, which he said no person in England could ascertain until then, altho' he confessed it had been announced in all the Papers of Europe—We have related these facts to you, but as many of them are secret in their nature, we trust they will not be divulged, but in such proportion as they may be usefull in opening the Eyes of our Constituents to the Chicane and Duplicity of our Enemy, and the firmness and good faith of our Ally—and as they may stimulate all ranks to energetic exertion to obtain the desired object, of an honorable peace in Conjunction with an Illustrious Ally and Independence. Mr. Adams' Letter to Dr. Franklin of the 26th of March, also informs him that ten or eleven of the Cities of Holland have declared for our Independence, and that he expects that Province will determine the next day to admit him to an audience—he says the picture of England drawn by the above mentioned Emissary from G. Britain is *for them* a Gloomy one—We have at length obtained, and herewith send you a Copy of the Pennsylvania Act of Assembly you sometime ago requested to have—

1782. May 28th

We are with the greatest respect,
Yr: Excell'y's most ob. Servants"

Resolution passed, appointing proper persons to act during recess of the Assembly, to make estimates of damages done to the State from "obstructed Commerce" and "the enemies' Cruisers," within "the Chesapeake Bay and its depending rivers" during the war, &c.

May 28th In General Assembly

Saml: Dyer reports to Col: Davies his arrival with the Public Stores and twelve Artificers from Albemarle Barracks. The tailors still at work, but must soon stop for want of thread: has "500 jackets on hand." He will see that the Interests of the State are fully served, as far as in his power.

May 28th Point of Fork

ALEX: HORSBURGH. DAVID TELFAIR. AND JOHN LECKLY TO GOVERNOR HARRISON.

May 29th

Complains of the restraints imposed upon them as Commanders of Flags of Truce. They had cheerfully submitted to the Orders communicated by Commodore Barron restricting them to their vessels—The polite attention paid them by the Com'dg: Officer at Hampton had made "their confinement as agreeable as possible," but they are now denied the liberty of purchasing vegetables and fresh meats, and even of "holding any kind of social intercourse with one another"—They therefore beg the interference of his Excellency, so that they may receive "the common Indulgences of Flag of Truce"—

Off York

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Gen'l Wm. Heath to the Governor

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

States." That he should be thankful for a *statement* of such articles as had been delivered to the "Continental Agents," to be paid for only by authority of the Superintendent of Finance, instead of the requisitions of Congress. Then referring to the necessity of protecting the interests both of the United States, and of the State of Virginia, he dwells upon the impositions lately made in the purchases of horses, as "by no means answering the description required." That he should should charge the fault upon the *receivers* and punish them accordingly; but that there must have been "*equal criminality*" in the *purchasers*. Encloses certificates of two "good judges" John & Wm. Smith, who had examined 29 horses purchased, and find "only a few" of them fit for service, and eight of them of the following ages &c— 1782. May 30th

Black	gelding	15	hands	high—	15	years	old
"	mare	"	"	"	18	"	"
Bay	gelding	13½	"	"	10	"	"
"	"	13½	"	"	15	"	"
Black	"	14½	"	"	13	"	"
White	"	15	"	"	10	"	"
Bay	"	15	"	"	20	"	"
Black	"	15	"	"	15	"	"

Also—certificate of Wm. Dangerfield, that these horses had had a gallon of corn each for six weeks, and had been in a meadow of 80 acres of good timothy, and natural grass.

CAPT: H. YOUNG TO COL: DAVIES. May 31st

In regard to allowing Mr. Wm. Anderson of Hanover to exchange oats for corn at the rate of three bushels of the former for two of the latter; the proportion that oats bear to corn in the public issues— Richmond

---

LETTER OF WM. DANDRIDGE TO THE GOVERNOR. May —

He has been a considerable sufferer from loss of slaves who had gone off with the enemy in their different incursions through the Country; some of whom he had recovered—But that *from the fondness for the idle and dissipated life they had lead*," while with the British army, they had again gone off. He is sorry to say, many of them are with the French Army, where they were encouraged to remain—That one "very likely and valuable fellow" was in the employment of a French Major, who upon being asked to surrender him, said the man informed him he was a freeman, and he had therefore a right to employ him—Upon an attempt being made to secure the said slave, he got off; that the same officer had gotten another in his service, hired in the same way—He begs, some steps be taken by the Executive to prevent such abuses.

1782. JNO: ROBERTSON TO COL: DAVIES.

Richmond Asking for an order on the Commissioner of Grain tax in Louisa, as being necessary to his support: he having always maintained his horses at his own expense, and his farm being in Louisa it would suit him best—Since he left Philadelphia March 4th 1780, he and his assistants had only received £20.00 worth of clothing, and he had advanced £350 Specie of his own money to them. It is impossible he can attend to all the business of his Departments, especially should another campaign ensue unless aid is afforded him.

June 1st Statement of money due to the officers and men, belonging to the "State Ships "Cormorant" and "Oliver Cromwell," reported to the Genl: Assembly" viz: To James Maxwell of the Cormorant for his wages £124. 16. 0. to Lieut: ——— £70. 8. 11.—mate £55. 9. 4.—one Sailor £9.00—Cooper £4. 10. 0. & one Sail-maker £5.—To Capt: John Harris of the "Ol Cromwell," £105. 10. 0—1st Lieut: Bala £26. 1. 0.—Ship's Steward £8. 18. 8. Gunner £15. 12. 0. &c.

June 2d CAPT: JAMES GRAY TO CAPT: HENRY YOUNG.

Richmond Informing him that Capt: Thomas has six of the Public's negroes in his private employment, without authority.

June 3d Statement of David Ross, that he has in his possession a Bond due by Col: Braxton and others to Ed'wd Carrington Commissioner appointed to sell the goods of James R. Robertson & Co. lodged in Mr. Ross' hands, "to cancel one of Genl: Washington's bills of Exchange on the financier, constituting part of the funds for discharging the Tobacco certificates due to the British Traders & Capitulants at York Town, and which Tobacco is now wanted to load the "Flag ships" armed for the purpose"—"On the back of the bond, it is endorsed that Tob'a of the upper James River Inspections shall be rec'd at 20. S. Sterling & at the other Inspections & on the other Rivers, at the rate of 16 S. Sterling"—Col: Braxton is desirous of paying the Tob'a at these rates.

June 8d Capt: Henry Young informs Gov: Harrison, he has not been able to
Richmond recover from Capt: Thomas any of "the State negroes in his possession." The stores of forage within fifty miles of Richmond are nearly exhausted, and unless measures are adopted to procure it, three weeks

will consume all on hand—The State Artificers refuse to work unless immediately paid for past services. Mr. James Hays, Public Printer, has been furnished with a house suitable for a Printing Office: but rent of it not fixed. 1782. June 3d

---

WM. HAY TO CAPT: H. YOUNG. June 4th

The Executive had some time before given an order in favor of the Clerks of the Council to furnish each of them with "£25 worth of goods." Having nothing in the Store, but what was "indispensably necessary for the clothing of the Army" he declines complying with the order at present—Nothing new having come into his hands, the order still stands "against him" for future consideration. He has nothing on hand fit for the Artificers, but will furnish "any kind of Clothing particularly named" if ordered by the Governor. Richmond

---

THEOD'E BLAND JNR. AND J. MADISON, JNR.: TO GOV: HARRISON. June 4th

"Sir

Our last of the 28th ulto. informed your Excellency fully of the State of news at this place. Since which nothing material has happened, except what the enclosed News Paper contains. There yet remains some doubt relative to the event of the action of the two Fleets in the West Indies. Accounts from Martinique by different channels and of a late date, appearing to render it dubious whether Rodney's letter is spurious or real, we confess however, we have no expectation of its being the former: Yet there is great room to believe that the remainder of the French fleet will form a junction with the Spanish att Cape Francois, and that the combined fleets will have a decided superiority in the West Indies, which will enable them to proceed with the Expedition against Jamaica. Philadelphia

We find in a Report the Superintendent of Finance has made to Congress—the substance of his letter to you on the subject of Stores, and have since had a communication with the Minister of France on that Subject, who informs us he answered your letter to him, relative thereto, and he hopes satisfactorily, but requested us to acquaint your Excell'y "that the misfortune which the Count de Guicheu's Convoy had met with, rendering it very difficult for the Ministry to procure transports for the supply of their own fleets and armies, and to bring out the supplies ordered for the United States, he fear'd it would not be practicable to send out those which had been purchased for the State of Virginia in any short time." He gave us to understand that the transfer of the Debt from the State of Virginia to the United States had been a misunderstanding of the Ministry, or some of the under officers & that it

1782. June 4th would be revoked and accommodated to all parties—we think however it would not be imprudent in the State of Virginia, if they wish soon to have those stores, to provide transports for them, and to obtain the same convoy as those Vessels which are to bring out those belonging to the United States.

The *Count de Beniousky, having renewed to us, an offer which has been made to Congress, and not accepted, as will be seen by the enclosed papers, No. 1. 2. 3. 4 & 5, we thought it a matter of too much consequence not to transmit to your Excell'y, which we have done, with copies of all the Papers relative thereto, as above-mentioned, which have been before Congress. It will rest with your Excell'y to consider the propriety of taking the time of the Legislature thereon. The terms offered in the Paper No: 4. refers to those which have been made to Congress, which your Excell'y will see in the Paper No: 1. and an explanation thereof in No: 2, after having been remarked upon by Genl: Washington. We have only to add on this subject, that the gentleman who makes the offer does it as an individual. That he is a Polish nobleman and a near relation to the late Count Pulasky—That a part of the Troops he offers and many of the officers (as he informs us) are such as have followed his fortunes in the partition of that Kingdom. That Banish'd from his own Country, he professes a desire to become (with his followers) a citizen of some one of these United States, that he has recommendations from the French Ministry to their Minister here and has had his countenance. The Rejection of his offer to Congress arose from a doubt in two or three of the States concerning the propriety or policy of their being accepted by *Congress*. It is our desire that the offer made by him, if not accepted, may be kept as secret as possible, and that the answer thereto may be transmitted through us with all possible expedition, as he will be under a necessity of departing for Europe in the course of three or four weeks from this Date, either to put himself in a state to execute his proposals, or to take other steps with his troops which are now in the Imperial Service, and will shortly be at his own charge—his desire of secrecy and the expedition with which, Mr. Webb informs us he will travel, has induced us to prefer a conveyance by that Gent'n to one by the Post on this occasion.

*The name of this officer is spelt "Bieniewsky" in Sparks' Correspondence, where is to be found part only of Genl: Washington's letter dated at New-berg April 27th, 1782, commenting upon & approving the proposition of Count Bieniewsky. The Delegates enclose herewith a copy of the proposition rejected by Congress, to be submitted to the State of Virginia, viz: that he, (Bieniewsky) is to furnish three Legions of foreign troops, amounting in the aggregate to 3483 men, rank and file to serve under the authority of the State as her own troops &c. Accompanying the copies of Bieniewsky's proposition, is a copy of Genl: Washington's letter (No. 1.) in full, giving seriatim, his views upon the several heads under which the proposition is expressed. The communication and letter of the Delegates in Congress having been brought before the Executive in Council, they on the 13th June, referred the same to the Genl: Assembly for their consideration. But we find no record of any action having been taken by that Body upon the subject.

Since writing the above, Genl: Washington has informed Congress by a letter read yesterday, that he had received intelligence of some movements of the Enemy at New York, which indicate a considerable embarkation, as upwards of 80 transports, under a strong convoy had fallen down to the Narrows, in order, as was supposed, to take in a large body of troops—that the whole of the regular troops had been reviewed, and a very large proportion of them were under marching orders, for what purpose not known—We submit to your Excell'y whether it would not be prudent to be on our guard—notwithstanding the delusive appearances lately held out: at least, not to relax in any preparations for carrying on the war. 1782. June 4th

The last post brought us no letter from yr: Excell'y.

With the most perfect respect we are,
Yr: Excellency's most obe't Hu'ble Servants.

CHAS: CAMERON TO COL. DAVIES. June 4th

In regard to making report of the Specific tax in that County: needs the particular form. There is a quantity of Powder at the Warm Springs, of which he desires to be informed, whether it is public or private property—"the clothing and District beeves is now making up"—Col: Armand gets beeves wherever he can, a number of which are scattered over the country, lost by the drovers, but are unfit for use. If authorized to pay the cost, he will send out persons to collect them, &c. Staunton

---

COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO COL: DAVIES. June 5th

"Sir

Late accounts from Washington and Montgomery Counties confirm what I apprehended, that the Northern Indians would continue their depredations the whole of the year—I am diffident to propose any scheme for our defence, that might draw from the funds destined for the great objects of the war: however the people expect to be protected, and I make no doubt the Executive will agree with me that the welfare, the existence of a deserving part of the community is an object requiring some attention. Richmond

I would propose that the Commanding officers of Montgomery and Washington may be empowered to order out of their militia, a number not exceeding two hundred men to proceed down Sandy River to a convenient spot where there may be a Portage, and erect a Fort, leaving about 30 men to garrison it. The others may either act in conjunction with the Kentucky people in making incursions into the Enemies country, or range on both sides of the Sandy River towards the Ohio. Orders for the specifics may be sufficient to supply them.

1782. June 5th — As to the Cherokees, instructions to Col: Martin to be advised by any two of the Commissioners appointed by Genl: Green, on important matters would be of service. I think a few goods applyed, and some addressed in negotiation will keep them quiet. Perhaps the whole of this business might be better plan'd and conducted by the Governor ordering a Council of the Field Officers of the two Counties to meet, form a plan for the operations of the campaign, or the general defence of the two Counties, subject to the control of the Executive from time to time.

Hearing that a party of Indians, about ten days ago, were seen within twenty miles of my House. I intend to ask leave to go home about the last of this week. Should the Executive think proper to do anything in this matter, I will wait upon them to receive their commands.

I am Sir,

yr: most obt. & very humble Servant."

June 6th War Office — Col: Davies lays before the Executive information just rec'd from the County Lieutenant of Washington, and desires instructions therein. From reliable sources he is also informed "that the works at the Lead mines are so entirely out of repair" that unless some step is taken to put them in order, or to purchase lead, not only the western settlements, but "perhaps General Greene's army may be put into a critical situation for want of ammunition."

June 6th — RICHARD YARBOROUGH, DIST: COMM: TO COL: DAVIES.

Dinwiddie County — Enclosing returns from some of the County Commissioners. From Prince George neither wheat or anything else collected; gives report of those who have purchased "public cattle" and refuse to pay for them. Having on hand a large supply of "Seconds or ship-stuff" liable to spoil, recommends it be baked into bread, as if sold will not bring half its value. The clothing will soon be ready. The public corn and oats in Brunswick, Greensville & Mecklenburg had better be sold, as they will not bear transportation at the present excessive cost of wagonage. Asks what is to be done with the wheat on hand "now wasting."

June 6th — GEORGE KELLY TO COL: DAVIES.

Norfolk — One Alex: Watson, taken at York-town says he is a paroled prisoner of war; has been at Norfolk ever since the surrender, and is willing to go to New York at once—He will not be allowed to remain where he is, can he not therefore be exchanged for "some citizen of the Commonwealth."

[illegible] Petersburg to the Executive the necessity of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Superintendent directed, and that all speed [illegible] Lynchburg
[illegible] Lead Mines and the Road in many places [illegible] Wm. Allen
[illegible] Lead. Suggests that he be appointed to succeed [illegible]
[illegible] Manning and recommends Mr. John Scott [illegible]
[illegible] Dunmore & Col: Peyton & Goodman as being [illegible]

Wm. Munford, Justice of the Peace, certifies that Thos. Jones Thos. Jones to
Atkinson Esq. has this day taken the oath [illegible] Henrico Co.
office as County Counciller agreeable to an act passed May 1779.

Thos. Cock informs Col: Davies of his having received 1219 lbs. June 9th
bacon and three barrels of flour from the receivers of the Specific Tax, Fredericks-
and has consequently ordered the workmen to move. Mr. Robb burg
the receiver in Fredericksburg can furnish flour, if authorized, &c.

Saml. Overton Asst. Com: of Issues informs Col: Davies of the unpro- June 9th
tected state of the provisions for want of a lock, which he cannot get Petersburg
Has neither "paper, scales nor stillyards" and is obliged to borrow
them from the country people, at great inconvenience

Richd: Yarborough informs Col: Davies, that the bacon is spoiling June 10th
at all the places of deposite: would take the responsibility of selling Manchester
it, but the great scarcity of money in the country would involve too Va
great a sacrifice. Suggests it be sent to Portsmouth, or as the French
Troops at Charlotte C. House, are going to Petersburg, as they pay
high prices, it may be sold to them.

WM. HAY, COM: AGENT, TO THE GOVERNOR June 10th

Enclosing a letter from Colo. *Charles Lynch, Superintendant of the Richmond
Lead mines "giving a state of the works and the prospects" for the
ensuing year. He had directed Capt: Sanders, then in charge of the
mines to exchange lead for bacon for their support: there is a fine pros-
pect for ore" and the largest quantity already raised he ever had on

*The author of the practice of prompt punishment inflicted without regard to, and in violation of all legal proceedings known as "Lynch Law," since so rife in many parts of this country.

1782. June 10th

hand, but the furnace is out of repair, and one of the miners who says he deserted for want of provisions, had come to his house and informs him they await his going up to repair the furnace—He says Sanders feeds them on nothing but bread and water and "Drives hard." Sanders' conduct has always been too irregular and violent.

The Welsh-men, the last summer had "enter'd into Bond not to work for the country, unless they should all be employ'd, and John Jinkins to have management," supposing the business could not be carried on without them. Proceeds, "at the same time Jinkins and two more that I fixed it on, was sworn in with one Jo: Griffet, who they call Colo: Griffet at the hed of the Insurgents in them Parts—I was then so happy as to find out their schemes and frustrate them. I was also able to do without their assistance, by working the furnace turn about with Mr. Sanders & made more Led out of a charge of Oar than they had done before. Jinkins, who at that time was one of my Principal men & receiving more wages than any man I employed, after their infernal schemes was quash'd, made some acknowledgements & promising all that I could ask, I took him into business again. he is of great use about the furnace.—but some of the rest, who I am inform'd made use of hundreds of Pounds of the Proprietors property, before the Country took possession of the Mines, and who still was employ'd occasionally, being loosers by the mistake I have already mentioned, have never ceas'd to say every thing to the Prejudice of Sanders and those concern'd: and have gained the ear of some I did not expect. I am convinc'd a party there is, who by lying, has Deceiv'd some Good men to listen to them—they are mostly torys & such as Sanders has given Lynch's Law too for Dealing with negroes &c."

June 11th

ED: HILL REPORTS TO COL: DAVIES.

King & Queen Co.

That he has collected "little or no wheat in Essex, only one bushel in King & Queen and none in King Wm. Co. He is going to Caroline soon. From Gloucester he has rec'd "285 bushls: corn, 83 of oats, 172 lbs of bacon." He has rec'd £70. 5. 6 in cash. Letters left at Aylett's will reach him the "Tuesday after dated in Richmond."

June 11th

JOHN WATKINS TO COL: DAVIES.

Petersburg

Resigning his place in the War Office, and informing him that the French Troops from Charlotte C. House are expected at that place "this evening." The District Commissioner very uneasy on the score of furnishing them with supplies.

JOHN HARMANSON TO COL: DAVIES. 1782

June 11th Northampton Co.

He has been unabled to get a settlement with the Accomac Commissioners, they having only paper money on hand. The Court of that Co. had not appointed a Commissioner to collect the "specific" supplies. Concludes "my old Friend, no Troops yet arrived. The Barges have become very thick. I have suffered much by them, have lost some of my best negroes. Two of them taken out of the kitchen in the dead of knight, as a Lieutenant told me himself he was in my kitchen & carried of Two of my negroes."

June 11th Norfolk County

Memorial of Paul Loyall and Jas: Taylor, requesting to be allowed to pay into the Treasury the money collected from the tithables, for the purchase of a wagon and team required from the County, in as much as they have not been able "to procure one," as "waggons are neither used or made in this part of the country."

GOVERNOR JNO: MATHEWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA TO GOV: HARRISON. June 12th

Announcing the absolute necessity of an expedition against the "Cane Acre" Indians along the western frontiers of Georgia, S. Carolina, N. Carolina and Virginia on account of the hostile demonstrations made by them; especially the Cherokees—and that he had ordered Genl: Pickens to make the necessary preparations for five hundred men to open the campaign in August—He begs the Executive of Virginia to co-operate in this movement, and that the officer in command of Virginia troops be instructed to communicate with Genl: Pickens as to the best plan of operations to be adopted.

June 12th Staunton

Col: Cameron informs Col: Davies of his inability to get the damaged arms repaired, because he cannot assure the workmen of their pay.

June 12th Richmond

Saml: Jones (Ass: Q. Master) informs Col: Davies, that the "Magazine at Westham," will be ready to receive "stores" in a few days, &c. The stores from N. Castle will be brought up at once—No supplies in future to be furnished the Continental Agents. Four wagons & teams necessary. Capt: Young to explain to Mr. Price how the buildings are to be appropriated.

1782. June 12th Richmond — Petition to the Governor, for the remission of the sentence, against Patrick Welsh, and John McWade, two Dragoons of Col: Mayland's Regiment, convicted of man-slaughter; signed by

J. MUHLENBURG, B. Genl:
BENJ: TEMPLE, Lieut: Col:
O. TOWLES, Lieut: Col:
A. BOHANNAN, Capt: & Q. M.

June 13th "In Council" — Gov: Harrison, enclosing to the Hon: Speaker of the House of Delegates, a *letter from the Delegates in Congress, in which he would find "a paragraph" "advising us, that the difficulties were removed. respecting the payment for the necessaries to be furnished from France, and that they would not be sent over in French men-of-war." This circumstance shows the propriety of the measures adopted by the Executive, sending the State ships for them, and that it will ever be attended with disagreeable consiquences, when the Executive power, given by the Constitution, shall be divided. He will not trouble him with a recapitulation of the wants of the State, but adds—"my duty to my Country and to myself compels me to say, that I think they cannot be supplied, but by the means the Executive were pursueing; and that if the State should fall a prey to an invading enemy, for want of the means of defence, neglect of duty ought not to be imputed to them." The Delegates had also enclosed a "proposal" from Count Beniousky, with a letter from the Prest: of Congress, which he begs, to be laid before the Assembly, &c.

June 14th Dinwiddie Co. — Buller Claiborne intercedes with Col: Davies for the discharge of James Howard, a drafted soldier, his over-seer, who had been in the service for years, was a great sufferer from rheumatism; was in Morgan's Corps and "with us when Burgoyne was captured." If kept in the service, recommends he be employed at Richmond as a carpenter &c &c.

June 14th General Assembly — Joint Resolutions passed by the General Assembly "that the Honorable Robert Hanson Harrison be requested to inform the Legislature and Executive of Maryland, that this Assembly has received with much cordiality and pleasure the very friendly invitation of Maryland to join our Marine Forces for the defence of the Commerce of Chesapeake Bay and its Dependencies, and for protecting the shores from the Ravages of the Enemy" &c. and "that the Governor be desired to cor-

* Not found.

respond with the State of Maryland upon the Propriety and Benefit to both States of harmonizing as much as possible, in the Duties, Imports or Customs that are, or may be laid on Commerce"—also 1782. June 14th

Resolution, desiring the Governor to give every necessary assistance, in forwarding the views of "Congress and their Financier" in regard to the "lading and clearing" certain "flag vessels" with six hundred and eighty-five hhds: of Tobacco in this State, and the passports granted them, in view of the explanations lately made before the Genl: Assembly by the Hon: John Rutledge, and George Clymer Esquires, two members of Congress &c.

ED'WD RANDOLPH TO GOV: HARRISON. June 15th

"Sir

Until the present moment, I have been unable from the load of criminal business, to return an answer to your Excellency on Mr. Andrews' case. Richmond

By the Constitution the Governor is authorized, "with the advice of the Council of State to grant reprieves or pardons, except when the prosecution shall have been carried on by the house of delegates, or the "law shall otherwise particularly direct." So general are these expressions, that were this the only legislative provision on the subject, no scruple could exist concerning your power to pardon in every instance, not falling within the exception. It would be immeterial too, whether the pardon preceded or followed the conviction.

The act however which declares which shall be treason, cuts off your right of pardoning *only after conviction*, in treason. Mr. Andrews then, not being convicted, and the extensive right to pardon derived from the Constitution, remaining unimpaired before conviction, it follows, that your Excellency may now interpose with the hand of mercy. There was much reason why the legislature should not lop off your otherwise constitutional power of pardoning, before conviction. For the detection of treason frequently depends upon the information of an accomplice, whom it may be necessary to render as unexceptionable as possible in point of testimony, by obviating the objections to which, without a previous pardon, it would be continually exposed on the part of the criminal: who would not fail to urge, and with success too, that he was making court to government for his life by the virulence of his evidence against his accused brother.

Besides, altho' it might be improper that the Executive should interfere after conviction, that is, after the crime of treason shall have been fixed by a jury, yet every man being in the eye of the Law *before* trial, innocent, there can be little danger arising from intrusting to the Governor & Council the power of pardoning *before* trial. My opinion therefore follows from these observations in favor of your power to pardon Mr. Andrews.

1782. June 15th — I cannot allow however, that your passport already given, is a discharge to the sheriff for his failure to bring Mr. Andrews to the court. For it is possible, that at the time of granting it, you were not apprized of his being in custody of the law on suspicion of treason. If so, this would destroy the passport, howsoever broad the words may be, upon the footing of deception. But I do not suppose that the construction of the terms of the passport would admit the idea of its operating as a pardon.

The matter being thus reduced to the question of expediency, and this being a political, rather than a legal inquiry, I shall trouble your Excellency no farther, than to assure you, that I am.

With great respect
yr: mo: ob: Serv't."

June 15th Richmond — At *General Court* held at the Court House in the Town of Richmond &c"

George Teel, Parish of Henrico, County of Henrico, convicted of horse-stealing

Timothy Campbell, of same Parish and County, also, of horse-stealing
John Caton, late of Lynhaven Parish, Princess Anne, Co.—treason—
Joshua Hopkins, " " " " treason—
Hugh Logan, Parish of Augusta, Augusta Co., Rape—
James Lamb, Lynhaven Parish, P. Ann Co., treason—

were "severely sentenced to be hanged for the said offences, by the Sheriff of Henrico &c &c"

Teste,
JOHN BROWN, C. G. C.

June 15th King & Queen Co. — Edward Hill reports to Col: Davies, the amount of "Specifics collected in Caroline County—He has notes for "9 hhds: Tobacco" and expects a few more—and the following from John Sutton at Chesterfield—44 busl: of corn, 6¼ of wheat, 43½ oats, 5 of Rye & 779 pds: of Bacon—from "John Hoomes at Bolling Green" 437½ bush: of corn, 60¼ oats, 602½ pds: bacon—"Jos: Timberlake at Port Royal" 866 bush: corn, and 954 pds: of bacon—total of 1947½ bushels corn—6½ of wheat, 103¾ oats—5 of Rye and 2335½ pds: of Bacon.

June 17th — COM: JAMES BARROW TO COL: DAVIES.

Hampton — Returning "the two paroles" sent him for "Downing & Thomson Capts: of British privateers," as they both were exchanged "before the Enemy left Portsmouth, one for Jno. Gibson, master of the State Boat Liberty, the other for Capt: Bird Chamberline of Colo. Jos: Parker's Privateer, taken off the Capes coming in."

John Groyart, a British merchant, applying to the Executive for permission to visit Messers John Dixon, living about ten miles from Gloucester Town, and Joshua Nicholson, to whom he had sold a large amount of merchandize at the capitulation of York, but who had not paid him therefor; and pledging his word of honour "not to say or do anything" detrimental to the United States or their allies &c.

1782. June 17th Sloop Good Intent "Flag" York

COL: WM. DAVIES TO THE EXECUTIVE. June 17th

Apologizing for the incomplete returns he is obliged to report, adding "I have never, since I have been in office, been able to procure from the Continental Quarter Master's department, the smallest information of any stores they have ever received, notwithstanding the immense amount of what they have obtained for two or three years past. The amount extended in the enclosed account, under the head of Quarter master's department, is taken from the books of the state quarter master, and authenticated by Major Claiborne." In addition to these amounts he refers "to the specifics collected from the adjacent counties for the supply of the detachments of Continental cavalry in King William, the post at Cumberland Old Court House, the post at Peytensburg, and Armand's corps at Charlottesville and Staunton. The supply of these posts and detachments was unavoidable, till the Financier could take the business up, and was directed by your Excellency in Council. I have not been able to procure any return as yet of the amount of these supplies but as the whole business of this kind is now undertaken by contract on Continental account, I hope the persons hitherto employed, will now have sufficient leisure to adjust their accounts."

War Office

CAPT: JOHN PRYOR TO COL: DAVIES. June 17th

As soon as the House at Westham is ready, the arms at New Castle shall be brought up, if wagons can be procured. He gave Colo. Campbell an order for the powder at Bedford a few days before, who promised him, to convey it to Col: Martin as soon as he possibly can. Regrets "the cannon at Godwin's Landing cannot be got up" Capt: Young's scheme failed on account of the "tardiness of his Express," so the vessels returned without them. Concludes "I fear those in Pamunky will be hard to move, I dread even to apply for the means."

Richmond

1782. June 17th General Assembly — Joint Resolution, passed, desiring the Executive to lay before the Genl: Assembly, "a state of the Illinois Department, of the Powers that have been delegated from time to time, to the civil and military officers; and an account of the "monies, goods and military stores expended in that Department.

June 18th Philadelphia — Thomas Irwin, informing the Governor of Virginia, of his having delivered an order to Mr. Jas: Madison, for six thousand eight hundred and nineteen Spanish milled dollars, from Mr. O. Pollock of New Orleans, in his favor, which had been paid by Mr. Paterson to Mr. Pollock, at New Orleans, out of the proceeds of a cargo of his own, advanced on account of the demands and necessities of the State of Virginia &c.

June 18th Lunenburg Co. — Mr. Wm. Cowan, Mr. Christ: Billups, senior magistrate, Mr. Wm. de Graffenreidt, and Mr. Saml: Strong, having been put on parole by Col: Tarleton in July last, desires to know whether their cases are "exchangeable" under the late proclamation, requiring all persons under parole to the British to report their names &c.

June 18th Portsmouth

MAJOR ALEX: DICK TO THE GOVERNOR.

That he is averse to making complaints, *but that starvation stares the garrison in the face*, unless relief is afforded. That nothing but the discipline kept, had prevented a mutiny—Thinks a Seine would be of extreme use in furnishing fish: and the health of the men required spirits, a supply of which they have been long promised—From all accounts, he hears Bermuda is garrisoned with only two hundred men—A plan for its surprise had been suggested by Col: Dabney, and as there are no troops belonging to the Continent, *who more ardently desire to signallize themselves*," and as there were a number of inhabitants of that Island "*who would venture their lives*" with the Legion in this enterprise, he trusts it will meet the approbation of the Governor, and thus show to the world that Virginia had not lost her spirit; that it would mark an "era" in the history of his administration. Gentlemen well acquainted with the Island think the *State Ships* would be sufficient for the purpose, and that the "Carolina" Frigate would ensure success.

[illegible]

[illegible]

W. ARMSTEAD TO THE GOVERNOR

Asking for order for provisions for his men and horses there awaiting a vessel from Baltimore, to carry him over to the Eastern Shore as ordered by Count de Rochambeau at York.

June 21st. 1782

Col: Davies ordered to furnish the above &c

1782. June 20th — Capt: J. Pryor informs Col: Davies, he should send over to the Eastern Shore in obedience to his orders two hundred pounds of lead, all he had; and requesting him to order Mr. Hay to purchase 2000 pounds more.

June 22d Brunswick — Col: John Jones, in reply to Col: Davies, that the one fourth militia called for should be furnished, but that all the arms in the County having been impressed by the Government, he should not be able to equip them.

June 22d Amherst Co. — Petition of Wm. Bracey, a refugee from South Carolina since June 1780, for permission to sell one of his slaves, a woman, named "Lilley"—for the support of his family &c.

June 22d — COL: DAVIES IN REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR.

War Office — "There has never been anything expended in the Illinois Department, since I have been in office, nor have I received any return from Genl: Clark, that expresses the state of that department. I do not believe there are any troops of this State, now in that Country. The Corps of cavalry, that was formerly there, has been for some time annexed to Col: Dabney's Legion, and the Infantry are withdrawn to the Post at the Falls."

June 22d — *COL: JOHN CROPPER, JNR: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Accomack Co. — Enclosing the *paroles* of certain British Prisoners taken at Hog Island, and recommending to his consideration, Mr. Beny Floyd, who is anxious to go to New York to effect the exchange of several valuable citizens and sea-men, with them.

June 23d — MR. RICD: GRAHAM TO COL: DAVIES.

Dumfries — Accepting the position of Commissioner for Collection of Specific Tax, for the District composed of Loudoun, Fairfax, P. William & Stafford Cos.—From the great difficulties that had attended this business in the past, he anticipates much trouble, but should give his utmost exertions to carry out his instructions.

*Very pretty private seal in wax.

Capt: H. Young asks the Governor for authority to dispose of public stores enough to pay the expenses of transporting cannon to Genl: Clarke "in May last." &c. 1782. June 25th Richmond

---

Thos: Napier of Fluvanna, expressing to the governor, his great anxiety on account of having heard of the attempt of "an assassin," to wound his reputation "in the dark" by an anonymous letter; and praying for an opportunity to vindicate himself and to detect the person who had so basely attempted to injure him. June 25th Richmond

---

J. Madison jnr: and Thos. Bland jnr. to Gov: Harrison. June 25th

Regretting the loss of the mail of the previous week, in as much as they had understood it contained an intercepted Packet intended for England. A private letter from Mr. Adams of the 11th April, had brought the news of the action of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht &c., in favour of our immediate recognition and treaty with the United States, and that six more provinces would concur in this move. They had been stimulated to this least they should lose the benefit of their commercial relations with the U. States by a general pacification; which would then bring English goods in competition with their's. They observe also, that the ordinances of Congress against British manufactures, affords a favorably opportunity to introduce those of other countries and that the consequent loss to Great Britian, will induce her to one immediate acquiescence in the freedom of America, and to a general peace. The illicit trade with New York, under the encouragement of the enemy, and the obstruction to foreign trade had seriously impaired the public finances; also from the discovery of supplies of British goods imported under "collusive captures" concerted between vessels from N. York, and others fitted out on the neigboring coasts. Congress was then considering a remedy for these evils. Philadelphia

---

Col: John Crapper Jr., writes to the Governor, by Major Levin Joynes, for arms and ammunition for the militia who could defend the county against the daily insults, disgraces, and plunderings of the enemy, by whom they are surrounded. He will be responsible for the preservation of the arms &c. Asks for indemnity for the provisions he had given his personal responsibility for to the people, when Major Poulson's troops were on that peninsular &c. June 26th Accomack

1782.
June 27th
Richmond

CAPT: JOHN PRYOR TO COL: DAVIES.

That he should send at once the six hundred stand of arms to York, but suggests a *conductor* be appointed to accompany them, as the militia Quarter-masters were not to be depended upon, and they would become damaged on the way, not being in cases as he desired—Mr. Royall, a young man who had served in the field with him, and who "*possessed the art of living without money*" would answer well for this duty—If the militia were to take the field, it would be necessary to appoint "Conductors of military Stores."

June 27th
So. Carolina

S. Warren, (Dep: Com: Genl: Prisoners) encloses, certificates (not found) of Exchange, of four Virginian Officers.

June 28th

Capt: Ragsdale desires to know whether one "Hicks" a Scotch merchant taken at York, has permission to remain in Virginia—He lived in Mr. Braxton's Store at Aylett's in King Wm. Co. and now lives at New Castle, and generally attends King William Court. Col: Mathews would please let him know by "a line" by Mr. Henry, left at King Wm. Court House or Frazer's Ferry.

June 29th

Col: Ed: Harwood, asks of Col: Davies sixty stand of arms for the militia of Warwick County.

June 29th
Gloucester Co.

Sir John Peyton, asks for arms for the militia: they had all been sent to Richmond after the surrender at York.

June 29th

MAJOR CHAS: DICK TO COL: DAVIES.

Fredericksburg

That he had made a "tolerable" beginning at the Factory: had 19 hands at work and as soon as harvest was over should get more—He had begun on the 800 muskets: but apprehended delay, for want of money—He should supply the arms to the Lieut: of the Co. of Westmoreland, but the difficulty would be to get them to Leeds town, or to Mr. Washington's hands. The only mode of supplying the County officers with arms, was to send a proper person, who should inspect and receive them one by one. He adds "*There was an instance of a magpye Ct. Lieut'nt, once sent a cart for* 50 *musk'ts, which were delivered in good order, but before they got home, were somewhat damaged: I had the mortifi-*

cation to hear him in the Lobby damn the Factory &c" although the fault was altogether his own." 1782. June 29th

P. S. "As militia are ordered to be in readiness—if arms are called for, how am I to act?"

Capt: John Peyton, in reply to Col: Davies, that it would afford him great pleasure to serve the State, in any way he could: and that he would cheerfully accept the Position of Superintendent of the Quartermaster's Commissary and Clothing Department at the "Point of Fork" provided the State would in future pay the salary "adequate to the trouble" of such a place—He was engaged in preparing his accounts for settlement with the State &c." June 30th Albemarle Barracks

---

List of officers, who have been paid the amount of Tobacco allowed by the Genl: Assembly—John Hays, Severn Teackle, Nath: Pendleton, Nath: Darby, John Willis, Thos. Granberry * * Gilchrist, Major, John Clark, Erasmus Gill, John Peyton, Robt. Woodson, Thos. Britchett, Tarlton Woodson, Col: Towles, John Payne, Chas: Sneid, Reuben Field, Henry Bedinger, Smith Sneed, Chas. Stockley, John Scarborough, Thos: Coverly, Thos: Warnum, Thos: Parker, Thos: Martin, John Poneltsen, Robt: Higgins, Adj: Robertson. Geo: Mathews, Robt. Randolph, Edwd. Smith. June —

Signed, WM. ARMISTEAD.

John Seth Wills—contracts to furnish the Troops at Portsmouth, at ten pence per ration—

of Bacon 14 oz: 1 gill of vinegar fresh-beef 1½ lbs.
flour 1 lb. ½ " " Salt salt-beef or pork 1 lb. } *one ration.*

Recommendations of Sheriffs, Justices, Inspectors, Coroners, and Escheators for the entire month, in the several counties &c. June —

THE DELEGATES IN CONGRESS TO THE GOV: OF VIRGA. (Extract)— received June 6th. June —

We think it proper to acquaint your Excellency, that a 'tre from Dr. Franklin to Mr. R. Morris, read in Congress leads to this knowledge, tho' not completely, it appears therefore that a loan for the current year has

* This letter is without signature, and is endorsed as having been received in Virginia on the 6th June 1782. It is evidently in the autograph of James Madison.

1782. June — been granted to the United States of ——— millions of Livres, and that a Deduction has been made, of seven hundred thousand Livres therefrom, on account of Virginia, for stores purchased for that State by the Ministry of France, whereby the State of Virginia becomes a debtor to the United States. This appears to us at present to be the act of the Ministry in France, but from what motives, or by whose instigation is not clear to us. When it was determined to solicit that loan, we can only find that Congress authorized the Minister of the War department of foreign affairs, and minister of finance, to ask such a supply. We hinted to your Excellency in our last the distressed and critical State of the finances, and the measures which would probably be proposed by Congress in hopes of exciting the States to all the activity and energy they are capable of in that line. We have not been mistaken in our conjecture, and Congress has deem'd speedy exertions of such consequence to the wellfare of the general cause, that altho' there is but a bare representation left, they have come to a resolution to dispatch two of their members to the Southern, and two to the eastern States charged with an explanation to the Executives and such of the ——— as may be in possession of the true state of our finances and the causes leading thereto. They have also ordered an exact state of the loans, subsidies and moneys received, to be laid before them by the minister of Finance, together with an acc't of their application. Messrs. Rutledge & Clymore are deputed to the Southern States. Mister Root & Mr. Montgomery to the Northward, the latter set off to morrow.

Letters from Dr. Franklin so late as ye 30th March last, inform us that England is weary of ye War—that She appears to want to get out of it if She knew how—that she is nevertheless making useless attempts to withdraw us from france, by secret applications to our Ministers in Europe, at the same time that she is playing the same game by her commissioners here, and by secret, tho' fruitless application to the Court of france accompanied by great and advantageous offers to that Court which we are informed from another quarter, France has nobly rejected and categorically answer'd by declaring she will accept no offer, but the independance of the United States."

June — JAMES MADISON, JNR., THEOD. BLAND, JNR., TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRG'A.

"Sir

Philadelphia — This day's post brought us Your Excelly's favor of the first of June, enclosing the Resolution of May 28th relative to the Commissioners for settling the accounts of the State—As also a letter for the Chev'r de la Luzerne, and a copy of Resolutions of the Assembly of the 23d of May, relating to the transactions of Col: Harrison with that Minister, all of which shall be duly attended to.

Nothing authentic has yet reached this place from the French fleet in the West Indies, since the action of the 12th of April, and although contradictory accounts continue to arrive daily, from various quarters which diminish the loss of our Ally, some of them even so far as to reduce it to only two ships—yet we are sorry to give it as our opinion that there is too much reason to believe the acct. Publish'd with Rodney's signature bears too many marks of authenticity to be doubted. 1782. June —

The embarkation from New York, which we inform'd yr. Excellency in our last, was likely to take place, it is reported has actually sail'd, but of this we have no authentic accounts. the number of troops embarked is not ascertain'd, nor their destination.

Nothing of moment has happened since our last.

We are with assurances of the most perfect esteem & respect—

Yr: Excelly's most obed't Serv'ts."

Governor and Council authorized by Joint Resolution to provide Quarters, and Boats and other necessaries for the use of the French Army marching through Virginia, and to issue warrants to purchase or impress &c. July 1st General Assembly

---

Col: N. M. Burwell informs Col: Davies, that he has neither arms or ammunition for the militia, should they be ordered to the garrison at York. July 1st James City County

---

CAPT: NATHAN REID TO COL: DAVIES. June 1st

Complaining of the irregularities of that post in providing food and quarters for himself and men—He has been obliged to become personally responsible for both—The District Commissioner will not issue provisions to his command because under the present orders they cannot be considered Continental troops until they arrive at the Genl: Rendezvous—Considers this unjust, and appeals for relief from the obligation under which he lays. Peytonsburg

---

Return of "Specifics" on hand in certain Counties, viz: Albemarle Amelia, Augusta, Amherst, Bedford, Caroline, Charlotte, Culpepper, Campbell, Fairfax, Fauquier, Fayette, Gloucester, Greensville, Halifax, Hampshire, Mecklenburg. Orange, Pittsylvania, Rockbridge, Spotsylvania, Stafford—aggregating, 9514¾ Bushels Corn—3127 of Wheat—3609½ Oats—223¾ Rye—5 Barley—17539½ pds: Bacon and £472. 8. 9½ in Cash. July 1st

1782. COUNT DUMAS, DEP: Q. M. GENL: OF THE FRENCH ARMY TO THE SPEAKER
July 1st OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Richmond Informing him of the want of the French Army of Boats for crossing the Rivers, and of Quarters for their Officers &c on their proposed march "towards the northern part of this State": that he had applied to the Governor for aid, but he had replied that he had no power to impress for this purpose—By orders of the Count Rochambeau, he requests the Legislature to vest this power in some competent person, during the march of the French Army through Virginia.

July 2d Richmond John May, J. Hete, Squire Boones and John Edward, Delegates from "the Kentucky" take the liberty"—of nominating such persons as they think fit to fill the Several Offices of the Court authorized by the Genl: Assembly for that District, to the Executive—viz Col: John Todd as district attorney, "a man of abilities and a practicing attorney" then: also Walker Daniel, for same office—They have conversed with Edmund Pendleton, hoping to get his consent to become Judge of their court. He is too well known to the Executive to require any thing more from them—For assistant Judge they recommend Col: John Floyd, Col: Wm Pope, Col: Stephen Trigg, and two others about to remove thither Col: Levin Powell and Col: James Garrett. Any of these will make good Assistant Judges. Cols. Floyd, Pope & Trigg are the militia officers and the latter one of the Commissioners for adjusting & settling the claims to Land in the said District—

July 2d ROBERT MORRIS TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir:

Office of Finance I have been honoured with your Letter dated in the Council chamber of Virginia the 22d of last month, expressing your approbation of Mr. Turner as the Commissioner for settling the accounts of your State with the Continent. It gives me Pleasure to be informed that this appointment is agreeable to you. I hope its object will be compleated, so as to justify your approbation, and give satisfaction to all who wish to promote the Interests of the United States. Mr. Turner will soon be sent on to Virginia, when I presume he will be enabled to proceed to Business without delay.

I have the Honor to be, with great Respect
Sir, your Excellency's most obedient
& most humble Servant."

THOS. BLAND JNR., J. MADISON JNR. & A. LEE, TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

July 2d

"Sir

We had the honor of receiving your Excellency's favor of the 22d ultimo, by yesterday's mail. Philadelphia

All the late intelligence from Europe which has not been already communicated, is contained in the gazettes herewith enclosed.

From the West Indies we have received no certain advices of late date: nor even yet any official advice of the event of the 12th of April. At New York, the Enemy we are told, are industrious in disciplining their Army, and substituting economical arrangements in place of the expensive abuses which have prevailed there.

We have the honor to be, with the highest esteem & respect, Yr. Excellency's obedient & most humble Servants."

Isaac Younghusband, Justice of the Peace, certifies to his having administered the "Oaths of Fidelity" and "of Office" to the Hon: John Banister Esq. as a member of the "Privy Council, or Council of State." July 3d Henrico Co.

CAPT: WM. BROWN, STATE LEGION, TO COL: DAVIES. July 3d

"Sir

Yesterday I Received a Letter from you for Col: Dabney, with Orders from His Excellency to cross the Legion over to Hampton, which will be done as soon as its possible. The Troops are in want of almost every necessary so that it will take some time to get things in order. Majr. Dicks is very sick and confined to his Bed. I am in hopes Col. Dabney will join soon and relieve our Several wants." Portsmouth

---

COL: GEORGE SKILLERN TO COL: DAVIES. July 4th

Giving reasons why he finds it impossible to execute the new law for drafting men—The people violently opposed to it, and the money for paying the bounties of the recruits cannot be collected—The militia who "prematurely returned from N. Carolina in 1781" have been tried by Court Martial—The Orders in regard to collecting and forwarding all British prisoners of War in the County, he has endeavoured to execute, but as fast as they are collected they escape: the inhabitants aiding them in this. A few have consented to go to Winchester if furnished with papers. He recommends the Militia of the County be Botetourt Co.

1782. July 4th — formed into two Battalions, for the better convenience of assembling, and as depriving them of the excuse of distance from the place of meeting, now so general, many having to travel more than fifty miles for this purpose.

July 5th — CAPT: MARTIN CARNEY TO COLO. WM. DAVIES.

"Redstone Old Fort" — About the 16th of June he rec'd his of the 2d May giving account of the "dangerous situation that the Kentucky Country was in," by the incursions of the Enemy, but he could not have made more haste than he did, had his own life been at stake. The Guard promised him by Col: Joseph Nevill of Hampshire Co. to go down the river, never came nor has he heard one word from him Since. Since his arrival at Redstone Fort he has been employed in drying and repacking the Stores damaged by the bad conduct of the Waggoners, in his absence. Major John Harden has built a flat bottomed Boat in which to proceed down the river, but neither Major Walls or Lieut. Clarke or himself have a penny of money, a pound of provisions, or a man to "pull an oar;" and it will be impossible to move until the water rises. He will leave for the Falls of Ohio at the earliest opportunity, but cannot risk the stores without further orders, having now to keep constant guard over them in person. Hopes assistance will soon be sent him. The Credit of the State worth nothing in that County, and but for Col: Hardins' furnishing him with provisions, he could not have subsisted. He had sent to Pittsburg to Genl: Irwin for assistance, but Col: Wall just from that place failed to get the aid needed to forward the articles down the River.

July 5th — COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

War Office — Urging the absolute necessity of procuring iron and steel, sweet oil and files, the armorors having for some time been idle for want of those "essential articles." The "nailers" also in want of "nail-rod," and Mr. Anderson "is exceedingly uneasy at not being able to be of use, either to the public or himself in his department."

July 5th — EDWARD STEVENS TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir:

Culpeper Co. — Four days ago I was honoured with yours of the 25th June Inviting me to take the command of ye Garrison at York. I am very sorry that at present I am so circumstanced as to render it out of my power to do it sooner than the 25th of this month—If my services then would be useful to my Country they will be at your command, tho' I confess I

have a much greater aversion to Garrison Duty than the Field. The want of a conveyance prevented me from answering you sooner. Permit me now Sir, to acknowledge the high sense In w'ch I view the polite manner in which you have done me so much Honour. And to assure you I am with every sentiment of esteem and respect, Sir, 1782. July 5th

Your most obed't & very hum: Servt."

COL: WM. PRESTON TO GOV: HARRISON. July 6th

"Sir

Your Excellency's Letter of the 15th of June came to hand the 21st of that month—I immediately wrote to the Field Officers of Washington and Montgomery to meet me at Montgomery Co. House about forty miles from my house on the 2nd Day of July—They met accordingly and proceeded to the business recommended by your Excellency a copy of which I have enclosed. Montgomery Co.

The same Day I issued orders to the officers in this County to raise 100 men under active officers, with the greatest expedition for the relief of the distressed Inhabitants, and at the same time appointed a Person to receive the Specific Tax if any should be brought in &c. Coll: Campbell returned to Washington without Loss of time to take the same steps there for the Defence of that Frontier.

My declining to undertake the directions of the men to be drawn from Washington did not proceed from any other cause than the great Distance from my House, which is within a mile or two of the Line of Botetourt, to the parts where those men are to do duty, which rendered it impracticable for me to superintend them to any Purpose, so that the Service must have suffered—Colo. Daniel Smith, a very worthy officer who lives on Clinch will be a very proper Person, under Colo. Campbell's direction, to have the care of these Troops and there are two Field Officers belonging to this County that live at no great distance from where our militia are to range, whom I have directed to take a particular charge of them. This will not be attended with any expense, and the officers will correspond and Co-operate with each other: therefore a divided command in this situation & while we act on the defensive will not I hope, be a Prejudice to the service.

Signs of the Enemy are frequently seen in different parts by our Scouts, but there have been no Damage done, since about the middle of June, when two men were killed and three made prisoners in this County.

Your Excellency may be assured that nothing in my Power shall be wanting for the defence of the Inhabitants, and in so doing the strictest regard shall be paid to economy.

I am your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant."

1782. July 6th "At a meeting of the Field Officers of the Militia of Montgomery and Washington Counties, in conformity to instructions received from his Excellency the Governor &c to concert and settle some proper Plan for the Defence of both Counties.

Present—

Wm. Preston
Walter Crockett
Joseph Cloyd,
Daniel Trigg
John Taylor
Abraham Trigg
} Field officers for Montgomery county.

Arthur Campbell
William Edmonston
Aaron Lewis
James Dysart
} Fiel l officers for Washington County.

&

Major Patrick Lockhart, District Commissioner.

It is the unanimous opinion of the Board of officers that the 200 men, permitted to be drawn out by his Excellency the Governor for the defence of the Frontier, be disposed of, into the following Districts, viz— On New River, in the neighborhood of Capt: Paris, 30 men—Sugar Run 20—Capt: Moores', head of Blue Stone 25—Head of Clinch, 25 men—

In Washington, at Richland 20—Castle Woods 30—Rye Cove 20—Powell's Valley 30 men. The Extent of the different Districts—From Capt: Paris's to Sugar run 10 miles—to Capt Morris' Head of Blue Stone 30—to Capt: Maxwell's head of Clinch 16 miles, which is nearest the Washington Line. To Richland's 24—to Castle Woods 30—to Rye Cove 28—to Powell's Valley Fort 26 miles,—in all 164 miles—

We find the greatest difficulty in making any Provision for the support of those men while on Duty, as their is no Specific Tax brought into the Places appointed for that purpose in either of the Counties. The officers have therefore recommended it to Major Lockhart the District Commissioner to purchase 200 Bushels of Corn in Montgomery County at the most convenient Places to where the Militia are to do duty, at three shillings per Bushell, being the current Price, and an equal quantity in the County of Washington, for the use of the Troops &c., which we are convinced will be a great saving to the State, as the transporting of grain from Botetourt, where there is some belonging to the Public, on hand, to the several districts where the militia are to do Duty will be attended with very great expence, the distance being from sixty to one hundred and sixty miles &c—

As objections have been made to that part of the Governors instructions ordering the direction of the Militia of Both Counties while on Duty, under that of the County Lieut: of Montgomery who lives upwards

[redacted]

[redacted]

-Sir

I have seen the Proceedings of the House of [redacted] and [redacted] Secretary the Governor [redacted] in his house at the Hill [redacted]

* * * Every possible measure to supply the men called out has been taken. & yet I doubt the consequences as there are neither Public Horses, Rags &c to carry out any store of other Grain that can be collected. and am & always have been extremely averse to Impressing when Troops can otherwise be supplied. I have however put copies of his Excellency's the Governor's Warrant into the hands of two Prudent Officers with directions not to use them unless an absolute necessity. & even then with the greatest caution, so as not to distress individuals.

Active popular officers are appointed to command the militia to be called out, with orders to engage the men, if possible, to serve while there is occasion, without drafting or bringing men from other Counties, which last is always attended with an enormous expence & too frequently with disorderly Behaviour on the march" * *

* * * * * * * *

"I hope I shall stand excused by his Excellency the Governor for not accepting the Superintendency of the militia to be raised in Washington: the distance being so great and the nature of our duties such that

1782. July 6th had I attempted to act the good intentions of the Government in protecting these frontiers would have been frustrated. It neither proceeded from Disobedience nor the trouble attending it, & the rather as I have so long experienced the latter that it has been familiar to me.

I am with every sentiment of esteem your
most obed't Servant."

July 6th Staunton Capt: Thomas Payne informs Col: Davies that Col: Cameron does not furnish his men with the necessary supplies, consequently he has been obliged to furlough them, that they may support themselves by labour. Begs for relief for himself as the expence of living at a Tavern without the benefit of his rations is more than the finances of a Continental officer can stand.

July 8th

COL: W. ROANE TO COL. WM. DAVIES.

"Sir

Essex Co. I rec'd a few days ago your letter of the 28th June, directing one sixth of our militia arm'd and accoutred, to march immediately under the command of proper officers w'th necessary provisions to *York Town:* in consequence of this order I have directed so many of the militia as will make up the number within a few days to meet in readiness to comply with your request. I cannot however but think his Excellency the Governor and Council when this order was made omitted to attend to the peculiar situation and circumstances of our Country. I therefore request your fav'r to make particular application to that Hon'ble Board in our behalf. Some considerable time before the surrender of the British Army at York, a very great part of our militia, was in obedience to the ord'rs of Government on actual duty and all the Arms, as well as those that belonged to the County, as if private persons were carried with them, and have been never return'd. So that at this time I do not suppose we have a score of good muskets proper for duty within our County. The Hon'ble Board most certainly too must be well acquainted w'th the situation of the County, but least some of the members may not, I beg leave to say that the River Rappa. is for upwards of twenty miles our Eastern Boundary, and affords such depth of water, that the largest ships frequently pass, and have taken in their loads, besides this there are two sets of public warehouses immediately lying on the Banks of the river, in w'h there is always considerable quantitys of Tob'o belonging to the Public, as well as to many private individuals. The great number of Familys living very near the River Bank for this distance up the river, without any means of defence against the Cruel and Rapacious Enemy, I should suppose merits particular attention. it must be remember'd that several attempts have

...ken made on the Enemy to plunder and rob us and that they were ...rove off & taken prisoners on the spirited behaviour of our militia. ...ay 20
...n these actions were performed before we were deprived of our arms.

...esterday evening had an account that a number of the Enemy in ...low Boats in Coan River went to the House of the late Honble Presley Thornton Esqr. in York where the Family of Mr Mottrom had fled, and after treating every one in the most outrageous manner, plundered & stripp'd the House of every thing they came across & God knows the ...t negroes they carried off with them, or how soon we may share ...e same fate, as we hear very frequently that they are committing Depredations at the mouth of the River & in Chesapeak, not more than a few ...ours sail from us. His Excell'y the Governor & Council therefore, upon considering our situation, I have no doubt will be pleased to furnish us with a few good muskets &c and direct that our militia should perform duty constantly from the Town of Hobbs Hole to the ...ower end of the County when will be more than equivalent to the duty required from the neighbouring Counties at York Town. We are in want of a number of Commissions immediately for our officers, agreable to the recommendations of our Courts, which be pleased to send by Bearer Capt: Thomas Wood, who will furnish you with an account of what are wanting.

I sometime ago received a Letter from his Excell'y the Governor, directed to Isaac Smith Esqr. in Richm'd County, Col Thos. Gaskins & myself, desiring us to obtain a full state of the Capture of the Boston Schooner by the crew in the Vessel in w'ch Col John Webb was interested, and to take depositions. The original Letter I immediately sent to Mr. Smith & Col Gaskins & wrote to them to meet me at last Essex Court to take proper steps to do this Business, but Mr. Smith's being up the Country prevented our meeting however as I have just received an answer from him, I fully expect very shortly it may be in our power to proceed therein, altho' he mentions in his Letter that a Capt Abraham Outtan & his Barge's crew on the Eastern Shore) ought to be examined as witnesses in the occasion & it will not be within our power to do that part"—

* * * * * * * *

"Should His Excell'y & Council think proper to order a few arms &c for us agreable to my request, they may be assured that the greatest care shall be taken off them & in the case of actual Invasion that our militia will at all times most readily fly to the assistance of their Brother Citizens.

I am, Sir, with Respect,
Your most obed't Serv't."

1782. J. MADISON JNR: AND A. LEE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VA.

July 9th
Philadelphia His Excellency's enclosure of the 29th June, covering a letter to Mr. Irwin and Bill of Exchange in his favor from Mr. O. Pollock received this morning.

The want of news renders their letter uninteresting, and accounts from the West Indies are very indefinite. A report exists, that the Fleets of the French & Spaniards have left His paniola, the former to convey the Trade towards Europe, the latter to Havannah.

July 9th Receipt of Ch: Simms, for a Privateer's Commission for Capt Richd. Conway, with promise to execute proper Bond.

July 9th BIRKETT DAVENPORT TO COL: DAVIES.

Culpeper Co. Sending return of Specific tax collected in his District. He has ordered the wheat to be "manufactured," the Rye to be exchanged for Whisky, and 3000 pounds bacon to be delivered to Mr. Dick for the use of the Factory, and as much flour as he wants. The corn and oats he will sell for cash in Tobacco, "as the expence of hawling them to Fred'g" is more than their value." &c.

July 9th MAJ: PAT: LOCKHART TO COL: DAVIES.

Botetourt In regard to the collecting the Specific tax in his District. There are none on hand in Montgomery, Washington or Greenbrier; no beeves, clothing, wagon or team yet furnished in Washington Co. Receipts for what has been collected in Montgomery and Greenbrier enclosed.

The cattle in the counties where the militia to do duty are to be used by them. He has followed the suggestions of the Board of Officers, prefering to buy, rather than to impress, or transport corn at great expence from Botetourt to Washington Co. He has sold some damaged flour for cash in hemp. Will collect all the State horses and use them in transporting provisions to the Stations until further orders on the subject &c.

July 10th
Northumberland Co. Bridgar Haynie informs Col: Davies, the twenty hhds: of Rum impressed last September from the French Brig that went ashore at Smith's Point, and hauld twenty miles to his store house is still there. He requests instructions as to disposing of it.

COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO COL: WM. DAVIES. 1782.

"SIR July 10th

Before this reaches you, no doubt you will have received from Col: Preston, the result of the Council of officers directed to be held by the Executive, to which I beg leave to refer. Washington Co.

There has been no disturbance in this County for several weeks past, from the Northward Indians. It is conjectured Col: Crawford's movement over the Ohio may have drawn their attention. They effects his disaster may produce, it is to be feared they frontiers will feel this summer yet.

Our small settlement in Powell's Valley has been much harrassed by small parties of the Cherokees from the Chickamogga Towns. They not long since killed two men, and has most ruined the inhabitants by destroying or carrying off their stock. Capt: Samuel Newell an active young officer that lives there, has had the good fortune to overtake two of their parties, one about forty miles below the Cuttawa, or Cumberland Gap, fired on the Indians in Camp, wounded some and retook every thing. The other party was overtaken when asleep, one killed and another wounded. they rascals had to make the best of their way home naked. I understand that these Indians (are) with some renegade Tories, ruined Indian Traders may most probably be deemed a selection of Thieves at Chickamogga, than a national enemy. The chiefs of the nation protesting against their measures and wishes we may cut them off.

A matter, something disgraceful, happened lately between us and that nation. Two friendly young Indian men was coming up the Holstein with a canoe loaded with peltry for Colo. Martin, was killed privately near the Long Island by two villians, who in attempting to make sale of the skins, was detected and they goods reclaimed, but the inhabitants would not suffer the criminals to be brought to justice, alledging against the nation in general the late depredations on the frontiers. Colo. Martin sent an express to the Towns giving an account of the accident. The Chiefs returned for answer that they believed his relation of the matter, and were willing to hold us by the hand as Brothers yet. I hope this matter will end here, altho' the promises of Chiefs has little influence with the relations of the murdered, among Indians, if an opportunity offers to take private revenge.

This outrage was committed by two citizens of N. Carolina. Their Government is so badly organized, so feebly administered, or perhaps from the local situation of that part of the State, that there is no bringing culprits to justice. Besides, I observe a jealousy of Virginia in assuming the whole agency with the Indians and a monopoly of the Trade. Perhaps this is such a national concern that it may be best accommodated by Regulations of Congress. For I doubt whether Carolina would be competent to the task were it relinquished in their favour.

1782
July 10th

I am sorry to hear that the Goods ordered from the public Store should be stop'd especially as the Governor's Letter and answer to the Indian Talks is gone forward which if not fulfil'd will make us look little in the eyes of the Indians and will give the enemies Emissaries advantage to the Indians to handle against us. The County shirts &c. all received would be but a partial supply besides European goods & of an inferior quality are more pleasing to Indians than homespun. I should not be so importunate on this subject were it not that I have understood that Gen. Green has expectations that thro the management of the Commissioners to be appointed they Indians may be armed and kept quiet or so dividing as not to answer the wishes of the enemy in making a diversion on the frontiers of the South in case he should be pressed by the enemy from Charlestown.

I am Sir, with much Esteem
your most Obedient Servant."

P. S. As Col. Preston refuses the direction of the Militia on Duty in this County I wish to receive orders expressing the will of the Executive on that Subject.

July 10th
Richmond

Capt. H. Young complains to the Governor that as yet he has received very few of the "Public negroes that were employed at Warwick" notwithstanding his orders that they should be forthwith delivered to him by *Capt. Thomas*. A number of people have in their possession horses, "branded with the State brand," and refuse to give them up, although they have no certificates to show by what means they acquired them.

July 11th
Richmond

Wm. Hay, Comr. agent requests of the Governor permission to sell a quantity of cordage and ready-made Suits on hand, in order, in "his present Distress for money," to settle Debts of his Department.

July 13th

J. ROBERTSON to COL. DAVIES.

Petersburg

In regard to collection Specific tax supplies. Mr. Yarbough informs him there are about 200 Hogsheads in his district, a large quantity of flour "and 1800 bushels of wheat" but not a farthing of money. He has not even money to pay his current expenses, and indeed has a charge against the state of five pounds. If all the Districts are in this condition "the case will be desperate." He will cross the River at Cabbin Point to Jas. City Co. continuing his efforts and will give further accounts. Has engaged a vessel at Petersburg to take flour to the College Landing as it is not safe to venture round to York by water. His wagons will transport the provisions from the Landing to the Garrison at York.

COL: CHARLES DABNEY, VA. STATE LEGION, TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782. July 2nd Hampton

Urging relief for the wants of his troops—and adds with concern — that unless they are supplied with money, and more regularly furnished with provisions, he can not hold them together many months longer — That numbers have already deserted on this account. That he had been obliged to borrow a small quantity of flour and bacon, and should be forced "to seize provisions from the inhabitants when this was exhausted, unless Mr. Robertson could afford them supplies—He has been informed by Genl: Shreilette, who commanded at York, that the Count de Rochambeau desired his "Legion" to remain at or near Hampton, hence he had halted at that place—The cavalry had not crossed over to the Eastern Shore, because the French had no vessel, that would answer to transport horses—He encloses the following anonymous letter picked up in the Quarters of the commanding officer a few days ago, which expresses the temper of the men &c—

"Gentlemen.

"We are now under the disagreable necessity to inform you of what we would not wish to have in our power. the necessaries of Life allowed to us by the State we do not Receive: and has reduced us uncapel to perform our duty which is excessive, and our clothing & pay retained from us & no satisfaction will a poor soldier receive by a complaint but stripes. its shocking to behold a Legion of men who has proved themselves soldiers. * * * raged detested, half starved, no likelihood of receiving the least satisfaction for their service, but the greatest severity officers can inflict on them & sports themselves therewith. We believe there could but few instances of the kind be produced to support an army. Many of us have flew from our colours, which we in general condemn their base conduct (but to stand so long * * * 'til they have been punished to intimidate others) but we are afriad if two thirds were put to Death the rest would not remain. it would be commendable to put the entire to Death and not to punish them for want of food, clothing and their pey. the unanimously wish for an engagement to perrish at once. We wish Our Country to be victorious, and would perrish to a man in support thereof if Justice would take place, but Gentlemen our patience are waried and provided our grievances are not redressed, are resolutely determined to do ourselves justice very quickly."

Signed V. S. L.

1782. PHILLIP MONTAGUE (Commanding officer &c.) TO THE GOVERNOR.

July 13th
Middlesex Co.

That having received two orders from the Commissioner of War "to hold in perfect readiness one fouth of the Militia" and "one sixth properly accoutred and officered, to march to Yorktown," he takes the liberty to inform his Excellency of the peculiar situation of that County, and he believes that instead of drawing men from them, assistance should be sent to defend the county against the barges and Privateers of the enemy, and from "the ravages of a plundering set, whose cruelties no man can judge of who has not felt them." He begs that two Posts be established; one at "Pine Top" at the end of the Peninsular towards the Ches: Bay, the other at Urbanna, which alone could give security to the people. Gives an instance of a Privateer schooner and two barges, that had been for several days, in and about the mouths of the Rappahannock and Pianakitank Rivers, capturing by water, and landing, and robbing the inhabitants "of their all." He adds, that during the past year when the army was in that neighborhood, fifty or sixty guns were impressed from the inhabitants, thus depriving them of the means of defence, and begs the county may be supplied with public arms in place of those as soon as convenient.

July 13th WM. REYNOLDS WRITES TO THE GOVERNOR.

"York"

That he had arrested and confined a Mr. Tyler, who had been at that place with the British at the surrender; had appeared there suddenly and had been seen inspecting the "works." Is said to be a man of "suspicious character" &c. Asks for a copy of the act of Assembly in relation to apprehending British prisoners, as he has cause to believe there are many of these in York &c.

July 13th
Richmond

Capt H. Young asks Col: Davies consent, that Mr. Britton Ford of Buckingham Co. be allowed *Corn at ten shillings pr: barrel, to be "discounted out of his account,"* for work done by him at the Point of Fork, the Commissioner of that County having in vain tried to sell this corn.

July 13th CAPT: JOHN PRYOR TO COL: DAVIES.

Richmond

Asking permission to issue to the men at the Laboratory, (who had been petitioning for spirits during the hot weather,) a "10-gallon keg," he had drawn for "composition," and enclosing the following note on the subject from Mr. Reynolds:

Sir, 1782.

"Three of your Laby: Soldiers has been entirely engaged in casting and trimming musket ball & Buck shott, this weak, which they finished: and acted honestly. As I find by at first, weighing the lead, & now the ball & shott—735 lbs bar lead produces 671 lbs of ball & shott, and 63 lbs drop—they apply for a small quantity of spirits" &c. July 13th

---

W. Lyne, Co: Lieutenant, endorses on Col: Davies Order of the 11th April for the assembling of a Court Martial for the trial of Col: Wm. Griffin, that on the day appointed, only ten members had met; another day the 22d May, was set, but only eleven having attended; no further steps had been taken. July 13th King & Queen Co.

Capt: H. Young requests Col: Davies to grant the Field Commissaries, the power to *demand* of the *County Commissioners, transportation* for the forage to the army. July 15th Richmond

---

PETER WILLIAMS, Escheator for the County, TO THE EXECUTIVE. July 15th

Requesting the appointment of some one else in place of Mr. Wm. Call acting with him in superintending the sale of Escheated property. This gentleman is a resident of Mecklenburg County, and the friends of those whose estates are forfeited, contend, that the sales are vitiated by reason of the absence of Mr. Call. Prince George Co.

COL: WM. DAVIES TO THE EXECUTIVE. July 15th

Requesting the order for a Court-martial to try Col: Griffin of King & Queen Co., be revoked, in as much as the charges against that officer were groundless. War Office

---

THEO. BLAND, JNR., AND A. LEE, TO THE GOVERNOR OF VA. July 16th

"Sir,

We had the honor of receiving your Excellency's Letter of the 6th together with one of the same date from the Clerk of the Council enclosing the Resolutions of the Assembly on the supplies requested from his most Christian Majesty. Philadelphia

The Resolutions we immediately transmitted to the Minister of France.

1782. July 16th

We shall inform your Excellency, from time to time of the proceedings of the several Legislatures touching the seizure of british goods. That of N. Jersey has lately passed an act for this purpose.

It gives us very great pleasure to be informed that an effective Law is at length pass'd, not only for the good of the service, but because, tho' many of the States are equally deficient without equal reason, yet the whole odium is centered upon Virginia.

We have informed the Delegates of South Carolina of what your Excellency mentions. Those of N. Carolina are not here. Still we are without any intelligence from Europe or the Islands. Genl: Washington & Count Rochambeau are at present in this city to consult on the operations of the campaign.

There is a report here from N. York, that the Enemy have evacuated & burnt Charlestown & sent the Garrison to the W. Indies. Sir Guy Carleton is so desirous of retreiving the soldiers we have taken, that he offers, if we will exchange them for seamen, to stipulate that they shall not serve against the United States during twelve months. But he will find this artifice somewhat too shallow for his purpose. Lippincut is not, nor is it expected he will be given up.

We have the honor to be, with great respect,
Yr: Excellency's
most obedient & most humbl Servants."

July 16th Richmond

Capt: H. Young requests Col: Davies to order the Commissioners who may have received wagons and teams to send them to Richmond at once. The urgent demands upon him for transportation requires this.

July 16th

CAPT: JOHN PRYOR TO COL: DAVIES.

Richmond

Requesting authority to employ two men discharged by Capt: Irish at Manchester, who are experts "in the business of the Laboratory, fixing Amm't'n, composition &c." They have been receiving 3S. 6d. pr: day, but will be satisfied with less, if furnished with clothing. Mr. Anderson having declined working for the State, he asks to whom he must apply for articles for his Department, &c.

July 16th

CHAS: DICK TO COL: DAVIES.

Fredericksburg

Referring to his Letter of the 29th June, in regard to the Mill Place. It is entirely deserted as yet. The Receiver of the Specific tax, informs him he cannot supply him with flour or bread,—he has only ten days rations on hand.

He delivered last week one hundred good muskets to the County of Westmoreland—Lancaster and Northumberland expect arms, but he has no orders to deliver them—Closes "Without I can be supply'd with money and Bread for the Workmen, I shall not be able to keep them. I have done as much as mortal can do, and make no doubt but you are very sensible of it." 1782. July 16th

---

COL: MATHEW GODFREY TO GOV: HARRISON. July 16th

Protesting against the conduct of Wm. Mitchell, "Superintendent of Flaggs," in allowing undue Privileges to the British Brigantine "Alexander" &c. Permission had been granted to this vessel by the Governor and Council to leave her moorings in York River, and to go to Norfolk or Portsmouth to "refit," and thence to "Burwell's Ferry on James River" to take in a cargo of Tobacco, due Messrs. Telfair & Likely, "capitulants at York" for goods purchased of them, for the Army—In addition to this. Wm. Mitchell the Superintendent, had authorized John Hunter, Capt: of the Alexander to purchase in Norfolk or Portsmouth 30,000 staves & heading for export in certain other vessels—flags of truce &c." Norfolk Co. Undue Privileges allowed British "Flag" vessel &c

Col: Godfrey informs the Governor, that instead of "barely examining the rigging and repairing defects, or at furthest caulking the vessel," advantage was about to be taken of Mitchell's order, "to make a new vessel of an old one" and "that too for a cruel & savage Enemy"—Experienced men had decided her in fit condition to make a voyage to New York with her cargo, and this was an attempt to get their vessel repaired at a cheap rate, in order to make a voyage to Europe instead of New York—The people were so enraged at this procedure, they could scarcely be restrained from open violence—

The other part of "the permission granted by Mitchell" was unaccountable in the extreme—"Our own vessels go out daily" without being allowed to load with such articles as staves &c., whereas the Capt: of this Flag had actually purchased the thirty thousand for export—In addition to these facts, other preparations were in progress on this vessel, looking to a long voyage—He sends Mr. Wilson, as express for instructions as to whether the vessel shall be "allowed to sheath" and "the Capt: to ship staves &c or not."

Col: John Scott accounts for the Specific collections &c in his District—Finds 800 stand of arms in the hands of Mr. Peter Marks, and "ten hides"—flour, wheat, corn and oats, and some "Continental Hemp" found, but "no tallow." The hides he puts out to be tanned on shares. The clothes delivered to Capt: Peyton: and most of the bacon and grain appropriated to the support of the Post at the Point of Fork. July 17th Albemarle

1782.
July 17th
Richmond

WM. HAY TO COL: DAVIES.

In regard to Mr. Dyer's operations at the "Point of Fork," his industry &c. He requests "that something be done respecting his appointment at that place as Commissary of Stores and Superintendent of the Artificers," as he has not received "a sixpence for his wages, and is uncertain upon what footing he stands." He is a "clever young man and deserving of attention," and if he is to continue at Point of Fork, his salary should be fixed &c.

July 17th
Richmond

Robt. Porterfield, requests of the Governor, authority upon which to settle with the creditors of his late brother Col: Charles Porterfield, Q. Master for Virginia; with order of the Governor appended, that the papers be referred to the Commissioner of War, to report "what pay and privileges" should be allowed &c.

July 17th

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

War Office

"As the houses at the "Point of Fork" are now ready for the reception of artificers, and some of them are already there, I submit to your Excellency whether some person should not be appointed to take charge of them. The armorers that were with Mr. Anderson, the taylors and shoe-makers that were at Albemarle Barracks, and the several persons, employed in the Laboratory, will assemble at that place in the course of a month. The arms from New Castle, and other places are daily going up, and the management of the people and the care of the public stores, which will arrive there, requires the appointment of a person of authority, application and experience. This appointment may be made too, with a real diminution of expense. I hope I shall not be presuming, by intimating an opinion that there are some persons employed in the several Staff Departments in the State, than the present situation of our affairs seem to require" &c. Should his Excellency require a return &c" of these, he will find the statement made above to be true. He is therefore convinced, that the appointment of one judicious and attentive person, would be sufficient to superintend the entire business of the Place, and recommends Capt: John Peyton for this office—The "gun-work" could be done at Fredericksburg by Mr. Dick—As Mr. Anderson has positively refused to do any more work for the State, he desires instructions as to whether this refusal shall be allowed &c.

CAPT: HENRY YOUNG TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

That in as much as Capt: James Anderson will probably be allowed to "decline the business of the public," and therefore will have to settle his accounts; he thinks it necessary to inform the Commissioner of War that one of the "State negroes had been at work for a considerable time, in his private shop at Williamsburg." July 18th

---

JNO. ROBERTSON TO COL: DAVIES. July 18th

Dwelling at length and with great anxiety upon the needy condition of his department; (Commissary,) he has neither money or credit, he had issued 1688 rations in full to the militia then there, making up the deficiency "in Soap, vinegar and candles" "with meat and flour," &c. He is about to repair to Hampton, as he hears Col: Dabney "has not one mouth ful for his troops." Has in vain attempted to procure supplies in the surrounding Country & fears the "Troops must perish." York Garrison

---

L. WOOD JNR. (Solicitor) TO THE GOV: AND COUNCIL. July 18th

Having been directed by the last Genl: Assembly to prepare the accounts of this Commonwealth for a settlement with the "Continent," he finds it necessary to be fully acquainted with the Acts of Congress passed at different times in relation to that subject: The character of the charges allowed to the States, and the powers granted to the Commissioners on behalf of the "Continent" in these transactions. That, as this information could only be gotten by a Person going to Philadelphia for the purpose, thus involving more expence than had been provided for, in the late Acts of Assembly, he is under the necessity of requesting the governor to supply the means of sending a gentleman to that city on this business. Solicitor's Office

---

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. July 18th

Complaining of the irregularities practiced by the County Commissioners, in their mode of collecting and accounting for the specific taxes, thereby causing great confusion, seriously inpairing public credit, and adding to the difficulties of supporting the Troops. Asks that Mr. Robertson (Com: Gen.) shall have power to draw flour from "West Point" that being the only place of Inspection below the "Falls of the Rivers." The people and Mr. Robertson, desires a public Inspection should be established at "Holt's Mill" on Lower James River, a most convenient War Office

1782. July 18th location, and that John Harris, or Cary Wilkinson be appointed Inspectors. * * * * "The State, in point of arms, is in a more defenceless situation at present, than at any period prior to the capitulation at York" and how the repairing of these arms is to be accomplished, and at the same time maintain the Continental Garrisons at York and Hampton, he leaves his Excellency to judge. He is aware of how he should be censured, on this account, were the enemy to visit the state, but the want of money must continue, so long as the State is encumbered with the expense of the Troops below. The loss of Mr. Anderson is serriously felt, in as much as he will not undertake the "public business" without proper guaranties, having lost all confidence in "the public faith." He suggests whether it would not be wise to agree to pay him "weekly or monthly" for all the arms he will repair, out of the money in the the hands of the Commissioners, as long as it may last.

July 18th

DR. W. FOUSHEE TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

"Dear Sir,

Richmond Dr. Foushee. When put in charge of post at Richmond &c. Agreable to yours of yesterday, I have only to make a Return of myself receiving pay from the State @ 20 S. pr: day without Assistants, Rations or Forage, which I think was particularly agreed on by his Excell'y in Council on the 25th of January last, for my taking charge of the Public Shop as an Apothecary, & performing every Duty as a Surgeon at the Post of Richmond. I therefore consider myself excluded (unless called on to perform service at other Places or in another manner) from any emolument whatever, other than the 20 S. pr: day—It may not be amiss perhaps to observe, that for a considerable time this spring there were very few Persons sick in the Hospital—I therefore consulted you, & the consequence was, that in May, I discharged David Jones as *Orderly*, whose Pay was 5 S., three Rations, and half a pint of Rum pr: Day—I have managed, by one of the young Gentm. who lives with me, from that time to do without that expence; but as the sickly Season is now approaching, it may be necessary to have that office filled again—as it is extremely necessary when any number of patients are in the Hospital—If I am not at Liberty, whenever I think proper, to employ nurses, attendents &c., provided the expence does not exceed the former allowance, I shall be glad to be informed of it—and also what mode is to be made use of for procuring them.—Hospital stores of every kind will soon be wanted & there is a great deficiency of medicine for the approaching Season, as perhaps numbers of militia will be called out—

Economy &c

I am Dear Sir, with the utmost Respect,

Your mo. obt. Servt.,

W. FOUSHEE, D. H.

WM. REYNOLDS TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

"Sir June 19th

I was last night favour'd w'th yours of the 17th inst:—Mr. Tyler York
says he is a native of New England, went in one of the Irish cutters that formerly traded to this River. he says he was taken and conveyed to New York, where he got his parole to come to Portsmouth in Virg'a while the British occupied that Post. When they removed to York he came with them. When York was captured he went up to Baltimore. he never took an oath on either side. those inhabitants that staid in York with the British tell me he appeared much at his liberty while the British were here, & that he came to York about three weeks before the British removed from Portsmouth, and after a few days return'd to Portsm'th. Information was made to Genl: Lavalette and myself. we were both of opinion that he should not be suffer'd to return to Baltimore, for which purpose he had embarked and got some distance down the River. I got the Commodore to send after him & the General had him put under guard, we not having a Jail to confine him.

I make no doubt scantling can be procured for rebuilding the Barracks, which the inhabitants of this Town have much at heart, for we have, & still suffer great loss from our houses being used for that purpose. I am inform'd Genl: Stevens is to be down shortly. I hope your Excellency will use your influence with him to let his troops encamp. I think their health will depend on it, and it will afford great relief to the inhabitants. the militia that are here I am inform'd are badly of for provisions. the Commissary was to depend on the Commissioners of the Specific Tax. the distresses of the people in this County retard the progress of that collection—

I am with great regard
Sir,
Yr. mo: obedt. Servt."

Daniel Teasdale, Q. M. Department, refers Col: Davies to the aid so July 20th
cheerfully offered the government by individuals in and about Peters- Petersburg
burg in lending supplies to the Troops when they were suffering for want of them. Mr. Humphrey Richards one of these persons begs to be furnished in return with the quantity he had supplied and for which his family stands in need.

1782. COL: CHAS: DABNEY TO THE GOVERNOR.

July 20th "Sir

Hampton I am happy at being informed by your Excellency's letter of the 17th instant, if the prospects of supplying the Troops under my command and shall take proper steps to make them acquainted with it.

Mr. Robertson has not yet arriv'd at this place, tho' he informs me from York he has large supplies coming in, and will be here shortly. I will inform your Excellency as soon as I can have an opportunity of going to York, my opinion of the Situation of the Barracks, and what addition will be necessary to make them fit for the reception of five hundred men. The scheme for employing the Soldiery to work on them I think a very good one.

Agreeable to your directions, I sent to employ Mr. Hobday to transport the Cavalry over to the Eastern Shore, but am inform'd he is gone up York River in a vessel and will not return in some time. I have wrote to Colls. Mapp and Savage, on the Eastern Shore requesting they will send a vessel from thence.

Genl: Lavalettee is very anxious that all my core shou'd remain at this place and its neighborhood, and informs me it was Count Rochambeau's wish when he left Williamsburg. As I expect'd your Excellency was not inform'd of this when I was order'd to York. I have remain'd at this place to hear further from you.

I have the honor to be,
your Excellency's
most obedient Sert."

July 20th COPY OF ORDERS FROM SECY. OF WAR U. STATES, TO CAPT: GUION.

"Sir

War Office The French troops are to be immediately withdrawn from York Town in Virginia, by which the large quantity of Ordnance and Ordnance stores now the property of the United States will be greatly exposed and liable to be lost. To remove them to the head of Elk becomes necessary to the safety of them.—You are therefore hereby empowered and instructed to cause all the Artillery and Stores, the property of the United States to be removed with all possible expedition from York Town to the head of Elk, where you will receive my father directions respecting them.

You will proceed immediately to the head of Elk, and charter there two hundred tons of shipping, some of which might be suitable to take on board the heavy cannon—if you cannot obtain the full complement of shipping there, and you have no good assurance from Mr. Yates, the Qr. Mr. at the head of Elk (to whom you may, under an injunction of secrecy, communicate your business) that you can get the vessels at

York Town, he must proceed to Baltimore and charter the remainder there, and send them to you as soon as possible—Care must be taken that some of the vessels are furnished with suitable tackle to take in the heavy pieces. If you should not be able to get any vessels at the head of Elk, you will in that case proceed to Baltimore and charter the vessels there—you will get them on the best terms possible, engaging their pay as soon as their freight is discharged. I suppose you must ensure the vessels—you will not suffer a question of that kind to delay you one moment. I imagine there will not be any great risque, for there will be, if the stores are loaded in time, a 44 gun ship to convoy them. 1782. July 20th

If you find it necessary, you will apply to the Commanding Officer of the militia to put on board each vessel twenty or thirty men, which number will be sufficient to defend her against the small boats. Should they be attacked by large vessels they must attempt to run her on shore—the men may prevent her being burnt, and the Ordnance and Stores from being destroyed.

When you arrive at York Town, you will apply to the Qr. Mr. there, for his assistance in removing the stores to the landing—I suppose they are on the ground where we left them—if they should have been removed the trouble of doing it will be saved—

There were a great many shot left at different places—many were lying on the shore below the british work, which we took from them before the surrender.

You will apply to the Commanding Officer of the militia to give you all the aid you may want in collecting and loading the Stores, so that it may be done with so much dispatch as to permit you to sail with the french, and take the advantage of their convoy—Without fail send off with them such vessels as shall be loaded—let, therefore, as they are the most valuable, the cannon be put first on board.

There were left a great number of waggon carriages and wheels—if they are not sold, bring as many of the best wheels as you can, and sell the remainder—bring all the gun carriages you can pick up.

You will particularly inquire what quantity of powder and fixed ammu'n was left—let that also be secured as soon as may be. You will herewith receive 300 dollars to refund the expence of collecting and loading the stores &c., for which sum you will be accountable. In chartering of vessels you will procure such only as can come up to the head of Elk.

There will be a number of french troops and artillery men at York. I think you will obtain very considerable aid from them if you apply for it.

You will, I suppose, find a civil magistrate in York—Should there be one, you will wait upon him and request his assistance if you should want it—he will be of use to you in collecting the teams, provided the people should be averse to the removal of the ordnance.

1782. July 20th Great address, secrecy, and dispatch are necessary in transacting this business successfully. The confidence I have in your activity and resource leaves no room to doubt but every thing possible will be done.

You will agree upon the time of evacuation with the commanding officer of the French troops.

I am Sir &c."

July 21th

HARRY JONES TO COL: DAVIES.

Bedford Co. Making report of the "Issues" of his District for the present year—the business delayed, "by the Indisposition of Mr. Jones who has been lingering for six months past, and how long this may be the case God only knows"—He must resign, unless a favorable change takes place, "to prevent ye state from being injured & maintain my character as a man of business"—In regard to furnishing the contractor at the Point of Fork, he suggests, that the expence of transporting to such a distance will cost more than the Specifics on hand are worth: if sold for cash the articles would not average 25 pr: ct: their intrinsic value—Some might be disposed of to the Continental contractor at New London, which would be better than transporting them "upwards of 100 miles"—There is no money in the people's hand with which to purchase anything at public sale—He asks further instructions upon the matter—

July 22d

G. GILCHRIST TO COLLO. CROPPER.

Dear Colo.

After I left your House, I proceeded with the flag, agreeable to your directions. the Barg's being so very long before they came to us from tuder's Island, caus'd me to stay till this morning. When I met the flag at Mrs. Wisharts they were exceedingly exaspirated that you did not see proper to exchange their Prisoners & said they wou'd certainly carry them to New York. Doct: Williams went with me—they had a man that was badly wounded. they offer'd the Doct: twenty pounds to take out the ball. I inform'd them he shou'd try, provided they wou'd release the prisoners on parole which they agreed chearfully. the Doct: proceeded, but all to no purpose, tho' we got Walton & Sterling released. they now swear bitterly to take all the prisoners they possible can & take them to New York. from what I can learn they are determin'd to git you if they can." * * "they now have 34 negroes & 22 white men on board. I wou'd recommend you to be much on your guard &c" * * * *

I am Sir, your obedt. & very hbl. sevt—

N. B—I demanded the meaning of that word when I met the flag, they cou'd not possible tell. When I went on board I asked the man

that wrote it. he said it was (Audubon). I asked him what it derived from. he answered that this Audubon was one very great man. one that regulated matters of that kind in regard to exchanging prisoners, which was all I could get out of him—I have a great deal to tell you concerning them, but have not time—Mr. Custis is now waiting. I have sent some clothes for the little prisoner that wanted to be hung." I never wrote so bad in my life; am so hurried & half asleep. 1782. July 22d

---

Thos: Watkins refuses to undertake public baking, his "accounts against the Public for baking some years past" not yet having been settled. July 22d

---

J. MADISON JNR: AND A. LEE, TO GOVERNOR. July 23d

"Sir

The Letter of the 11th with which your Excellency honord us, came safe with the enclosed Resolves, which we shall lay before Congress. Philadelphia

The Superintendant's contract for the main Army is ten pence pensylvania curr'y, per Ration, which is 25 pr: ct: less than what your Excellency mentions—We shall make the application you recommend, to Congress. No Instructions have yet reached us in the important points which were stated to the assembly for that purpose.

The enclosed Paper contains all the late advices from Europe, Congress not having received any Dispatches. But we have no doubt of our Independence having been acknowledged by the States General.

We have the honor to be with the most perfect respect,

your Excellency's

most obedient Servants"

BENJ: HART TO THE EXECUTIVE. July 23d

Protesting against the seizure of his vessel, and asseverating his innocence of the charge that he was "privy or accessory to so villianous an act, as the cutting a Vessel out of this Port"—He begs for a hearing before the Council, and will "esteem it a favour to be in the care of any of Collo. Dabney's Officers" on his way up and back again. Hampton

---

Capt: Bourne Price, C. Mil: Stores, informs Capt: Pryor, that his order in favor of Colo. Campbell for five hundred weight of Powder, had been received; but Capt: Irish forbids its being complied with, until all the Continental Stores in the keeping of Capt: Pryor shall have been turned over to him. He has however no musket powder: and only some cannon Powder and "militia arms" on hand. July 23d New London

1782. July 23d York Garrison

CAPT: THOMAS RICHARDSON, COMDG., TO COL: DAVIES.

Testifying to the activity and vigilance displayed by Mr. Jno: Robertson, the Com: Genl: of the State and his assistants, who upon their credit alone had managed to supply the garrison at a time when the Collectors of the Specific tax could get nothing from the surrounding country. Mr. Robertson, being about to leave York, he urges the appointment of "one John Crawford" to do the duties of Commissary; "a man most singularly esteemed by the officers and men," on account of his faithful services, and successful efforts in feeding the troops in their great distresses. He has on hand one month's provisions, but a few Camp Kettles are necessary, the men having nothing "to cook their victuals in." Only about two hundred militia are left in the garrison.

July 23d War Office

COL: WM. DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

"Sir

Agreeable to the order in Council of the 18th, I beg leave to inform your Excellency that a number of public arms were delivered last summer to Sir John Peyton by order of Gov: Nelson. This was done without the intervention of myself or the Commissary of Military Stores: so that I am wholly unable to ascertain the number. It is probable some entry may be made of it, in some of the Council books.

The arms are in store, which were left at the seige of York: no doubt there are many private ones among them, which might be separated, and upon proof the property returned to the owners: tho' the fact is, that the militia on the Gloucester side went off after the seige was over, and left their arms stocked upon the ground. Many of the private arms therefore belonging to the County of Gloucester are probably among those that were brought up from below, and lodged at New Castle.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obed't Servant."

July 23d War Office

COL: DAVIES TO THE EXECUTIVE.

In regard to pay due Lieut: Col: Potterfield's Estate, recommends, in view of his "services and sufferings" the sum of £354.17.1. be allowed, subject to proper deductions—

RICH'D YARBROUGH DEPT: COM: TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

July 24th Dinwiddie Co.

Respecting his collection of "specifics" in his District—He cannot hire drivers for the cattle to be sent to York for less than three dolls: pr: day—: recommends therefore that in each county a sufficient number of militia be detailed to drive cattle—in as much as it will cost more to hire them than the cattle are worth, if to be driven any distance. He has not yet been able to get the money they have collected out of the hands of the Commissioners, and knows not when he can do it—

July 25th James City County Chatham

John Pierce informs Col: Davies, he has given Mr. Robertson an order for "all the specifics & cash in the hands of the Commissioners of York, Elizabeth City & Warrick Countys," but apprehends but little will be realized from them. He has never gotten the wagon & team required. He will be in Richmond to settle his accounts, before the 1st September, at which time the Collection of the Specific Tax expires—

GENL: NATHL: GREEN TO GOV: HARRISON, OF VA. July 25th

"Sir,

Head Quarters Ashly River

I have had the honor of your letter of the 23d June, and thank you for your assurances of affording me all the support in your power.

Genl: Muhlenberg writes, the state has agreed to raise three thousand men. The mode is not mentioned. I wish it may be successful, but I have my fears if the plan is founded on that fatal policy of appearing strong on paper, or only showing a disposition to do as much as the other states, without intending it should have efficacy and success, which has been too much the spirit of politics in all the states—I say, should this be the spirit and tenu of the Law, which I hope is not the case, it will only serve to feed our expectations, without affording that substantial support, which is necessary to free ourselves, from the farther ravages of the enemy. I was sorry to hear lately, that Virginia had departed from the plan, recommended by Congress for obtaining a revenue by tax for the support of the war. Nothing more wanting than a spirit of union among the states, and every little deviation, even in the mode of doing business, from what is recommended by Congress, tends to weaken and defeat the measures taken for national security. And more especially, when this happens in one the first states in the union, whose example others copy with pride and confidence, in full persuasion of its being perfectly right. Great part of the calamities felt by the United Provinces, was owing to a want of proper spirit of union, and the independent measures which each took for their own security, without regard to the general safety of the whole, and great

1782. July 25th part of the evils which we have felt, and the only remaining hopes, which the enemy have had for a long time, is that a want of a spirit of union among ourselves, might render our opposition, ineffectual in time.

Nothing has given me more pain, than the opposition I hear was given in your house of Assembly, to the plans of the Financier, to give credit to public measures with the people. Upon what principle the circulation of his notes, was opposed, I cannot imagine. The measure is highly important in a political light, as it appears to be one of the few means left to keep the wheels of government in motion—In a commercial point of view it must be highly beneficial to the state, for it is certainly calculated to leave among them the little specie in circulation, and to afford a medium to increase commerce, and inspire industry. In my opinion, the opposition was ill-judged, to say no worse of it—

It is reported here also, that the state is going to keep up a Garrison of 1000 militia at York and Gloucester. I cannot help thinking they will find the expence far greater, than the advantage. The expense and the risque are the only criterion, to decide upon the propriety and policy of the measure. The force is either too great, or too small. If it is intended to check little incursions only, the force is too large: if to oppose a serious invasion, too small. While we weaken our force, with divided measures, we shall burthen ourselves with a useless expence, and after all be open to the inroads of sudden incursions. I do not know the particular object of this body of militia, but suppose they are called out, to supply the place of the French troops, who, I am told have marched from Virginia northerly. Be it what it may, I think a little time will convince you, that the benefits are far less, than the charge and trouble attending it, to say nothing of the inconveniences which will be felt in the continental measures from the states wasting its resources in attempting local security.

Savannah is evacuated, but the enemy must be driven from Charlestown by force, and this we have little prospect of being able to effect, without greater exertions than I can flatter myself with—

I have the honor to be with great respect,

Your Excellency's &c &c—

July 25th A Return of the Staff Departments of the State, with their pay, rations, & Forage extended in specie—

Quarter Master's Department.

	Monthly.	Rations.	Forage.	
Henry Young, Q. M. pay	£30. 8. 4.	3.	3.	3 horses.
Saml: Jones, Asst.	22. 16. 3.	2.	1.	1 horse.
John White Clerk	12. 3. 4.	1.		
Nathl: Price Clerk	12. 3. 4.	1.		
——— Patton—Forage Master	12. 3. 4.			
——— Wheelin, Waggon Master and hostler	13. 13. 9.			

		Rations.	1782.
Commissary Genl: of Mill: Stores:			July 25th
John Pryor	Pay pr: month, £21. 0. 0.	2.	
Assistant:			
Wm. Reynolds	" " " 12. 0. 0.	1.	
Sup: of Laboratory:			
Saml: Cotter	" " " 9. 2. 6.	1.	

Hospitals.

Director General:

Wm. Foushee—pay—£30. 0. 0. pr: month

		Rations.	Forage.
Assistant Commissary of Stores:			
Saml: Dyer, pay,	12. 10. 0. " "	1.	1.

Waggoners in the Q. Master's Department, &c.

	Rations.
5 waggoners at 1 sh. 2d pr: day in addition to their pay as Soldiers,	5.
1 ditto at 2 sh. 6d pr: day additional	1.
1 artificer at 5 sh. " "	1.
3 artificers at 4 " " "	3.
1 artificer at 3 "	1.
2 washer women	2.
1 servant	1.
4 hired negroes at 5 sh. 6½d	4.
10—State negroes	10.

Com: Genl: of Mil: Stores Department.

6 invalid soldiers at soldiers' pay,	6.
5 washerwomen & 2 children	7.
4 men employed for 18 months at soldiers pay—	4.
Joseph Clarke—at £4.10 p'r month	1.

Besides the above Staff Officers there is allowed in the Establishment of the Quarter Masters' Department, a Deputy Quarter Master at the "Point of Fork"—who has been lately dispensed with—His monthly pay was £18.—one ration, one of forage, and with the use of one Public horse—the whole, exclusive of horse hire, amounting to the yearly sum of £254.0.5—

In the Hospital Department, David Jones, as Orderly, has also been lately dismissed as unnecessary. His pay was £7.12.1 pr: month & 3. rations a day, &c—

1782. JOHN EVANS, COUNTY LIEUT: TO GOV: HARRISON.

July 25th Monongalia Co.

Honour'd Sir,

Agreeable to your orders of 22d of May last, to me directed, I have cal'd on General Irvine. he informs me its out of his power to give any assistance Except in amunition. the hored barbarity of the enemy has struck the inhabitants of this county with such a panac that they are determined to Quit the country unless your Honour will Enterfere and give them the necessary aid. the men you ordered to our assistance were Obliged to be discharged before the expiration of their time for want of provision. Col: Wilson informs me he has repeatedly applied for provision to Col: Harrison of Rockingham, but have Rec'd but very trifling. the militia from Frederick, Berkley & Shanandoah I expect will be here soon, and no provision for them nor none to be had. I hope your Honour will take it under consideration and adapt some mode for our relief, particularly in that of provision and how and what manner the men are to be supported. I could git Beef & flour by impressing, but we have no salt, and that of taking people's property I am very loath to undertake, could any other method be adopted. I have made the strictest enquiry concerning the murder commited on Muskindom, and find only one man that went from this county & since, he is dead—

About the twentieth of May last Colo. Wm. Crawford, with five hundred men went against St. Duskey (Sandusky) and a few miles from the town the Enemy met them, and from the best accounts our loss were not less than 100 men. Colo. Crawford himself taken and Colo. Wm. Harrison with many others, by a prisoner who were taken at the time and made his escape, informs he saw Colo. Crawford tied to a stake and burnt, and by one other prisoner who has since come in, says, he saw Colo. Harrison Quartered and burnt. Since that the enemy attacked hannah's Town in Westmoreland county, kiled a great number of the inhabitants and burnt the town. Yesterday I was creditably informed that the Enemy had burnt Fort Henry at the mouth of Wheeling, but I do not assert it, though I have reason to believe it is true. These instances causes our Frontiers to be very ticklish, as we are so scattering, the small settlements so great a distance apart. I received a line from your honour dated 9th of May concerning men being inrold. who lived in forts. I can assure your honour that since I have had the Honour of commanding the county such a practice have never been allowed. Upon the Whole I submit to your honours Superior Judgment hoping that this part of the State will not be allowed to fall a prey to so barbarous an Enemy as those Savages—

and am with the greatest Esteem
your Excellencies most Obedt. Servnt"

P. S. If such as furnishing some paper for the publick use could be done, I shu'd be glad for, I am in great want and cannot git a supply."

COLO. CHAS: DABNEY TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

"Sir, July 26th

I received a letter from Genl: Lavalette yesterday directing me to stop all Flag vessels that may be bound from James River to New York, till further orders from him. this he informs me is in consequence of Orders he has just received from Genl: Rochambeau—As I did not conceive I had any right to interfere in this business—I communicated the contents of the letter to Commodore Barron who has wrote to your Excellency on the subject. A french Brig arrived in Hampton roads yesterday from Cape François and sail'd this morning for Baltimore. the Capt: I am informed says that thirteen French Ships of the Line, and three Frigates sail'd from thence a few days before he left it, their destination not known. Hampton

Since my last letter to your Excellency Mr. Robertson has been here and informs me he will foward on an ample supply of provision in a few days—The Clothing for the Troops arriv'd a few days ago.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's Most Obedient Serv't—

P. S. "Since writing the above, a french Brig has arrived in the Bay, and has taken a pilot on board to bring her up to Hampton roads. the officer that came on shore informs us that thirteen ships of the line, three Frigates and a cutter (part of the fleet from Cape françois) is now off our capes; he believes they will not come in the Capes, but are bound for Boston.

C. D."

JNO: ROBERTSON TO COL: DAVIES. July 27th

"Sir

With great difficulty I have procured one month's provisions & Liquors for the Troops here & at Hampton. I have been with Colo. Dabney; he is fully satisfy'd with the supply. I have not rec'd one shilling of money yet, nor Specific Articles—I have purchased Beeves from Sir Peyton Skipwith & Brought twenty of them over the river this day, &c"— * * * * * * York

with the greatest Esteem, Sir,

yr: most obed't Servant."

Capt: H. Young informs Col: Davies, that Capt: John Peyton is willing to "do the Quarter Master's Business at the Point of Fork" provided he can be appointed to superintend "any other business that may be carried on at that Post."—Mr. Dyer will return to that Post in the morning and, as it is important to know whether Capt. Peyton's request can be granted, he requests a reply, so that it may be sent to him at once— July 27th Richmond

1782. COLO. ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO GOV: HARRISON.

July 27th "Sir

Washington County In a Letter just received from Colo. Martin are the following paragraphs "as to the Lead you mention, when I was down in December last the Executive gave me an order for 2000 lbs of lead on my own private account to sell to the settlers, which will appear on their Books of that date, which is all the lead I have received since the Treaty. I beg Mr. Jameson may be apply'd to, who was at that time Lieut: Governor and signed the order mentioning the particular use it was for."

"Last night Ellis Harland (a noted Indian Trader of great influence among ye Indians) returned from the nation, who informs that the Chickamogga Indians are desirous for peace, that they were to set out for Chota with the Prisoners the day he left there. that Springston (a Linguister) is there waiting arrival, at which time he is to come for me to go and receive them. I expect him every hour. Harlin has brought a large quantity of *Wampum* and *Talks* in with him, but being sick, is not able to give them out otherwise I should send them to you. The old warrier O'Kana—Stotee has sent to me informing that he has resigned his authority; with the consent of the whole nation to his son Tuckasee (he is the man that went down with Col: Gist some years past commander of the party) and desires that I will attend at Chota to assist at the ceremony of his installation, in the name of Virginia. But I think not to concern in that before I hear what the Governor will say on that subject. The Powder that was ordered for the use of the Indians, I beg you will hurry down as soon as possible, as promises will no longer do—I beg Sir, that you will not fail leting the Governor know how matters stand; in particular mention the Lead, as nothing gives me more pain than to be under the displeasure of my Superiours. I have sent this day to Col: Sevier to appoint a place to meet Colo. Shelby and myself, at which time if they think of giving the Chickamoggo Towns Terms of Peace, I shall send for you and Colo. Christian."

Whilst Colo. Martin seems assiduous to promote a conciliatory plan with the Indians, a force is raising I understand, by order of the Executive of North Carolina to attack all the Cherokee Indians that do not submit to certain terms, hard in their nature: such as removing to certain spots near our frontier settlements and live in future by agriculture.

Should your Excellency disapprove of such measures in a sister State, of which not only we, but the Union may be interested, your representation and influence, no doubt, will procure such a revision of the Order of North Carolina as may alter its most exceptionable parts. Col: Martin meeting with some misfortune in his family, he mentions as the reason of his not waiting on you himself on this occasion. But hopes to be honored with your commands by an early conveyance—

I am Sir, your most obedient and very Humble Servant"

MAJOR JOHN HARDIN TO COL: WM. DAVIES. 1782.

"Sir July 28th

Perhaps you have not had the account of our worthy Friends, Monnonga-halia
Colo. Crafford (Crawford), Colo. Wm. Harrison & Wm. Crafford nefue to Colo. Wm. Crafford & and many others who fell into the hands of the Indians on the late Expedition against the Sant: Duskey Towns, so full as I am able to inform you. The 5th Inst: I was at Fort Pitt when John Knight Surgen's mate to 7th Virginia Regt. came in & said he and Colo. Crafford was taken together by the daliways (Delawares) To a camp whear there was nine more prisoners on Friday & the Tuesday following they were all put to Death But himself. he said they were all march'd into Town, Nine was Tomahoked & himself & Col. was to be Burnt to the Stake. Colo. Crafford he saw Tyed & Burning nearly two houres & behaved like a hero. The Trator Simon Girty was standing by. The Colo. Cryed out to him no mercy, only shoot me, which his Reply was, "Crafford I have no gun" with a laugh, "how can you expect any other—this in Retalation for the meravins (moravians) that was murdered last Spring." the Colo. made no reply, nor was heard to make any noys the whole time of his Tautor—after about two hours he fell on his face. one of the waraurs (warriors) jumpt in & Scalped him & throughed up hot coles & ashes on him, & then the Colo. got up & walked; & then the Doctor sd: he was taken away & told he was not to be burnt there, but was to be taken to the Shaynee Towns, where there was about Thirty Duliways (Delawares) lived to give them some satisfaction for the murder of the meravins, and on his way he made his Escape, was 21 days coming in to Fort Pitt & his subsistance the whole time was green goos bearys, nettle tops & green may apples—

One Slover has made his Escape about twelve days since the Doctor, & gives an account of all the Prisoners that was taken, was put to death. that Colo. Harrison was Burnt & afterwards quartered & stuck up on poles. Wm. Crafford was also burnt, & himself was the last that was Bro't to the Stake to be Burnt—there came on a suding heavy Rain which prevented them Burning him that day & that night he made his Escape & got into Wealon (Wheeling) in 7 days—I have not seen Slover myself, but I saw his accounts in Wrighting from good authority—

This is Convincing that onexpearinc'd men ought not to have their own way in war, that good men must suffer on their account. the murder Committed on the meravine is Every day Retalated for—Sixteen days ago Twenty-five Persons Kil'd & taken by the whole party of Indians—They consisted of about two Hundred. they took & destroyed a great many horses & Cattle & horesel goods—there seems to be a great spirit in general amon'st the people for another Campaign, which I am in hopes will have the desired Efect—

I am Sir, with great Esteem your friend & very
Humbl. Servent"

1782. July 29th York

WM. MITCHELL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Expressing his great regret at having allowed a "Flag vessel" to go to Norfolk & Portsmouth to be repaired—In this however he had followed the example of Commodore Barron who had allowed the same thing. What he did was from ignorance of the commercial regulations and the laws applying to Flag vessels. In permitting the vessel to take in staves, he supposed it was done to facilitate the storing of hhds: of Tobacco, and it did not then strike him as a breach of authority on his part. Admitting the justice of the complaints made against him, he begs to be forgiven for the offences ignorantly committed, and as soon as Col: Dabney arrives, he will with pleasure resign the charge of the vessels under his directions—

July 29th

COL: TURNER SOUTHALL TO COL: DAVIES.

Declining to receive at this time, the house belonging to him, used "as the Armorer's Shop" except upon the terms agreed to on the part of the "Public": and enclosing to him a copy of an agreement signed by Col: Geo: Muter—Also covering the certificate of Jas: Buchanan and Gabriel Galt, that Col: Southall is entitled to and should receive, "six thousand pounds of Crop-Tobacco pr: annum, for the rent of his House."

July 29th

COL: JOHN HEATH TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

"Sir

Northumberland Co.

When at your office last, I think you condecended to furnish this County with two hundred stand of arms, not more than half the number wanting: and provided I would bear the expence of sending for 'em, you would, by the first post give order for the same. in my way home at Hobshole hired a man to bring 'em from Fredericksburgh, and wrote Mr. Dick what passed between us relative thereto, with a small addition of some amunition to be sent also, there being none left with Colo. Gaskins since the Gloucester Expedition, therefore the one would be useless without the other. however by some means or other there happen'd a disapointm't, to the great mortification of the bay side inhabitants, many of which, while meeting the collector with a willingness to pay their Taxes, was ruined by the negroes & a few white men in the enemy's Barges (this being the practice ever since the arms were taken to Gloucester, and from that, carried the Lord knows where), therefore our people does not complain without cause. and unless they can be furnished with means of defence, and that soon, the consequences will be a removal from their habitations or totally destroyed and ren-

dered thereby useless to mankind in general—I hope some alteration will soon take place so as to grant that peace and tranquility desired among the good people of this state and yt. yo. and every well wisher thereto, will lend a hand toward the accomplishment of it, wh. is not by me the least doubted, being with the utmost sincerity, 1782. July 29th

Yr: Obed't Servt—

N. B. There will be from maryland, a few vessels well filled and in good order for joyning our force from James River. I wish to hear something of their meeting, that People's spirits might be raised"—

Rob't Morris to the Governor of Virginia (Circular). July 29th

"Sir

Finding that several States are still in the habit of making partial Payments to their Troops, as well as of expending monies for the purchase of Cloathing, It becomes my duty to inform you, that the requisitions for the service of the Current year, included both the Pay and Cloathing for the Continental Army. Any payments which the several states may think Proper to make, or any expenditures for Cloating or the like cannot be admitted in deduction from the Quota Assigned them—It becomes necessary from many reasons, which I will not trouble your Excellency with ye enumeration of, that nothing be received from the States but money. this alone can prevent those intricate accounts which hitherto have involved every thing in a Labarinth of Confusion. Had the States complied with the requisitions made on them for the Current service, in any Degree proportionate either to the Magnitude or Urgency of the Occasion, we should e'er this, have had the Pleasure of knowing that our army enjoyed all the Emoluments they have a right to ask for.—I take the liberty to add, that it would be proper to cause Accounts to be transmitted to the Paymaster General, as speedily as possible, of what has been advanced for Pay, that he may at least prevent a double Credit for the same sums. With respect to the Pay, which may have become due, anteriorly to the first day of January 1782, it will become a Part of that Debt from the United States, for the Funding of which, Revenues will be required from the Several States, as soon as Congress shall have digested their Resolutions on that subject— Office of Finance

I have on many occasions delivered the sentiments contained above, to several of the States, as circumstances called or occasion required, but it appears necessary to make the formal communication to all, and therefore I must pray your Excellency to excuse any repetitions which may have happened—Before I close this letter, I must observe Sir, that of four millions, payable according to the Requisitions of Congress by the first Instant, I did not receive forty thousand Dollars—Judge then,

1782. of the anticipations which were necessary to bring us where we are.
July 29th Judge of the situation in which we are placed, and be not surprized at any Consequences which may follow from that Universal neglect which is alike unaccountable and inexcusable—

I have the Honor to be
with very great Respect—
Sir, Your Excellency's
most obedient
& humble Servant"—

July 30th George Kelly informs the Governor, of his having arrested "a certain
Norfolk James Laughton, a brittish Subject," and exacted a parole of him as prisoner of war, requiring the Captain of the Vessel who allowed him to land, bond and security to return him on board until exchanged &c— Also recommending that "a certain John McLear," formerly of Norfolk Borough, permitted by the same officer to land and go without permission into the Country, be arrested, subject to the future action of the Executive—

July 30th COL: JOHN NEWTON TO COL: DAVIES.

Norfolk In regard to the exhausted condition of his District, tho' he will urge the Commissioners to make their collections as soon as possible—Colo. Dabney has received all that had been collected—Refers to the information given in Kelly's letter respecting the landing of Laughton and McLean, British subjects, from Flags of Truice—Considers the Captain very culpable in permitting it—the persons "so coming in" should be regarded as spies, and adds "if some method is not taken to prevent these liberties adieu to our cause. allowing ships to heave down & purchase staves for dunnage is I think what never was allowed in any country before. pray give me your opinion on these matters. the flags are of great hurt to us & if they are not kept more close than heretofore they will be more so. a small cruizer with six whites & two negroes yesterday delivered themselves up, they were without provisions. they had burnt two vessels & plundered several places. the French fleet appear'd off our capes yesterday—

I am Dr Sir
yr: obt. Servt"

July 30th COL: WM. DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

"Sir

War Office I have enclosed to your Excellency, the List of Staff within my department, with their pay &c, which will probably appear high, especially if compared with the allowances given by the General Assembly to the other officers of State—

1782. July 30th

The Quarter Master's duties are greatly circumscribed, to what they were during the Invasion, nor does his business much exceed that of a Continental Assistant Deputy Quartermaster at a Post: especially as he has, exclusive of other Assistants, a Forage Master, waggon master and Hostler under him, which the assistant Deputy, to the best of my recollection, was not allowed to have, and was obliged to act as Commissary to the Post, besides—

The Assistant Quarter Master seems wholly unnecessary in the present state of affairs, especially when it is observed, that by the present establishment of the Quarter Master's Department, which your Excellency may choose to see, the Quarter Master General is allowed to employ as many Clerks as may be wanting, at a much cheaper rate, who might be equally competent for the business of keeping the accounts. This post of Assistant Quarter master has been reduced in the Continental establishment, where it was infinitely more necessary than it possibly can be here.

The Deputy Quarter Master has been dispenced with for more than a month, as I thought him unnecessary in our circumstances; and the person resigning, who held that Post, it has not been filled up since, but the appointment still remains as part of the present establishment. If a comparison is made with the Clerks and Assistant Clerks in other offices, those employed in the Quarter Master's department appear to be particularly favored as to their allowances, tho' their duties are confessedly no greater than those of the others.

The Commissary of Military Stores tho' very necessary in times of Invasion, does not appear to be absolutely necessary at other times; at least the person with the pay of the Assistant, would be sufficient for the business under the same direction of the war office as at present.

It might perhaps be well enough, if the appointment of Commissary General of Military Stores was, like that of the General officers, to take take place, only in times of Invasion. Such is the case of the appointment of the Adjutant Genl: of the militia and some other great staff appointments.

The Hospital department is and ever will be, very circumscribed in its duties in times of tranquility like the present. Half a dozen patients at Richmond, with the charge of sending down medicines and hospital Stores to Colo. Dabney, are almost the only object of a Physician and Director General's care. If there was a necessity for a medical officer of that dignity any where at present, it would seem that York or Hampton should be the place; but even there it is not necessary. Regimental & occasional Surgeons will be fully sufficient for the present numbers in Service. An apothecary would probably answer every purpose of a Director General, as the duties must always be very trifling, except in an Invasion, when a person might be employed with a handsome allowance for the services actually performed; which would be equally useful and much more economical than the present establishment.

1782. July 30th

I would beg leave however, to observe to your Excellency, that the warrants for pay of the Quarter master's & Military Stores departments were not made receivable in Taxes, as was the case with the Hospital and many others; perhaps therefore should your Excellency be of opinion that any abatement or alteration of their allowances should finally take place, yet you might also judge it proper that to the end of the present quarter, the present establishment should be continued, and that any new regulations which your Excellency may think necessary to order should not take place before October next.

On this occasion I confide entirely on the indulgence of your Excellency, if I presume to suggest to you the necessity of appointing some person to settle the various accounts of quartermast'rs, Commissaries, Commissioners & Contractors &c., both past and to come. This is a business of so much importance, that without it there can never be an expectation of Justice being done the Country.

A Quartermaster or a Commissary draws large sums of money from the Treasury; Six or eight months afterwards he settles with the Auditors, proving by his vouchers that he has laid the whole money out in horses, cattle, waggons, or anything else: but here the enquiry ends, tho' it is evidently a matter of as much moment to the Public, to know what has been done with the horses, cattle &c., as it was with respect to the application of the money. For want of such an appointment infinite abuses have been committed. None of Finney's, Porterfield's, Brown's or Pierce's Accounts of Stores and Issues have been, or ever will be settled, altho' they all may have got a *quietus* from the Auditor's, as to the money they received—Thus, Captain Young regularly makes his quarterly settlements with the Auditors, and the exact sum of money he has laid out is ascertained, but as to the application of his purchases, it rests solely with himself. This is a circumstance I know, he thinks highly improper and would be glad to see remedied—This appointment is necessary also as a preparative to the settlement of the Continental account, and more immediately for settling with the District Commissioners and with Mr. Robertson.

I do not conceive it within the duties, or Lieusure of my Office to undertake any of this business. It appears to me improper that the same person should have the power of disposing of the Public Stores and settling the Accounts. He might dispose of them for his own purposes with security—

Should your Excellency concur in sentiment as to the propriety of this appointment and the reduction of the Post of Assistant Quarter Master, I should think it an act of Justice due to Capt: Jones, the present Assistant, to recommend him to the favorable attention of your Excellency, as a person whose experience in Military arrangements, and whose knowledge of Accounts render him every way proper to be employed. As to the Quarter Masters Accounts for the last year,

during which he acted in that department himself: those Accounts may be examined in the War Office, if no proper person will undertake it. 1782. July 30th

I now beg leave to refer your Excellency to the letter I had the honor to address to you on the 17th. relative to the situation of the Point of Fork. It becomes daily more necessary that some regulations should be taken respecting that Post, and Captain Peyton has been waiting some time for the ultimate determination of government.

I beg your Excellency's pardon for the length of this letter, which I hope may be so far confidential as not to expose me to the Ill-will of the Gentlemen in the departments of which I have spoken. No person has a more exalted opinion of their abilities and virtues than I have: They were of my own recommendation almost to a man, and the persons of whom of all others I would chuse. I am governed wholly by a regard to the Public interest in the representations I have made, and

have the honor to be, with the highest respect
Your Excellency's Most Obed't
and very humble Servant."

PETITION OF JOSIAH CANTZ a citizen of Georgia, TO THE GOVERNOR OF VA. July 30th

Praying to be allowed the benefit of the Law in regard to registering slaves on the part of persons coming into the State with such property—He had failed through the absence of the Clerk of the County in the militia, and the neglect of the District Judge to register his slaves, when, being driven out of Georgia, he had come to Virginia—He also prays for permission to sell two slaves to discharge certain debts incurred, as his purpose is to return to his home in the south at once. Names of slaves—Jack, Scipio, Jerry, Daphne, Elsy, Aggy, Kesiah, Creshia, &c. Powhatan Co.

COLO. THOS: POSEY TO GOV'R HARRISON. July 30th

Asking relief in behalf of the officers of the Virginia Line—Refers to the difficulty they had in getting money or supplies when first ordered to join the Southern Army—Through Mr. Ross' kindness certificates for a moderate amount of money had been negociated, which however were of little avail in the long journey they had, and the country to which they marched. Genl: Green's difficulties and misfortunes had prevented his receiving any funds for paying off his Army up to this date—This rendered their own condition very uncomfortable, especially with the sickness arising out of the fatigues and exposures of the campaign in Georgia. The evacuation of Savannah occured on the 11th inst., at which time an arrangement had been entered into between the State Savannah Geo:

1782. July 30th

and certain British merchants, by consent of Genl: Wayne, by which goods could be purchased of them—The sufferings of the officers had induced him to contract with these merchants for Goods to be paid for in Tobacco to the amount of 113986 lbs.; for which he became personally responsible, and which is to be delivered to them at Richmond Va. on the first day of Dec: ensuing. In view of all the circumstances, the sufferings of the officers, their distance from home, and this being their only dependance for support, he appeals to the Executive of a state that heretofore never disregarded the wants of her troops, when it was possible to supply them, to take steps to deliver the above amount of Tobacco as required, to be deducted afterwards from the pay of the officers. Having become responsible for its delivery his honor is at stake; and if it can be done in no other way, he suggests that the Government issue certificates in favor of the officers for the amount of tobacco, made receivable with the Planters. Capts: Scott and Parker are charged with the duty of waiting on his Excellency in this matter.

If money could be sent out to him at once, almost all the eighteen months' men whose times expire in September, would engage for the war. Concludes "The fatigues of the campaign, together with sickness has reduced my corps about twenty men, nearly the half of which was kill'd in action—Nearly the one half of my men and officers are at this time in the hospittle, many of which are dangerously ill. Lt: Barbour is ded" &c * * * * * *

July 31st

Col: John Hull to the Governor.

Northumberland

Urging the sending a sufficient quantity of arms and ammunition to the County, exposed as the people are "to the will of the wretched infamous crew of plundering barge-men." The Comm: of War had ordered fifty muskets and a small quantity of ammunition, but this small number of arms will not suffice for "the five or six hundred militia" they have. The county is defenceless against the enemy, two of whose barges are now "in the river with about twenty white men & as many negroes in each, frequently on shore destroying almost every thing within their power." Col: Gaskins had long ago resigned his commission and the next officer in command has been ill, so that the people had been left much unprotected.

July 31st

Col: Arthur Campbell to Gov: Harrison.

"Sir

Washington Co.

In my last to your Excellency I conveyed some intelligence respecting the temper of the seceding Cherokees, and the measures adopted in N. Carolina to subdue them. This day I received the enclosed Letter

from the Agent of Indian Affairs, and hope it will reach you by a speedy conveyance, that your Excellency may be enabled to give such orders to Colo: Martin in time, as may be needful. 1782. July 31st

It is with pleasure, I reflect that the Ideas of conciliation the Executive lately adopted is likely to have the most happy effects, in saving not only the Southwestern frontiers of this state, from the annoyance of a very troublesome enemy: but will give peace to the frontiers of three more Southern states.

None of the goods ordered for the use of the Indians are yet come to hand: those and as large an addition as possible of the most needed articles of cloathing would come most opportunely after the delivery of our captives. Col: Wm. Christian, who is the first Commissioner under General Greenes' appointment to Treat &c., will, I expect give further information on this subject.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's
very respectful & most obedient Servt—

Col: Joseph Martin's Letter enclosed.

LONG ISLAND Y'R 28th July, 1782.

"Sir

Since my last to you by James Parberry, Springston has come in with Two prisoners, one a woman of about thirty years old Taken from Green River, five children Taken with her, who are yet in Chickamogga. her husband & his father weare Both Kill'd. his name was Stanley. The other a boy of about ten years, son to Thos: Steward, who was kill'd going down the River with Colo. Donoldson. Old Judge friend with the approbation of all the warriers of Chickamaugga have sent me a string of white Beads. Requesting I will take hold of them & meet them in Chota by ye 14th next month then and there I shall receive all the prisoners—that if I Request it he & as many of his Warriers as I will Direct will Come in with me & go to any place I shall Direct & settle a peace to the satisfaction of the Governors of Virginia and N. Carolina. I shall sett off on Wednesday next, shall be much oblige to you if you be so good as to send Immediately to the governor, as he may Send & Direct in what manner to proceed. I hope you will contrive matters so as to get an answer from him by the time I Return from the nation with the prisoners—the ammunition &c ordered by Government I can hear nothing off, the Indians often applying. I dont know what to say to them, they are greatly Distressed for every necessary of life. Could Government assist them by any means, I think never in a better time.

I am S'r, your most obedt. Servt.

Col: Campbell, adds, "I cannot get the powder from Bedford for want of money to pay the waggoner."

1782. W. ARMSTEAD TO COL: DAVIES.

In behalf of Mr. Francis Ratliffe, the sheriff of the Co. and the collector for Blessland Parish, New Kent. He has been drafted for military duty in the Garrison at York, and is willing to resign his place as collector &c., but his securities having been given and being in the midst of his duties as such, cannot do so now—He has applied to the Executive but "was informed they had nothing to do with it"—"The answer is short but not satisfactory"—He takes the liberty to ask his advice in the matter, in as much as if Mr. Ratliffe is forced to leave the business he is now engaged in, both he and his securities must be ruined—

Levin Joynes informs the Governor, he is waiting on his Excellency "for an order on the Commercial Agent for Five Thousand pounds of Tobacco, voted by the General Assembly in their May Session 1780, to each of the Virginia Officers then prisoners of war," among whom he was one, and was "named in the vote."

August 1st COL: THOS: NEWTON TO COL: DAVIES.

Norfolk Requests to be furnished with a copy of the "Act" for establishing a Lighthouse on Cape Henry. "The dutys are not paid for want of it." Unless some mode is "fallen upon to be more strict with Flags the trade of the Country must be ruin'd." Calls particular attention to the abuse of permitting "some mercenary men among us" to ship Staves &c. in them—allowing them to take tobacco is bad enough, but this additional privilege should at once be put a stop to. The "Flags" at Burwell's have had staves sent to them notwithstanding the guard it there. Concludes, "I am really sick of the times & hope they will mend soon."

August 1st Samuel Overton informs Col: Davies of his determination to resign
Point of Fork his position as Commissary of the Post, in as much as he is not paid for his services: will endeavor to supply the place with provisions a short time longer, but fears he will not be able to do so—as he can do nothing without money, he is "obliged to quit the public employ."

August 1st CHAS: DICK TO COL: DAVIES.

Fredericksburg He would gladly send the arms required to the County Lieuts: but has not the means. Regrets the number repaired is so small, but "the

want of Pay and Scarcity of Bread" makes the men "work with no Heart," and as they are now labouring "for nothing" he dares not insist upon their doing much more. In regard to the Mill Place, he thinks the Assembly should take it upon paying its valuation, for Public use as is done in other States. Repeats the absolute want of bread or flour and begs he may be supplied "Some how or other." Has rec'd 650 lbs Bacon from Culpeper. Th want of money deprives him of many articles necessary to the operations of the works, Lead for proving gun-barrels, and Bolsters for file-cutting. The magazine is almost finished; the upper room for small arms 28 feet square, and will hold all the Small arms until wanted; the under part is vaulted for ammunition, and fire-proof except against lightening. If necessary he will put up a "Franklin." "His zeal for the State" makes him thus minute in his suggestions &c. 1782. August 1st

---

CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL: DAVIES. August 1st

The Post nearly out of provisions, having consumed all the "specific supplys" in the neighboring counties. There are a good many beeves in Buckingham Co. belonging to the state in the hands of certain persons who refuse to give them up. If these were made available the workmen engaged under Mr. Ford and Mr. Clark could be supplied until they could complete the buildings now going up. Mr. Overton, the Commissary says flour may be had by Sending for it to Albemarle Old C. House or Buckingham— Point of Fork

---

RD: YARBOROUGH TO COL: DAVIES. August 1st

Representing the great scarcity of flour and the difficulty transacting the business of his District, "there appearing a kind of opposition in almost every person" he has to do with. Dinwiddie

---

COL: GEO: CORBIN TO COL: DAVIES. August 2d

In regard to sending for the troops at York for the defence of the Eastern Shore. Although the situation over there "is truly disagreeable," they do not desire the government to extend any relief which which might thereby injure the public good: and he has only to request a continuance of his kind efforts in procuring for that "exposed and distressed country" an equal share of protection with the other parts of the state— Onancock, Acc:

1782. SIR JOHN PEYTON TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

August 2d
Glo'ster Co. Acknowledging receipt of a supply of muskets and flints. Will give return of the Arms in the County as soon as practicable—Five hundred stand had been distributed to the militia at different times: but part of these having been on duty at York Town, all the public arms in their hands, and "eighty private guns" after the capitulation, were detained." Very few of the latter remain in the county, he having collected a very large number which passed into the hands of others besides the Gloucester Troops—He is anxious to hear something from the Governor "respecting the inhabitants of Gwyn's Island, as "they are a notorious set and deserve to be punished."

August 2d
Wm. & Mary College "We the President & Professors of the College of William & Mary do certify his Excellency the Governor, that we have examined Samuel Taylor, & that having found him properly qualified, we do nominate him to the office of Surveyor of the County of Cumberland. Given under our Hands & the Seal of our said College, this 2d day of August 1782.

J. MADISON, Pres't,
J. McCLURG,
ROB'T ANDREWS,
CHS: BELLINI."

August 2d ELLIOTT STURMAN TO THE GOVERNOR.

"May it please your Excellency

Tappahannock Essex Co. I think it my duty to acquaint you that a spirit prevails on this River, which if not averted to must be attended with dangerous & ruinous consequences to the State; for if I am not supported in the Authority of my office, Government must fall short of their expectations in the Revenue proposed from the collection of Duties on imported Goods and Tonnage.

Your Excellency may remember that I laid before you on Sunday last certain letters &c. which I had taken from the Flag Brig Charming Jenny, in consequence of our Information on suspicion that British Goods had been imported—in my pursuit after this Brig, I met with a Schooner at Fredericksburg from Maryland, laden with Salt, having in the first instance obtain'd from the office in Maryland a permit to go only to Baltimore, and came here. She then passed the office on Rappa'nk and had sold a part of her Salt. Having found from experience long ago, the only way to do the Publick Justice, would and must be, a Strict & Impartial Execution of my Duty, and knowing the Maryland craft to

be remarkable for evading their dutyies, I had determined to make examples of them, & therefore without hesitation seized this schooner, and libelled her in the Court of Admiralty; having secured the Sails, and ordered the cargo of Salt to be landed. As one Shelton, in whom I could confide, was there, I gave him the care of the Vessel and Sails. 1782. August 2d

This, joined with (what they term) my assurance in searching the flag, incensed the people of Fredericksburg to such a Degree, that a mob was instantly raised, and the Sails taken from on board the Sloop, by violence. Luckily for Shelton he was not on board, or him they would have either murdered or treated badly, but the former its said was resolved on. The ring Leaders, it is hinted, were men of note in Fredericksburg (Mr. William Harvey merch't & Mr. Samuel Roddey merct. & Alderman of the Town). in the cellar of the latter it is said the Salt is stored—however of this we have no Proof—One Bingy, a Ship Carpenter was unwillingly led into this measure & Capt: Shelton says, confesses himself one of the mob—I would on information of the Salt's being in Roddey's warehouse, have gone and searched it, but salt is of such a nature that no discovery could have been made from its peculiarity, therefore I think it better to wait for better Authority, being determined to hazard every thing to have the Law enforced. but the mercantile Interest is so great on this River, that every effort proves ineffectual—

I am Your Excellency's
most obed't and very humble servant."

COLO. HENRY LEE TO COL: WM. DAVIES. August 2d

"Dear Sir, Montrose

Understanding that by an Act of the last Assembly the Virginians of my Legion are unequivocally declared entitled to an equal share of emoluments &c., with their fellow Soldiers; I take the liberty to trouble you for information how to proceed for the procuring to the Officers & Soldiers the certificates issued to compensate for depreciation & to make up deficient wages. Be pleased to be plain & full in your answer. It will give me pleasure to obey any commands which the vicissitudes of life may render convenient for you to request & me capable to perform.

Subjoin all news. we have accounts of the arrival of the first division of the French fleet, off Sandy hook (14 sail of the line) & we also hear that Charlestown & Savannah are evacuated—It is in your way to know the authenticity of these reports. Accept my best wishes for your health & happiness.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect & regard
your humble Servant"

1782.
August 2d
Buckingham Co.

THOS: ANDERSON TO THE GOVERNOR.

Declining to accept the appointment of "Commissioner for settling & adjusting the Titles of claimers to unpatented lands, within the District of Washington & Montgomery," and recommending "Mr. Joshua Fry of Albemarle, a young Gentleman of good Education and well acquainted with the Law and of good Fame," as a proper person. It being necessary that some one should attend at new River on the day appointed, the 2d of next month, in place of Mr. Innes, of Mr. Fry's appointment be sent to him, he will see that it be delivered at once—

August 3d
War Office

Col: Davies desires of the Executive instructions as to the movements of Genl: Spotswood's Legions—By an order in Council, provisions for one of that officer's legions were directed to be laid in at Goode's Bridge by the 1st September next: but he observes that Genl: Spotswood advertises that by the Governor's Orders, that legion is required to meet on the 13th of the present month—

August 3d

CAPT: CHAS: SNEAD, 5TH VA. REGT: TO COL: DAVIES.

Accomack Co.

Enquiring whether he is still an "officer in the Virginia line or not." At the time the officers were ordered to meet, he was a prisoner of war—the officer for whom he was to be exchanged was taken sick and did not reach New York, in consequence of which he was paroled. Being anxious to remain in the service he had been to Philadelphia, at great trouble and expence, to make enquiry, but could get no satisfaction—After his return, he "had the mortification to hear" he was superceded, for which reason he has not joined his corps. If this is true he "hopes such an act of injustice will be undone," that he may rejoin his command as soon as possible.

August 3d

WM. RUSSELL TO GOV: HARRISON.

In the Cause in the Court of Admiralty of Va. between Charles Simms & others Libellants & Colburn Barrell, Respondent, for trial of the "Flag Sloop Good-Intent," the sloop was declared forfeited, and ordered to be sold. Whereupon the said Barrell moved the Court for an appeal from this sentence—The Court postponed entering the Appeal, until the return of Sale, when final sentence would be passed—Mr. Barrell, asked leave of the Executive to go to Philadelphia & to take his servant Silas, a negro slave, with him.

BENJ: HART TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

August 3d
Hampton

Thanking him for his good opinion, and exempting him from the charge of complicity with a certain outrage committed on another vessel by some escaped prisoners from the Brig Maria in Hampton Roads—He will do all in his power to bring the perpetrators to punishment. His own Seamen, on his last voyage to New York having been pressed into the British Service by Admiral Digby, their places were supplied by the American Seamen from the Prison Ships to whom he had advanced five guineas pr: man, all of whom, in violation of the articles of agreement had now left him, and having no men to navigate his vessel requests permission to sell her—

Thos: Butler resigns his commission in the militia because of "Indisposition" and of his "wanting a few months of being fifty years of age." Colls: Hickman and Brook had also resigned— August 4th
King'm County

CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL: DAVIES. August 4th

Point of Fork

Accepting the appointment of superintendent, as before indicated, as the salary meets his expectations. Should employ a competent clerk—Desires instructions as to the clothing to be made—Suggests an exchange with Col: Febiger, of the Artificers, as they will make poor soldiers in the field—The arms and military stores, can be received in "*the long house*" until a proper magazine can be erected at a safe place for them.

SAML: DYER TO COL: DAVIES. August 4th

Point of Fork

Informing him of his having handed over to Capt: Peyton, as ordered, the stores at that Post. In retiring from the position, of which he is now relieved, he returns at length his grateful acknowledgments to Col: Davies and the Executive for the high consideration in which they appear to have held him, and adds "it will be my principal study to merit a continuance of their appreciation," which to a young man, who has nothing but his "character and his profession" is a source of "the greatest satisfaction" &c &c—

1782.
August 5th
Baltimore

CAPT: DAVID HOPKINS TO COL: DAVIES.

Having understood, "that the long litigated" contest in regard to the majority" between him and Capt: Swann, had been decided in favour of the latter, by the Court of officers, he asks for a list of the Officers composing the Court, and the rules upon which they had acted—He should appeal to the Commander in Chief—

August 5th
Washington Co.

Col: Arthur Campbell writes to Col: Davies, that he has "confirmation of the intelligence of the peaceable disposition of the seceding part of the Cherokees "on the southern branches of the Tennessee, or Cherokee River, just received by Capt: John Looney "*who was captivated last March*"—"that they had collected all the prisoners they had taken, "about 50 in number," at "Chota" with the view of delivering them to Col: Martin. After this a deputation of Chiefs was to attend any where, and the whole nation was prepared to make peace on any terms. The Commission appointed by Genl: Green, might receive the Prisoners, and hold "*Talks*," but in view of the approaching "treaty" some expense must be incurred; and it might be wise to order the Chiefs to Richmond, He is particularly "anxious about this business" as an opportunity is now offoured, by which not only future quiet is to be established from that powerful Tribe, but they may be made serviceable to American interests by their trade and assistance—To secure this he recommends that the goods promised be forwarded with despatch, with which to begin trade with the nation—The arrival of Capt: Looney had inspired every one with confidence in the sincerity of the Indians, and would most probably induce the Carolinians to *abandon their expedition.*

August 5th

EDMD. RANDOLPH, ATTY: GENL: TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

"Peltus"

Not arriving at Richmond until the afternoon of Saturday, I did not receive your Excellency's note of the 30th ult: before that day.

Surely the importation of british subjects, if they be designated by the term "*enemies*," was an offence in the flag, unless there should be some apology for so doing, not communicated to me.

But I know not any punishment, pecuniary or corporal, denounced against such an act. These british subjects indeed, if unauthorized to return to Virginia, may be treated, I presume as enemies.

But if by the term "*enemies*" be meant, persons suspected of treason, it seems allowable, that a flag may bring them to the country. They are citizens supposed to be innocent until conviction, and are at liberty to risque themseves upon a trial for life or death. It would sound

strange then, if the bringing of a culprit, who has a right to return, should be punishable. 1782. August 5th

I fear too that no law can be found animadverting on the owner of a flag who went in her to New York. I have often thought that these cases deserved legislative attention. At present, I can only say that they appear to be wholly omitted, unless some aiding or comforting can be proved.

I have the honor, Sir, to be with respect
yr: Excellency's mo: ob: Sevt—

The note referred to above.

"The Governor begs the Attorney General to give him his opinion whether a vessel sent with a flag from this Country to New York, and owned by a citizen, can with propriety bring back the Enemies of it as passengers, if not, what can be done with the vessel and Captain. Also what steps can be taken to punish one of the owners for going to New York in the vessel without leave. some of the passengers were taken at York Town, and are on parole, but one or two of them were not there, and under no parole"—

WM. MCCRAW, COMMR. TO COL: WM. DAVIES. August 6th

Having observed his Advertisement in the "Gazette," recalling all "Exemptions from military duty," calls his attention to the previous orders on this Subject, in which the following language is used "Those however to whom you have made promises of exemption, must be exempted, as I would have the faith of every officer inviolably preserved." Insists that great trouble and inconvenience will follow upon this implied breach of faith towards the artificers and others, if the proposed policy be enforced. Peytonsburg

---

THOS: ANDERSON TO COL: DAVIES. August 6th

Requesting instructions as to the disposal of the public flour on hand in that County; also of six boxes of cannon Cartridges, which being in a damp cellar may soon be damaged. Takes occasion to inform him that one John Marshall, late of Louisa Co., a Scotchman, had died leaving a large Estate, and "without heir or next of kin," but that Rob't Hart of Spotsylvania administered on this estate, on pretence of being a creditor of Marshall &c. If proper enquiries be made, it will be found that Hart unjustly retains possession of the property, which of right should escheat to the State. David Anderson of Hanover, his brother, if communicated with can possibly give some information in this matter, he having been "connected with Marshall in Trade" and knows all about it." Buckingham Co.

1782. Robt. Jones informs Col: Davies of the Collectors having executed the
August 7th Law for collecting the two pr: cent tax for Soldiers "bounties and
Sussex Co. making the draft in the County, under the act of 1780, but the Enemy came upon them soon after and threw everything into Confusion. Since that time having received no orders, he requests instructions what to do, especially as to disposing of several barrels of Brandy which "escaped the British," by having been removed to "private Houses."

August 7th THOS: JETT TO COL: DAVIES.

Westmoreland Acknowledging receipt of his "Circular of the 29th ult:" and regrets to hear of the sufferings of the Garrison at York; but has not collected a penny in money in the five Counties of his District & it will be impossible to furnish provisions to Mr. Robinson, as wagons are not to be had, and the expence of carrying corn and bacon will exceed their value. Recomends they be sold for money or tobacco. Has on hand 15 hhds: tobacco ready for delivery on Mr. Hay's order. Has re'd 120 bushels Salt from Col: Gaskins & is now stored at Leeds Town. The cattle collected he has ordered to be sold, the officers of the Beef dep't having such large salaries, little will remain for the State. Large losses in corn sold at too low prices.

August 8th WM. RONALD TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

Powhatan Co. In behalf of Wm. Davis a soldier from that County who having been badly wounded at the battle of the "Cowpens" is thereby unable to perform military duty. Being liable to be arrested as a deserter, or required to be enrolled in the militia, he desires to be exempted entirely from military service—He has been in "twenty five actions" and but for his wounds would now be in the Army—

August 9th COL: THOS: NEWTON JR: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Norfolk Setting forth the necessity of more vigilance, in regard to the conduct of "Flag vessels"—When allow'd to repair damages they should be under some responsible officer, and not allowed to employ workmen whose known sympathies were inimical to the State, and who could give much information to its enemies—Urges the exchange of Colo. Thoroughgood of Princess Anne Co. who was "an active spirited Officer" and the "life of that County"—

Many refugees out in the Swamps are anxious to come in—The general opinion is if a pardon were offered to all but them, and a reward given to arrest "Levi Sikes & Robt. Stewart the great offenders," the whole nest would be broken up, &c.

COL: ROE COWPER TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782.

"Sir August 9th

The state Troops left this place two days ago. We are left in a bad Hampton
situation, as most of the militia of this County was Paroled by Cornwallis, and delivered up their Arms. if its' consistent I should be Glad we could be supply'd with sixty stand" * * *

Commodore Barron can inform you more particularly of the necessity, as we are subject to the Depredations of the enemy every Day"—

I am Sir, yr. mo: Obdt. H'ble Servt"

WM. MCCRAW TO COL: DAVIES. August 9th

Urging the necessity of further exemption from military service in Peytonsburg
the field for his "Artificers" employed under contract, in making Canteens for the Southern Army. He has 2200 engaged on the faith of this exemption, the removal of which will in future ever prevent his being able to hire workmen on any terms. Col: Carrington writes from the Army, that canteens are necessary in that sickly country."

FRANCIS WILLIS JNR: TO THE GOVERNOR. August 9th

Acknowledging receipt of his appointment as Commissioner to esti- Gloucester
mate the losses suffered along the Chesapeake and its tributaries by the Co.
inhabitants, at the hands of the enemy &c. Asks for more explicit instructions as to his duties &c.

EDM'D RANDOLPH TO THE GOVERNOR. August 9th

"Sir

Five suits in which one La Croix, a French Subject, is plaintiff and "Peltus's"
some of the Justices of Accomack County, Defendants, are depending in the general court &c." * * * * * *

The cause of action is a charge against them of partiality in the execution of their office. Mr. Luzerne wrote to Mr. Jefferson during his administration, urging him to quicken the decision of these causes. He applied to me, and transmitted my answer to the Chevalier. I was sorry to inform him, that the event of these trials, would probably be contrary to the expectations of the plaintiff, from an absolute defect of testimony. My reasons for communicating these circumstances to your Excellency, is that I find from La Croix himself, that a similar remon-

1782. August 9th

strance will soon be repeated to You, and when it arrives, I fear I may be absent. He unfortunately believes that the dispensation of Justice in Virginia, is capable of being rendered subservient to views of policy.

I have the honor to be Sir.
with great respect
yr: Excellency's mo: ob: Servt."

August 9th

CAPT: JAS: MAXWELL TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

"Sir

"Cormorant Brig."

In answer to yours by the Bearer, beg to inform you, that Mr. Soap (Swope) has been a State Naval Surgeon, from almost the earliest commencement of our navy, and in which capacity he was also on board the Jefferson the 27th of April when Arnold Atack'd the shiping at Coxesdale; where the Lieut: of that Vessel did all that a brave officer could do, and finding she must fall, set fire to her & under cover of the smook, brought of his people, and the Brig soon after blew up."

I am respectfully &c.
Sir,
Your mo: Humble Servant.

"I do certify that Doct. Swope acted as a Surgeon in the Virginia navy in 1778 & 1779—In which capacity I paid him at sundry times.

F. WEBB, JNR.
late Paymaster to navy.

August 10th

RICH'D GRAHAM TO COL: DAVIES.

Dumfries

Reporting the state of collections of "specifics" in his District. He is about to send off a Cart with the clothing from Fairfax and Loudon, and will send in the money as soon as collected—

The Bacon has been ordered to Dumfrees, Colchester and Alexandria in time for the French Troops, hoping they would purchase the whole of it, but they took only enough for the waggoners. The wheat at Alexandria "has the fly it it" and could not be ground, "the mills being all dry. He had since sold it and a hundred bushels left at "Genl: Washingtons & Mr. Gilpin's mill. A few beeves may be had for the Factory at Fredericksburg, and some estray at Mr. Custis & Mr. Fitzhugh's Quarters shall be collected—

He has been to Alexandria to have a settlement with Mr. Hendricks the Commissioner, but he refused to do anything in the matter, saying he had made a return of what he had recd. to the State. It is said most of the grain collected was sold to the French by Mr. Hendricks, which causes complaint in Fairfax—the matter should be looked into. He has

rec'd seven good hhds: Tobacco from the Commissioners, which have been delivered to Messrs. Hunter & Allison, to account of Mr. Hay C. A. Every effort shall be made to bring to a settlement all the Commissioners in his district, but finds it a 'tedious troublesome business"—He has in vain tried to get a settlement with those of Stafford and Loudoun, for the years 1780 & 81. 1782. August 10th

---

Capt: John Peyton informs Col: Davies, he shall proceed to transport the Arms up from Westham in canoes as soon as the river rises sufficiently, and Capt: Young's wagons on their return that way, may bring up some as "back-loads." August 10th Point of Fork

He will endeavor to employ some person who can repair arms, as soon as possible, and requests that a few men and some tools may be sent up with the first arms that come.

A visit from Mr. Robertson the Contractor, is much wished for: unless he makes his appearance soon "we shall be under the necessity of plundering for our rations" & G—d knows that will be a bad speculation in Fluvanna where the Inhabitants are likely to starve themselves."

JAMES HENDRICKS IN REPLY TO COL: DAVIES. August 11th

Informs him the remainder of the Cartridge Boxes referred to, are in the hands of the State Armorer at Annapolis, under the control of the Governor of Maryland—Requests to be informed whether those officers who remained in Service after the money had depreciated had had certificates given them, and if he is not entitled to some allowance on this account—He was a Major up to August 1776—recv. Lieut: Col's Commission and held this rank until Sept: 1777, when he was appointed Colonel, and resigned in March 1778. Alexandria

---

MAJ: GENL NATHL: GREENE TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA. August 12th

"Sir

Your Letter of the 8th of July reporting an Act of the Virginia Assembly, I have lately had the honor to receive. "Head Quarters Ashby Hill" South Carolina

The plan proposed for the completion of your Line, I think a very good one: and as it materially concerns the honor and interest of the State to carry it into execution, I am persuaded your Excellency will exert all the powers of Government to effect it.

You appear to be impressed with proper notions of public good, and have a clear and distinct idea of the advantages resulting from an attention to the interests of the Army.

1782. August 12th

Neither the change of Ministry nor the passive conduct of the Enemy ought to induce a relaxation of our exertions at this important crisis:—bold and decissive measures will destroy the hopes of conquest, and in a little time will secure and establish that freedom for which we have been so long struggling. On the other hand, inattention and supineness, if they should gain the ascendency, will inevitably destroy our prospects, and ruin our hopes. The present moment is precious to our views if properly improved:—to secure a peace we must prepare for war.

A variety of circustances concur to induce a belief that the Enemy will evacuate this Country in the course of a few weeks. Great preparations are making at Charlestown, a number of transports have arrived, and many of the Adherents to the British Government are about to imigrate to East Florida.

Desertion prevails very much among the Enemy, and a general discontent has taken place among the Tory Party. A proclamation has been issued by order of Genl: Leslie, desiring such as chose to go to St. Augustine to give in their names and all others who wished to depart to any particular place in the Country or else where, to make their intentions known, that steps may be taken to accommodate their views and wishes:—at the same time asserting the expected evacuation of this Country.

Should this happy event take place, it will be an important advantage to all the Southern States; they have long groaned under the weight of oppression, and have suffered as much as they can well bear.

With sentiments of the highest esteem and respect,
I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient and
most humble Servant."

August 12th

Foster Webb Jnr: certifies that John Swope received from the Treasury Twenty five pounds, in November 1776, "for the use of the Sloop Liberty, Cap : Brooke, by warrant from the naval Board."

August 12th
Cumberland Co.

Petition of Stephen Allen, under sentence of death for Horse-Stealing (enclosing testimonials to his previous good standing,) praying the interference of Executive Clemency in his behalf.

Col: Chas: Cameron acknowledging receipt of Col: Davies' favor of the 29th June ten days before—He had already engaged a person to repair some of the least damaged arms. Out of 380 there is not one fit for service: besides these, there are many old Rifles not worth repairing which he shall sell—He has little or none of the Specifics in the District on hand. Col: Armand's troops having consumed them all before his letter arrived: including all the Beeves collected, except a few used by the militia on duty in the west. After the meeting of the next Co. Court on the 20th August, he can make a correct report—Up to date, he has only received "five shillings Cash"— 1782. August 13th Staunton

---

CAPT: H. YOUNG TO THE GOVERNOR. August 13th

"I am requested by Mr. Sturman to inform Your Excellency, that the Salt landed from the Schooner he seized and libelled, can be proved to be in Mr. Roddey's warehouse, and that there is the greatest probability of a discovery, as the people in Fredericksburg are decided, and daily disputing on the subject. Mr. Roddey lives in Fredericksburg & is an Alderman—

I am with due respect
Your Servnt"—

ED'ND RANDOLPH TO THE GOVERNOR. August 13th

"Sir

The parts of Mr. Sturman's letter which respect the Court of Admiralty, belong to the department of a different gentleman from the attorney general. I mean the advocate of that court. "Peltus's"

But I remember to have heard Col: Innes say that he intended to libel the Maryland vessel and her cargo: and indeed I saw Mr. Sturman's instructions to that affect.

How far the flag-ship has forfeited her immunities and has become liable to seizure or condemnation, the letter of Mr. Sturman does not of itself enable me to determine. I dread attacks on flags of truce unless the proof is strong and pointed: and light suspicion alone as yet appears. Not having seen the acts of the last session, I cannot say in which cases british goods are forfeitable merely as such. But if I am not misinformed, the act upon that subject is not in force at this early day. As to the riot, I shall write to Mr. Sturman for the particulars of it: and shall take those measures for punishing it, which fall within my office.

I have the honor Sir, to be
yr: Excellency's mo: ob: Sevt"

1782. GENL: A. SPOTSWOOD TO THE GOVERNOR.

August 13th "Bowling Green" Caroline Co.

Admitting he had made a mistake in ordering the 2d Legion "to rendevous at Goode's Bridge." He has sent a horseman with orders to Col: Mead at that station to repair to the Bowling Green, but if possible he would prefer they should remain where they are, in as much as Col: Mead can the sooner assemble the men in the Counties from which he recruited them &c.

August 13th Dinwiddie Co.

Richd: Yarbrough informs Col: Davies he had already communicated with Col: Mead at Goode's Bridge, with orders upon Colo. Booker to furnish him with all necessary supplies and forage, a sufficiency of which he is assured is within a few miles of that place. The want of transportation alone can produce disappointment in the matter. He will however he in Amelia himself soon.

August 13th COLO. WM. PEACHY TO CHAS: DICK.

Richmond County

Informing him Colo. Davies had, while he was at Richmond in the Genl: Assembly, agreed to give him an order for one hundred stand of arms, with flints &c. for the use of his County but in the hurry &c. consequent upon the breaking up of the Assembly he had forgotten to call for the order. Having learned however that an order had been sent to Fredericksburg to furnish the counties of the Northern Neck with arms &c., he writes now to request that the number indicated will be sent to Col: Leroy Peachy the Co. Lieut of Richmond as soon as possible, "for a dozen good firelocks would be the most that cou'd be found in the Hands of the Militia of the County," which in now "too open to the ravages of those piratical plunderers, not to be in some State of defence.

August 13th J. MADISON JNR: THEOD. BLAND JNR: AND A. LEE TO GOV: HARRISON OF VIRGINIA.

"Sir,

Philadelphia

We have been honor'd with your Excell'y's of the 1st of Augt. 1782. We have taken the liberty of conversing with the Secy. at war, on that part of your letter concerning the works at York Town. That Gentm. express'd his surprise at the misinformation you must have rec'd of his conduct of the affair, and with a wish to undeceive you, has favor'd us with a copy of the instructions he gave concerning the Works, together with a letter address'd to us on the subject, both which we have the honor of inclosing to your Excellency.

No material event has taken place, since we had the honor of writing 1782.
to your Excell'y by Express, when we informed you of a letter received August 13th
from Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Digby directed to Genl: Washington, containing information "that Mr. Grenville was actually commission'd as plenipo: for adjusting a Plan of a Peace with the Belligerent powers, and was actually at Paris when the packet sail'd—and that the King of great Britain had order'd his ministers to instruct him to offer Independency to the *thirteen Provinces* in the first Instance, and not as a condition of the treaty—relying however with confidence that the Property of the Loyalists would be restored to them in America."

Congress had order'd this letter to be publish'd with their sense on its contents—which we hope to have the pleasure of transmitting to your Excell'y in the Paper we shall herewith enclose.

What may be the Issue of the negotiation for a Peace, which we have every reason to believe is now on the Tapis, we will not venture to predict, But we cannot help thinking that the Preliminary offer above mentioned, however it may be intended by England, will have a favorable effect on our affairs, as it seems to remove the Principal Barrier, which has hitherto prevented some of the powers of Europe from recognizing us as an Independent nation—viz, the apprehension of giving umbrage to England, by such an interferance whereby they w'd have departed from their neutral & mediatorial characters.

We are Inform'd that a great confusion prevail'd among the Tories within the Enemies' lines, immediately on the news above-mention'd transpiring, and it is not improbable but that the ferment it has occasion'd among them, may end in measures by no means advantageous to our Enemies. The American Army continues at its former station—the French at Baltimore, and the F. Fleet under the command of the M. de Vaudviel off this Coast, where he waits to protect the Trade, and to afford a Convoy to such vessels as may be ready to sail in a short time, of which your Excell'y has no doubt been apprised by the French Admiral.

It is with pleasure we inform your Excell'y, that an attrocious and dangerous band of robbers, some of whom have been concerned in robbing the two last mails that were taken and in various other enormities—have been secured in this and the neighboring States, to the amount of above thirty and are now in close Goals. this we hope will give security in future to communications, as 'tis said nearly the whole of those concerned, who formed a line from N. York to Maryland have been discover'd and taken.

We doubt not of your Excelly's having received satisfactory accounts of the evacuation of Savannah, of which Congress receiv'd yesterday Authentic information—we have the Honor, to be

yr: Excelly's most obed't & very Humb: Servts"

P. S.—Since writing the above, find the publication therein mention'd is not yet in the Paper, but shall endeavor to procure copy of it.

1782. *Letter in regard to the above complaint &c.*

August 12th "WAR OFFICE Aug: 12th 1782.

War Office "B. LINCOLN SECY: OF WAR, TO HON: COL: BLAND—(Copy)

"My dear S'r

I have the honor to enclose you my instructions to Mr. Guion, the officer I sent to York Town in Virginia to remove the Continental stores from that Port to the Head of Elk. I gave no orders to the French officer. I have no power to command him. I requested indeed, if Mr. Guion should need his aid that he would give it him. I also made the same request to the officer, who commanded the militia in York Town. I had it not in idea to destroy the works. if I had intended that, I must have sent a Body of men as fatigue to have accomplished this business—The Governor, I think has been very precipitate in his decison—I have too high a sense of his honor and Justice not to suppose he will be as anxious to set the matter right, as he has been to expose what he thought was an error. I hope and trust that the Governor will call upon the French Officer to show him my Instructions or Orders.

I have the honor to be, &c"

August 14th MESSRS. COULOUGNA & CO. TO THE PRES'DT OF THE COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA.

Nants Setting forth their claim against the state of Va. for £85.14s.9d. for goods and supplies furnished since January 1781—They had been sent in the "Duke of Leinster" taken on her passage to Philadelphia & in the Franklin which arrived there safe." These good were to have been paid for in one year, but that time has now passed six months, and they beg some steps may be taken to save them from the inconveniences consequent upon this delay. Should the State in future want supplies &c they will be glad to establish with her authorities negotiations upon which to base a safe and economical trafic. Tobacco sent in her own vessels under a Supercargo, who shall reside with them and supervise the management of the business will of course be the medium of their commercial transactions. Should this arrangement be made, they can only refer to their connections with other states, as a guaranty that, the best and cheapest manufactures shall be furnished and upon the most advantageous terms &c &c.

Col: Everd: Meade informs Col: Davies, that a small part of his Legion is now at this place, "totally destitute of every necessary." They cannot possibly be kept together unless supplies are furnished at once. His Quarter Master will wait on Col: Davies and state the amount of arms, accoutrements and camp fixtures needed. It will be safe however to receipt for three hundred, he having already recruited more than two hundred and fifty men.

1782. August 14th Camp at Goode's Bridge

COL: JOHN SCOTT TO COL: DAVIES. August 14th

Giving report of collections in his District: has £22 13 in money and Tobacco to the amount of £10. 17. 6d. There is a large amount of flour, some wheat and a good deal of Rye and Corn, much of which is damaged. great difficulty in procuring waggons, only six beeves on hand at Mr. Bollings Quarter near Mr. Ross's Iron Works which cannot be driven down: they can be exchanged with Mr. Ross, for beef delivered at the Point of Fork. He has made numerous ineffectual attempts to get a settlement with the people and the County Commissioners. They all seem determine to evade the Law or postpone their duty. The people "will not list themselves properly." Col: Penn of Amherst and Wm. Loving report at least five hundred delinquents in their County, and if the matter ever looked into there will be found great deficiencies in all the Counties. As soon as he can, he will "take Goochland," on his way down to Richmond.

"Scotland" Va. Albemarle Co.

JNO: ROBERTSON TO COL: DAVIES. August 15th

Since his arrival he has arranged with Mr. McGlacklin to supply the post with provisions. He has however procured some salted provisions, it being unwise to slaughter beef for so few troops as this Season. No Bacon to be gotten, but plenty of flour. He shall order the "Specifics" from Harry Innes's District to be sent to this place, & perhaps Mr. Scott's. Capt. Peyton thinks he has store-room sufficient and will take care of them. "The 70 or 80 beeves in Mr. Innes' District" had better be driven down, as there is good pasturage for them at the Point of Fork: if not wanted, they could be sold in Richmond at an advantage. The post will be well supplied until his return from the Northern Neck, to which place he goes at once. If consistent with Col: Davies views, he proposes establishing a "magazine" of supplies at the Point of Fork, being the most convenient place from which to transport them below; and to receive the specifics from the districts above &c.

Point of Fork

1782. CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL: DAVIES.

August 17th
Point of Fork — In regard to the stores received by him; desires orders as to making up the cloth of different colours &c. Is in immediate want of buttons & course linnen, about which he has already written to Mr. Hay. The sole leather on hand is not worth making into shoes, and if Mr. Hay cannot procure a better article in Richmond, he thinks Mr. Thos: Marks Com: of Hides, in Albemarle will have, in a short time, a considerable quantity, which may be procured "for the use of the Continent," &c.

August 17th — COL: W. DANDRIDGE TO ———.

Hanover Co. — Explaining certain irregularities in the returns from that County and apologizing for the mens "not going down." Does not doubt "the Delinquents will readily accept of the Terms offer'd, & go down with chearfulness to assist in getting up the Cannon."

August 18th — JOSEPH SPENCER TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Orange Co. — Having heard that the Virginia Officers who had been prisoners of War at Charleston were permitted to send tobacco to that place in Flags of truce vessels to pay the debts incurred by them during their imprisonment: and the State having refused to liquidate his, out of what she owed him, he begs to be allowed to send a sufficient quantity of tobacco by the next vessel that may go, in order to "Discharge this debt of Honour" he is owing there.

August 19th — CHAS: L. LEWIS CO. LIEUT: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Albemarle Co. — Setting fourth the necessity of forwarding at once, blank Commissions for the officers recommended by the Court "eight or ten months" before. The County is left with only one Field officer. Requests Commissions also for Captains and other officers, who are without their Commissions. Col: Bennet Henderson the bearer is one of the Gentlemen recommended by the Court.

August 19th — WM. CARY, JR. ABRAHAM ARCHER, NAVAL OFFICERS, TO GOV: HARRISON.

York Town — Informing him of the arrival at that Post of "Two Cutters from Bergon in Norway "with cargoes" of Salt and Bale Goods." He could not admit them to entry without permission of his Excellency, and therefore had advised the "Master" of one to go to Richmond for this purpose.

THEOD: BLAND JNR: J. MADISON JNR & A. LEE TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.
August 19th
Philadelphia

After enclosing an extract of a letter received by Gen: Washington from Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Digby, giving the information previously referred to, in relation to the presence of Mr. Grenville at Paris looking to making Peace, they continue

"The British Commanders add a repetition of their proposition for an exchange of our Seaman for their Soldiers.

The Commander in Chief also informs Congress that Troops are embarking at New York, as it is said for Charlestown.

The Enemy appea'd to have published & circulated the above declaration of the Instructions given to their Plenipotentiary thro' the U. S.

Your Excellency will perceive that the enemy are providing for war, while they are flattering us with propositions of Peace & Independence, & therefore that we should be well advis'd not only not to remit of our preparations, but to redouble our efforts which may make what might be a feint reality"—

WM. REYNOLDS TO GOV: HARRISON. August 19th

Mr. Jameson and himself have made every enquiry in regard to obtaining timber for building "the Barracks" but find it impossible to procure it. Those who once furnished it have lost their "sawyers," and the few that are left have a great deal of work on had—The Co. Court have thought proper to "have a general Recommendation of majistrates for this county" the former Commission having been destroyed by the British—In addition to this "Genl: Nelson and Mr. Jameson two of our Senior magistrates," think they cannot "take their former seats" unless reappointed—Genl: Nelson made Co. Lieutenant of York— York Town

---

COL: DAVIES TO THE EXECUTIVE. August 20th

Complaining of the appointment of "Mr. Yates to be surgeon to the 8th Reg't" by Genl: Muhlenburg as being unauthorized and inexpedient. He says "Mr. Yates acted as Surgeon's mate before the completion of the confederacy, otherwise he could have no right to the appointment without the Order of your Excellency, as the articles of the confederation vests the appointment of all officers below the rank of Brigadier, in their respective States. Genl: Muhlenburg not adverting to this circumstance has made this appointment 'till the determination of the Surgeon General can be had. But I would beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that such an appointment cannot, upon any principle, be necessary. The Virginia line has already as many as six or eight War Office

1782. Surgeons and Surgeon's mates, altho' there is not more than one regi-
August 20th ment in the field. Several of these gentlemen are at home, and why a Surgeon should, under those circumstances be appointed to a regiment that exists only in name, is more than I can account for, especially a person, who has been so lately, and I think unnecessarily appointed a mate. I would therefore ask your Excellency's orders, whether an appointment of Surgeon shall be made out for Mr. Yates to the 8th Regt., or that Genl: Muhlenberg be informed that Congress have directed a reduction of regiments to take place, and that it is expensive and inexpedient to appoint persons to be officers, who must immediately become supernumerarys."

The Governor in Council, disapproves Genl: Muhlenberg's action, and Col: Davies is authorized to communicate with him accordingly, on the subject—

August 20th WM. HOLT MAYOR & J. PRENTIS, JAS: MCCLURG, ROBT. ANDREWS, ROBT. NICOLSON MAGISTRATES, TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Williamsburg The magistracy of the City of W'msburg cannot avoid expressing to your Excellency the concern they feel at an Incident which has lately happened between one of their citizens & an officer in the Regiment commanded by Col: Dabney, & they have no doubt of the aid of the Executive to bring this matter to its proper crisis.

A citizen had obtained a Peace warrant for a violent Breach of the Peace, committed on him by another citizen, who was consequently held to Bail for his good Behaviour for 6 months & was also sued at common Law for Damages. Captain Roan of Dabney's Reg't & Brother to the Person sued, soon afterwards called on the Prosecuter & desired him to dismiss the suit, else he would give him a severe flogging. The Prosecuter not discovering any disposition to comply with this demand, Captain Roan stripped off his shirt having caught him undressed in his Chamber & with his Sword beat him in a most violent manner. On this a Warrant was issued for apprehending Roan, but he bids Defiance to the officer whose Duty it is to serve it & refuses to submit to the Institution of an Enquiry into his conduct before a civil magistrate. This violent & flagrant Breach of the Peace by a military man & his subsequent opposition to the civil Power, the magistracy of W'msburg have considered as of too dangerous Tendency to be passed over, without further notice, & have therefore transmitted this State of Facts to your Excellency, that the Executive may adopt such mode, as to them may seem best, to compel the officer to be amenable for his Conduct.

We are with the greatest Respect, Sir,

Your mo: obed't & very humble Servants"

E. Thos: Godwin Co. Lieut: to Col: Davies. 1782. August 22d

In regard to the articles to be collected in that County—He sends one wagon—the clothes & beef to be furnished are now collecting, and should have been ready before this time, but that the county was overrun by the Enemy all the summer. Nansemond Co.

Wm. Hay, Commercial Agent, encloses to the Governor, Messrs: Lacaze & Mallet's offer to sell arms to the State, viz: To deliver at Alexandria on the 1st november "all the muskets they have at Providence for the price of 11 dollars specie, payable at the delivery, in Virginia Potowmack or Rappahannock Tobacco at the rate of 16s.8d. pr: cwt: Six thousand dollars to be advanced by the State in money or Tobacco to facilitate the coming of the muskets from Providence to Virginia"—

The Governor, endorses the above, "I have no Council, but think the terms totally inadmissible and without the power of the Executive." August 22d Richmond

---

Samp: Mathews to Gov: Harrison. August 22d

He has just met with Colo. Fleming and has prevailed upon him to continue "In the Counties to Settle the Claims to the Wester'd," which place he was about to resign upon hearing "he was displaced as an Assistant Judge." In confering with him upon the Subject, it is apparent that money and many necessary articles will have to be provided to enable the commissioners to proceed on their business. Col: McDowell had already corresponded with him to the same effect. At least £25 to £30, each, for actual expences, and a sufficiency to purchase "Baggage-horse & furniture." "1 Blank Book, 1 Ream writing paper, 3 papers Ink-powder, 1 Box wafers, 2 lbs. Tea & 25 Coffey, 50 lbs Brown & 15 lbs Loaf Sugar" will be neaded. The money to purchase the horses &c. should be forwarded to each gentleman, so that he may use his best judgement in the matter. He has taken the liberty to make these suggestions, because of the propriety of making provisions for so long a journey into a Country where the articles cannot be procured, and because he supposes the Executive "more busied with other matters," &c. Staunton

---

Bond of Joseph Audet, master of the "Brig Prudent" mounting twelve guns, and manned by a crew of thirty to Michael Hilligas Treasurer of the U. States, in the Penalty of "twenty thousand Spanish milled Dollars," to cruize as a Privateer, in accordance with the Laws of Nations, against the People and Commerce of Great Britain. This vessel owned by Lacost, Brumfield & Co. of Virginia. August 23d

1782. COL: THOS: NEWTON JNR: TO GOV: HARRISON.

August 23d "Sir

Norfolk By a flag just ariv'd from N. York, information has been given to several persons here, that if they wou'd apply for their negroes, that they wou'd be given up; by desire of them I beg your Ex'cy's advice on the occasion, whether they cou'd obtain flags to N. York to apply for their negroes or not, most of the owners are hearty friends to the Country & are much distressed. Coll: Godfrey lost 35, Jno: Willoughby upwards of 90, Capt: Barron 11, & many others in proportion. their desires are to get a vessel & send some man who cou'd be depended on to make a trial whether the matter can be accomplished or not. I shall be exceedingly obliged if your Excell'y will signify your pleasure on the occasion. Most are afraid that if peace shou'd commence, that the refugees & privateers-men wou'd have an opportunity of carrying the negroes off & disposing of them in the West Indies, which they have been inform'd of by some prisoners immediately from N. York.

I am

yr: Exc'ys most obt. Servant."

August 23d MAJOR THOS: POULSON 8TH VA. REGT: TO GENL: PETER MUHLENBERG COMD'G AT CUMBERLAND OLD CT. HOUSE.

D'r Genl:

Eastern Shore As Government have provided so poorly for Their Troops in Virginia, I have not been allow'd any Provision, since the Troops left this Shore under Capt: Parker. But when I wrote you last we had just begun to collect the Specifick Tax, which I had the promise of being supply'd out of, as soon as I got any, so there was no time delay'd In getting the deserters together. I had got 10, when Colo. Cropper, who had but a few days come from Richmond give me a letter informing me I could have no more Provision. I immediately got the Field Officers and some of the Magistrates together to no what was to be done. they inform'd me it was not in their Power to give any relief. As such I made the best Bargain I could with the men and then discharged them all from their confinement, not leting them no it was anything less than humanity that was the cause. My Situation here are very disagreeable. I think such a command little superier to a Prison-Ship. those men must be lost inless their can be some metherd fell on to git Provision to them over.

I am Sir, with respect—

your most obedient, Humb Servnt"

COL: W. ROANE TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

August 28d
Essex Co.

Acknowledging receipt of his of the 3d Inst: ordering a court of Enquiry for punishing delinquent officers and men of the militia, who failed "to assemble at York" &c. By reference to his letter of the 12th July, it will be seen why this was not done. He has only received from Chas: Dick of Fredericksburg thirty muskets and six hundred cartriges, in accordance with orders from the War Office—Wishes double that number could have been sent, in as much as it is necessary to keep a proper guard over the public Tobacco and Provisions, and for the inhabitants exposed along the River. The militia of Essex have on all occasions been so willing and prompt when called upon, that the few invalid delinquents in the county, were really "below our attention"—

WM. HAY, C. AGENT, TO COL: DAVIES. August 24th

Richmond

Complaining of the irregularity in the orders issued from the Council, and Board of War—Although bound to obey them, it should be remembered that his office is not to be considered as "an Auxiliary to the Treasury." The necessities of the state are well known to him, and he shall be ever willing to meet them, consistently with the duties of his office. He has now on hand, "linen of different kinds, stockings, shoes, Hats, Caps, Coats, Jackets, Broad cloth, nails, & some Stationary" &c.

MEMORIAL OF JOHN LOWRY, TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL &C. August 24th

Elizabeth
City Co.

Laying before them the "grievances and Hardships he now labours under, by the officers and soldiers. "Colo. Dabney order'd his Troops of Horse to take possession of my plantation & one Room the largest & best in my House, altho' I have a very large family, a wife & nine children. the first steps Colo. Dabney took, was to seize four head of my best cattle for beef w'ch I am advise is against the Laws of the Country to seize any man's property by force contrary to the Act of of assembly &c" "I brought suite against the s'd Colo. Dabney for his unlawful proceeding. this gave fire to the train. a certain Major Alexander Dick with a body of Arm'd men came to my House, seize upon my person without any legal warrant, carried me to the Town of Hampton in custody till the next day. the next day the sheriff took me in custody by warrant from a magistrate for Treason against the State. I stood tryall before the County, when upon Examing witness and all matter against me, unanimous declared me inoscent of the charge. these arbertary Gentlemen did not stop here. they have incouraged their soldiers to distress me in every way they could possiable do.

1782. August 24th Horses dayly in my Corn field, destroyed a good deal of my growing crops, my frute of all kinds they destroy'd dayley. they tyed up a negro this morning and gave him between thirty and forty lashes for no provocation. a young woman that lives in my House who complained of the bad treatment, was given to understand, that if she complains any more, she should be serv'd the same way. may it please your Hon'ble Board that the s'd Troop of Horse has quartered at my House from the 6th of July last. Colo. Hollier & Mr. Booker my very near neighbours taking notice in the manner I was treated, in a cruel and barbarous manner & that it proceeded from a peake (pique) offered the Capt. of the s'd Horse. part of their Horses in Pasture ground for their Horses, w'ch was refused, altho' equally convenient & not so Hurtfull to them as it was to Mr. Lowry. they thretan my wife & children. I am afraid to go out of my House to do my business on my plantation. The said Soldiers has taken and distroy'd a great deal of my barley w'ch I lately bought of Colo. Lewis to Brew Beer. they have deprived me of the opp'ty of Brewing any Beer w'ch is the only way I had to get a little money to enable me to discharge my Taxes. they took my Brew-house & Break my Locks whenever they are opposed. they turned two Stud Horses loose in my Pasture, altho' I beg they would no do so, as it would Hurt my breed of Horses. upon the whole I expect no redress but from your Hon'ble Board, and the Laws of the Country. Your memorialist hopes your Hon'ble Board will grant such redress against such oppreson, as your Hon'ble Board shall seem meet—

and your memorialist shall ever pray—

The truth of this complaint certified to by—Cary Selden, Wm. Moore, Augustine Moore, Wm. Wise, Wm. Brown, Simon Hollier, Thos: Stevenson, Geo: Booker, & Westwood Armstead.

T. Prentis and Henry Tazwell Esqrs, enclosed the above to the Executive, and without entering into the causes of the complaint &c. take occasion to remark upon the "quartering soldiers upon Individuals" is a practice not warranted by Law, and can be exercised only "upon the most extreme necessity"—They hope an answer will soon be given to Mr. Lowry.

August 25th

CAPT: CHRIST: ROANE TO COL: DAVIES.

Taylor's Ferry

Urging the necessity of "some spirits" for the use of the soldiers employ'd in raising the cannon." He has only about one & a half gallons of whiskey, very little "stronger than grog"—The men are constantly up to their waists in the water, and without spirits must get sick &c.

MATTHIAS M'COLL TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782.

August 25th

Flag-Ships "Vengeance" Boyd's Hole

Praying to be allowed to become "a subject of this state": considers himself a subject of the U. States: had resided at the East End of Long Island, outside the British jurisdiction. Had with great difficulty obtained a Passport to come to Virginia where he proposes to remain. His connexions have ever been "Friends to America"—His brother in New York had afforded many civilities to Majors Fantleroy and Willis & other prisoners in that City from this State. He is ready to conform to every requisition necessary to carry out his wishes &c.

RICH'D GRAHAM TO COL: DAVIES. August 25th

Dumfries

Making report of Collections in his District—The clothing should have been down sooner, but for the heavy rains—Mr. Jno: Robertson had come up for all the money in hand and he has paid him Two hundred pounds—The Fairfax commissioner have just paid in £80: they can do no more at present: not a shilling from Prince William, and nothing from the Stafford Commissioners. they say the people have never given in a list of their Tithables, and few of them have paid anything. Steps must be taken to bring the Delinquents to a settlement—

ANDREW STEELE TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA. August 26th

"Sir

Lexington Ky.

Through the Continued series of a Seven Years vicessitude, nothing has happened so alarming, fatal & Injurious to the Interest of the Kanetuckians in Particular & all its votaries in General, as the present Concatination of Hostilities, wherewith I am now to acquaint your Excellency.

The Fifteenth of this Inst: Bryan's Station was Beseiged by a number of Indians, whereof I am not able to form a Just Estimate: the Attack continued warm for about Thirty Hours, During which Period, the Enemy burned several exterior Houses, Killed three of our men & made large Depredations on the neat stock & Crop—they then Retired leaving three of their Savage party dead on the ground, besides a number circumstantially so—

The Seventeenth, we were Reinforced from Lincoln, with one hundred & fifty Horse men, Commanded by Lieut: Col: Stephen Trigg & Joined by a few of the Fayette Commanded by Colo. Jno. Todd, who compos'd an Army of one Hundred & Eighty Two. We followed them to the Lower Blue Licks, where Ended the Direfull Catastrophy—in short we were defeated—with the loss of seventy-five men—among whom fell our two Commanders with many other officers & soldiers of

[illegible] Distinguished Service. To express the feelings of the Inhabitants of [illegible] with the Countries at the Dreadful scene of Inhuman unmanneled Barbarities [illegible] all parts of this Generous State.

The Party this day Joined of the Lincoln militia commanded by Colo Benjamin Lincoln who Arrived but Neither been consulted nor solicited to our assistance marched to the Battle ground in Expectation of a second Engagement with the Enemy but marched several Days without [illegible] of their march, with many other alarming circumstances their number was supposed to be nearly six Hundred.

Every man of our brave Countrymen were found in the field the murderous massacred victims of their ungenerated cruelty—We are [illegible] that none were captivated from a number found on the evening of the Great day & Encountered with clubs & spears.

Labouring under these Distressing Circumstances we Rely on your goodness extracted from a principle of Universal Benevolence which is the distinguishing Characteristic of the truly great & noble soul that we will not only become the subjects of your Commiseration, but of your Patronage & Protection also. the Ballance stands upon an Equilibrium & one stroke more will cause it to Preponderate to our Irretrievable Woe, & terminate in the Intire Breach of our Country. if your Excellency is not concerned In our Immediate safety—

The Author of this narrative is a Person in a private sphere of life & hopes that your forgiving Candour will induce you, to not only pardon the Intrusion, but the many Inaccuracies that may appear through the whole of this Illiterate & undigested Detail—as it comes from a welwisher to American Liberty & your

Excellency's most obed't H'ble Servt."

August 30th

Benj: Grymes jnr: to Gov: Harrison.

Eagle's Nest

Informing him the "Flag vessels" should be despatched as soon as ready "but their commanders are very much opposed to stopping at New York for fear of being taken by our Ally, if there is the least appearance of that places being beseiged shortly, which we are fully convinced of in this quarter." They should however be required to touch at that place in accordance with their engagements—A certain Mr. Rowan who had come in one of these ships, had been allowed to go to Westmoreland to see his brother a great Tory, who had presented the said Rowan with "a negro boy about 15 years of age" who then had him on board one of the Flags, intending to carry him off by stealth—He intends to seize and detain the negro, and thinks the Brig should be condemned on account of the Captain's evident intention to carry property out of the State without permission—

COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO COL: DAVIES, in regard to Indian Affairs. 1782. August 26th Washington Co.

"After referring to sundry other communications respecting the "dispositions" of the Cherokees, which he had sent by private hands, because "the low credit of the county" could not afford an Express, continues as follows, "That the present Executive may better understand the history of the war with the southern Indians, it may be necessary to recur to the orders given, and the accounts sent by the different commanding officers, from 1776, down to the present year. One remarkable occurrance in this era, was, on Col: Christian's reaching the Towns on the Tennessee in 1776 a certain Cherokee chief, called the "Dragging Canoe" a "Cheuconnasee," seceded from the national councils of the Cherokees, drew off large numbers, and retired down the River, to a place called Choccomogga, near the *Whirl* in the Cherokee River made new settlements, and gave an asylum to the British Agent and a number of Renegade Tories: continuing his depredations by small parties, drawing to his faction at times more or less of the young men of ye Towns, who had concluded a peace in 1777—In the Fall of 1780, a total combination of these Indians took place, against us, thro' the address of Col: Brown, the Enemy's Agent: but this happily was broken by the defeat they met with, from Col: Arthur Campbell and others. Their country was desolated as far south as the Hiwasee River. The hither Towns' people fled mostly into the mountains for shelter, and soon after made peace. The seceding party fled either, below the "Whirl," or to the sources of the Mobile. It is from these Towns, together with large accessions of Tories, that Carolina and Georgia have received so much annoyance since our recovery of those states—A view of Hutchin's late map, will enable you better to comprehend what I have said—

As to present Intelligence: by a letter I lately received from Genl: Pickens, who lives on the frontiers of So. Carolina, adjoining Georgia, I am applyed to, for to co-operate with him in attacking the unfriendly Cherokee Towns, and am told at the same time, that Governor Mathews has wrote to our Executive on the subject; but as the Governor's letter of the same date with yours, mention nothing of it, I consider myself not at liberty to comply with the request: besides, the overtures made by these same Indians for peace, and in some measure countenanced by Mr. Martin, our Agent, renders it still more improper, as I apprehend the Indians wish to engage us to act as mediators—In the month of July, before the evacuation of Savannah, Col: Brown the British Agent, essayed to conduct from thence a considerable supply of goods and ammunition, to his adherents in the Cherokee Country. The whole was fortunately intercepted, and he himself, narrowly escaped by flight—A short time after, as an Escort, was coming down to meet Brown, (not hearing of his fate) they were met by Genl: Clark, of Georgia, near the frontiers of Georgia, and totally defeated—Several Indians and Tories

1782. were made prisoners, and on the field made subjects of retaliation, for
August 26th the cruel usage of Genl: Picken's brother, and near 20 men, who were inhumanly put to death, in the Town last winter—The Governor mentions nothing in his letter, respecting our defence against the northward Indians, however, I hope I have come up to his wishes, as only 50 men, instead of 100, are yet ordered on duty, and you may rely, I will be very sparing of expenditures. About ten days ago, the northward Indians killed two men in this county. the party that did this mischief, did not exceed half a dozen, and could not be traced, so as to overtake them. This is the only onset, we have had since the Spring. Col: Crawford's exertions, no doubt overthrew their boasted scheme of annoying the frontier; and I trust Genl: Irvine's good fortune will give us but little to fear from that quarter, after this campaign.

The preliminaries, offered to the Cherokees, are said to be—

1st. To cease all kinds of hostilities with every part of the American States.

2d. To restore all our Captives & 3d To give up into our hands all the British adherents, as Prisoners—

This complyed with, I think the force preparing in North Carolina will give over their attack: this I am not a little anxious to see accomplished, as I know, should they go into the Indian Country, they will not properly discriminate: and I believe there is now as good Whigs in the hither Towns, as any on the frontiers of N. Carolina—Whatever may come of this business, I will endeavour that the Executive be speedily informed of the result thereof—

I am, Sir, very respectfully &c &c—

August 26th

COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Washington Co.

Acknowledging receipt of his of the 15th inst: in which he "Seems to be blamed," and begging to be indulged by way of excuse, as follows—"Before I left Richmond last June, I more than once applied for the goods ordered for the use of the Cherokees; I was directed one time to Mr. Hay, at another to Capt: Young—neither sent the goods to Manchester in time, as I desired, nor advanced the small sum of 20 dollars which, I told, was necessary to pay the waggoner, for to enable him to pay expenses out to the *Long Island*." He had not received the powder ordered to be delivered to him by Capt: Price of Bedford; and rather than thwart "the measures of government, he would lend the Agent "part of the small store" in the county magazine—he then proceeds—"Col. Martin set out early this month for the Indian Town called "Chota," to receive our Captives, and propose some preliminaries for a Treaty of peace, with what is called the seceded Towns, or Chocomogga Faction—a deputation of which were to meet him the 1st Instant—There are seven other Gent: with Col: Christian to negotiate with the

Indians. This transaction of Genl: Green's, I expected was fully known by the Executive, as I find it has been mentioned in Congress, and approved of— 1782. August 26th

The proposal of a Treaty of peace, came first from the Indians, and seems to be considered by the Agent as a favourable sign of the sincerity of their dispositions, as the application have been made in unusual suppliant terms. The proof of all may be better understood after Col: Martin's return from the Council at "Chota" Perhaps the true reason of the pliability in the seceding Chiefs, may be found to proceed from their late misfortunes in Georgia, and the formidable force prepairing in the south, to attack them"—

I am Sir, &c &c—

Robt. Bev: Chew, informs the governor, that he had executed the requirements of the act for "Establishing a permanent revenue" &c. at that place—That a large quantity of flour, duly inspected was on hand, and would probably spoil—He therefore recommends it be enchanged for West India Rum & salt, so much more needed &c— August 27th Fredericksburg

---

Col: Davies gives at length, in obedience to orders, a satisfactory statement of facts, upon which Capt: Kelly had based a claim for services rendered as Captain in the state Garrison Regiment &c— August 27th War Office

---

Thos. Jett, accounts to Col: Davies for the "specific tax" of his District, but adds, "I never had the tenth part of the trouble, that I have, and shall continue to have, with the commissioners, &c. in any business of a hundred times the value of the money that will at last be collected"— August 27th Westmoreland Co.

MAJOR ISAAC DABNEY TO COL: DAVIES. August 28th

Promising in future accurate Returns of the strength of the militia arms &c. in his county: trusts there shall be no more cause for complaint of neglect, which in great measure has of late grown out of the "resignations of our Field Officers, one after another." King Wm. County

1782. W. FOUSHEE, MAYOR, TO THE GOVERNOR.

August 29th "Sir

City of Richmond In Common Hall

Among those objects which have lately come under the consideration of the Common Hall of this City, as necessary for regulating its internal policy the Establishment of a City Watch has been thought advisable, as a measure Essential to the security of the Inhabitants against those nocturnal depredations and robberies, which have been lately so much practiced among us.

Conjoined to this step, the Hall are pursuing the most effectual measures to expel disorderly persons of suspicious characters, & to break the chain of that confederacy, which seems to be established by a nefarious crew in and about this city, at the same time with the fullest confidence that every endeavour of theirs to attain these salutary purposes will be aided by your Excellency and the Council in the exercise of the Executive powers of Government, so far as the same shall in your Wisdom be thought consistent and proper, the Common Hall are induced, with great defference, to suggest to your Excellency & the Council, a measure which in their opinion will give aid & efficacy to their endeavours. It is Sir, in the removal of the present main Guard, at the Public Jail, and of their relief by a detachment from such Post or Garrison, as your Excellency & the Council shall please to direct, of men to be selected by the Commanding Officer of the Post or Garrison, who have no relations or connections in this, or the adjoining Countys, and who are most orderly and well disposed, such detachment to be relieved regularly, once in every two or three months, if the good of the service may so admit.

The Propriety of this measure will be more apparent to your Excellency & the Council, when it is observed that there is too great reason to suspect that the soldiery of the present Guard have been either principals or accessaries in almost every robbery which has of late been committed among us, and that their licentiousness & ungovernable conduct is such as to endanger, even in the day time, the persons & property of the Inhabitants in the vicinity of the Jail. And the Common Hall further request that your Excellency will be pleased to order the Commissary General of military stores to furnish such a number of arms and ammunition as may be sufficient for the safety & Protection of the City—

By Order and on behalf of the Common Hall."

August 29th JAS: BARBOUR CO. LIEUT: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Culpeper Co. In reply to his Order directing that two hundred and fifty men "be held in constant readiness to march when Genl: Stevens shall call for them"—with this order, was one from the War-Office requiring him to

arm these men. He has the men in readiness, but there are no arms in the County. On two occasions, being ordered to collect the arms in the County, it was done, and the whole of them were sent with the men drafted at the same time, down the country, where they were stored, and never returned. The last sent, was about the Seige of York: after which the arms he had heard were carried to Amherst Co—There are not more "than twenty guns in the County fit for service & them in the hands of such men as conceal them, or they would have been taken last year"—He gives this information, in order that no delay may occur for want of proper information on this subject— 1782. August 29th

---

ANDREW RONALD TO THE GOVERNOR. August 29th

Certifying that he has examined Mr. Joseph Wood, respecting his ability &c. to practice Law, in accordance with "an Act of Assembly in that case made and provided" and finds him qualified &c.

Edm'd Randolph, "presents his compliments to his Excellency the Governor and begs leave to certify that he would immediately enter into the examination of Mr. Wood," "but the length of his practice in South Carolina, while it renders his fitness unquestionable, makes Mr. R—— averse, from a principle of delicacy, to scrutinize his abilities."

COLO. DANIEL BOONE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. August 30th

"Sir,

A Circumstance of Affairs Causes me to write to your Excellency as follows. On the 16th of this Instant, a Large number of Indians with some white men, attacted one of our fronteer Stations, known by the name of Bryan's Station. The seige continued from about Sunrise til about ten oclock the next Day, then they marched off. Notice being given to the Different Stations adjacent, we Imediately collected 181 Horsemen commanded by Colo. Jno: Todd: Including some of the Lincoln County Militia Commanded by Colo. Trigg, and having pursued about 40 miles, on the 19th Instant we Discovered the Enemy Lying in wait for us, on Discovery of which we formed our Column into one Single Line and march'd up in their front within about forty yards before there was a gun fired: Col: Trigg on the right, my Self on the Left, Major McGary in the centre, Major Harlin with the advance party in the front—and from the manner wee had form'd, it fell to my lot to bring on the attack, which was done with a very heavy on both Sides: and extended back the lines to Colo. Trigg, where the Enemy was so strong that the Rushed up and Broke the right wing at the first fire. So the Enemy was immediately on our Backs, so we were obliged to Retreat with the loss of 77 of our men and 12 wounded. Afterwards we were

Fayette County Boone's Station

1782. August 30th Reinforced by Colo. Logan, which with our own men amounted to 460 Light Horse, with which we march'd to the Battle Ground again. But found the enemy were gone off. So we proceeded to burry the Dead—which were 43 found on the ground, and many more we Expect Lay about that we did not see, as we Could not Tarry to search very close, being Both Hungry and weary, and some what Dubious that the enemy might not be gone quite off, and by what discovery we could make we conclude the number of Indians to exceed 400—now the whole of our militia of this County does not exceed 130. By this, your Excellency may draw an Idea of our circumstance. I know Sir, that your Situation at present is something critical. But are we to be totally forgotten. I hope not. I trust about 500 men sent to our assistance Immediately, and them to be stationed as our County Lieutenants shall see most necessary, may be the saving of this our part of the Country. but if you put them under the Direction of Genl: Clarke, they will be Little or no Service to our Settlement, as he lies 100 miles west of us, and the Indians north East, and our men are often called to the Falls to guard them. I have encouraged the people here in this County all that I could, but I can no longer Encourage my neighbors, nor myself to risque our Lives here, at such Extraordinary hazzards. The Inhabitants of these Counties are very much alarm'd at the thoughts of the Indians bringing another Campaign into our Country this fall, which if it should be the case, will Break these settlements. So I hope your Excellency will take it into consideration and send us some Relief as quick as possable.

This Sir, is my sentiments without consulting any person. I expect Colo. Logan will immediately send to you by Express. By whom I most humbly Request your Excellencies answer, meanwhile

I remain, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient Humbl. Serv't."

"A List of the Slain—Colo. Jno. Todd,
Colo. Trigg,
Maj: Harlin,
Capts: —— Gordon,
" Kincade,
" McBride
" Overton
Licuts: Rogers
" McQuire
" Hinson

Officers—10
Privates 67
—
77
Wounded 12"

JOHN BOWMAN TO GOV'R HARRISON OF VA. 1782.

August 30th

Lincoln County

Sir,

I take the liberty to ad'ss your Excellency on a subject which I make no Doubt may be agreable to you. on the 20th of this Ins't arived hear Mr. Simon Burney with two Chickasaws warriers, with a written talk from the Chieffs of that nation, Seting forth their Willingness to treat with the State of Virginia on a peace, a copy of which you will Receive by this conveyance, and Being Impressed with a sence of the Distressed cituation of this frontear Settlements, I could not Restrain my Self, but Rather thought it my Duty to Recomend it to you, in whoes hands the Reigns of Gov'rment are put, and not Doubting of your care and Protection, therefore it is the wish of all I believe that your Excellency might appoint Commissioners to meat the chieffs of that nation at the french Lick on Cumberland River, it being the Place they seame to wish to *meat* at, in order to establish a peace with them. Should your Excellency with the Honorable Council, think Proper that *sume* step should be taken with these People, and would wish to appoint Commissioners in this quarter for that purpose, I will mention the following Gents: who in my opinion are the most fit men amongst us for that Purpose, Col. John Donelson, Col: Benj. Logan, and Capt: John Huching—

He also informs us that the Creek nation will take the same measures with them, which would be a fortunate Circumstance to this, as well as our neighboring or *Sistren* states to the southward, and the joint Interest of all—The Chickasaws Chieffs, urging in their own justifications that when Genl: Clark came into their country and built a fort, and settled many familcys in their countrey the thought themselves obliged to defend their native countrey by arms, and that the should not have taken up against us on any other grounds, which as far as I can judge of facts I Raley believe it to be the case—

If a Peace could be concluded with these two nations, the Chickasaws and Creeks, it would Effectuly put a stop to the Cherokees and Chuckamogga Indians committing depredations on any of our *frontears*, and *compleat* the Happiness of the Inhabitants who have long suffe'd by them, and we Conceive that such an alliance might Greatly *Discurrage* the Shawnees, and other Western Tribes. Should this not be an obstacle in the way, I am told that Genl: Clark sent an Express to Post St. Vancent (St. Vincent) to Mr. Dolten there. The purport theirof is enjoined on Mr. Dolten to keep it secret—

The same evening sume Diseffected men that harboures amongst us, Stole about fifteen horses from the French at that Place—On their missing them Horses next morning, they Emediately demanded a sight of the Express, which was Denied them. they then desired Mr. Dolten not to send the messenger away untill *the new his assent.* Notwithstanding the caution, the Express was Dispatched that Evening and came

1782. August 30th safe to the Falls. This Raised a *jellosy* among the french that it was with *concent* of Genl: Clark the men went their, and if this Breach is not *spedily* made up, the consequences theirof is to be Dreaded. the french say that if this be the Treatment from us they will be obliged to Defend their Property, by engaging the *Deffrent* Tribes of Indians to the westward of them that are now at Peace, to come to war against us—

Our scater'd Inhabitants ar Daly Deminishing Having lost 65 of our militia in a Late unfortunate action with them. the Purticulars whereof you will have from Col. Logan, the commanding officer of their county. I would beg leave to Assure your Excellency, that my *hartey* wish and Earnes Desire for the Public weal *war the only Ocation* of my Troubling you with the above obsirvations.

I take the Honour to be your Excellency's &c.

The following "Talk" enclosed.

"A Talk to be delivered by Mr. Simon Burney, to the Commanders of Every different station Between this nation and the falls on the Ohio River. My former Friends, we mean to Conclude a Peace with you. As Brothers never falls out with other, but they make Friends again If it is agreable to you, it is our Desire to be at Peace with you, that Our Corn may grow, and Our stocks Increase for the bennifitt of our Child'r Hereafter.

You'l observe at the Same time, Our making a Peace with you doth not Entittle Us to fall out with Our Fathers the Inglish, for we love them, as they were the first People that Ever Supported us to Defend ourselves against our former Enimys, The French & Spaniards & all their Indians. & we are a People that never forgets any Kindness done Us by any Nation—We sends this by Mr. Burney, Who says he Lately come from Among you & you may Rely on anything he Tells you—On the Subject of Peace Poyman Tauhaus' Talk. We was formerly very good friends, and I thought we should be always so, but we have had some small Differences, but now we are good friends again—Some time ago we had nothing but good talks, all round us & from all quarters but now I can hear nothing But what is bad. I therefore this day send you a Token of Peace. I Remember the day when I was not Afraid to Travel to Chas Town Virginia, or any other Place. Where I was allways well used, but Now it supriss me more than any thing to see and hear how Brothers fall Out, for my Part, I could wish To see it, as it Used to be Formerly. I have been no where, but here at this Place, & at this Place I set down and hear all your disturbances. I heard by Chickasaw fellow that has been sometime among you that you have sent many letters to this nation, and you may think that we received them and despised your Talks, be assured that none Ever got here. We are not like white people for when they fight they sends a flag to

Each Other & then Renews the fight. But I this day sends you a Flagg for a Peace, not to renew any more Battles, as there never was much Fight'g between You & us. As to our part, we have never done you much harm. Its true, some of our young fellows has Stole some of your Horses, but still they never went of themselves. their was other Nations, Creeks, Cherokees, Wanpunockys &c., who Led them out, and what Damage was done, was by reason you settled a Fort in our Hunting ground without our leave, And at that place you suffered most from us. We Receiv'd a Talk From the Illinois, wherein they let us know that the Virginians, French & Spaniards are all as one & desires us to be friends with them. I dont doubt but they have let you know by this time, what they wrote here in Regard to a Peace & when you see this it will satisfy you on our part. Red Kings' Talks you must remember That our fore fathers On both sides were always friends but as for our parts we have had a small difference, but I dont know who was in the Rong, it is my desire that we should still be at Friendship With Each other, this comes from my mouth, who is King of this nation, and it is my desire that after you see this talk, that when ever you meet with Chickesaws, that you may eat, drink & smoke Together as Friends & Brothers. I hope You'l send an agreable an'r to this, that you & us may set down in safety & plant. You'l receive this a Talk from your friend & Broth'r Poymingoe's Talk—now to convince you of Our sincerity in mak'g Peace, I have sent four young warriers & one white man, that was with you before, to convince you of a Peace with us & I am desirous, that they may Be well used & an answer to this Talk, by the Bearers, that we may think of nothing hereafter but our Planting & Hunting &c. &c— 1782. August 30th

Signed

his
POYMAN O TAUHAW—
mark
his
MINGO U HOMAN
mark
his
TURKAW ⋈ POTAPO
mark
his
POYMINGO X ———
mark

Chickasaw Nation 9th July 1782

MAJ: ALEX: DICK TO THE GOV: & COUNCIL. August 30th

Asking for relief; he having furnished the Troops at Portsmouth with certain provisions, for which he was to have been paid: that he has had to sacrifice property to maintain himself and should be greatly the loser, should the said provisions be furnished him at present prices. Richmond

1782. ROBERT MORRIS TO GOV: HARRISON.

August 30th
Office of Finance Philadelphia

Enclosing resolution of Congress declaring it inexpedient to continue a Garrison at York & Gloucester, at the "Expence of the United States."

August 30th

COL: SAML: GRIFFIN TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

Bristol

Informing him that he had shipped to the care of Capt: Callender at Fredericksburg the goods at Bristol R. I. belonging to Virginia; the vessel had been wrecked on the South side of Cape Henry and every thing lost except a few casks of Rum and wine. The remainder in Boston would not sell "for more than would pay the expenses attending them." &c.

August 30th

THOS: MOORE, "SUPERINTENDENT OF FLAGS" IN RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, TO BENJ: GRYMES ESQ. SUPERINTENDENT IN POTOMAC.

Urbanna

Giving the reasons why he had permitted Mr. Edward Munford to leave his "Flag Brig" at that place to go to Potomac. Mr. Munford desires to charter a vessel, in which to transport the remainder of the "Tobacco due him from the Public," and awaits the permission of the Executive to do so. This gentleman had conducted himself with the greatest propriety &c.

August 31st

*COL: BENJAMIN LOGAN TO GOV HARRISON, giving account of the disaster at *Blue Lick*, as follows—

"Sir

Lincoln County

I beg leave to present your Excellency & Council with one of the most melancholly events that has happened in all this Western Country. On the 14th inst: Capt Holden from Fayette, pursued a party of Indians who had made prisoners of a couple of boys in his neighborhood; he overtook them and was repulsed with the loss of four men. On the 16th a considerable army appeared before Bryant's Station, under the command of the noted Simon Girty, and many other white men; they attacked the Station closely, and defeated different parties endeavoring to throw in assistance, but without much loss on our side. An Express was immediately despatched to Col: John Todd, who at that time was in this County in the neighborhood of Col: Trigg— On the 17th, at night, I received a letter from Col: Trigg, wherein he informed me of what had passed. Orders were immediately given for every

*Accompanying this account is a small "diagram" of the battle ground.

1782.
August 31st

man to turn out, and on Sunday the 18th I crossed the Kentucky with a considerable detachment, & the day after arrived at Bryant's, where I understood the Indians had raised the seige & were followed by Col: John Todd, with 135 of the Lincoln militia under Col: Trigg and 45 of the Fayette under Col: Bowman—Dreading the consequences that might ensue from this precipitate affair, I immediately pushed within a few miles from Bryants. We were met by about 25 men, who informed—of a total defeat at the *Big Blue Licks* on *Licking*. I covered their retreat, and marched back to Bryants, where I collected 470 men, and the 24th went to the battle-ground and buried 43—our loss in this action is 50 missing from Lincoln, and 15 from Fayette, among whom are Colls: Todd and Trigg (Trigg was quartered) Major Harlin, Capts: McBride, Gordon, Kinkaid & Overton, & Lieuts: Givings, Kennedy, McMartry, Rogers & McGuire, and Mr. Joseph Lindsay our Commissary.

From the situation of the ground, on which our men were drawn upon (the plan whereof I have taken the liberty to enclose) I hardly know how it was possible for any to escape—I am inclined to believe that when your Excellency & Council become acquainted with the military operations in this country, that you will not think them so properly conducted, as to answer the general interest of Kentucky—From the accounts we had received by prisoners who had escaped this spring, we were confident of an invasion from the Detroit Indians. Common safety, then made some scheme of defence necessary; for which purpose, I was called upon by Genl: Clarke to attend a council and after consulting matters, it was determined to build a Fort at the mouth of Licking—& shortly I received his orders for 100 men to attend this business, with a certain number from Fayette. Before the day of rendezvous, I was instructed to send the men to the Falls of Ohio, in order to build a strong Garrison, and a row Galley, thus by weakening one end to strengthen another, the upper part of the country was left exposed, & the enemy intercepting our designs brought their intended expedition against the Frontiers of Fayette—The immense expenses incurred by the state in this western Country, we know is enough to prevent the Government from giving us any further aid; but when your Excellency and Council are informed that the people have never been benefitted by those expenditures, we still hope your compassion will be extended to a detached, distressed part of your country, as it is not in the power of the People to answer the misapplication of any thing by a proper officer. Genl: Irwin, commanding at *Fort Pitt*, as a continental officer might probably be more assistance to this country could he receive proper supplies from the state of Virginia, than any other measure that could be adopted—As he has the same enemies to encounter that trouble us, and stores of every kind seem to be of little account to us (ammunition excepted)—Col: Trigg being killed there is a Field officer wanting in this county: however I am at a loss how to proceed on the occasion, for all our magistrates have been killed except three; and there can be no

1782. August 31st

Court to send a recommendation—Col: Hanod, who formerly acted as a Colonel, and who agreable to seniority ought to have received a commission, is now in being & I think a very proper person for that purpose—

Before I conclude I must beg leave to suggest to your Excellency & Council, that a defensive war cannot be carried on with Indians, and the Inhabitants remain in any kind of safety. For unless you can go to their Towns and scourge them, they will never make a peace; but on the contrary keep parties constantly in your country to kill; and the plunder they get, answers them instead of Trade. Some days past, a white man, one Mr. Simon Burney, with his Indians, arrived at this place, in company with two warriors, with talks from the Chickasaws nation—wherein they inform us of their desire to conclude a peace, and the reasons that urged them to war; which was Genl: Clarke's settling Fort Jefferson on their Hunting Grounds, without consulting them first, and are now enquiring for him. They own they have done mischief in this, as well as the infant settlement on Cumberland—Should your Excellency & Council think proper to hold a treaty with these People, Col: John Donelson, who has before served as an Agent for the state, is willing to transact any business of that kind—

Since writing the foregoing lines, I have received certain information that Kinchelow's Fort in Jefferson was burned, and 37 souls, made prisoners—Your Excellency & Council will please to indulge me a few moments longer, when I take the liberty to add the situation of 470 persons who surrendered themselves prisoners of war to a British Officer, then in command from Detroit, with a great number of Indians—As well as I recollect these unhappy people were captured in June 1780—And from authentick intelligence that we have received, they were actually divided in the most distressing manner that could be invented. Many of the men were taken to Detroit & their wives retained among the Indians as slaves. Some of the men are now at Montreal & others in different parts towards the Lakes—As the British were the perpetrators of this cruel piece of mischief, I think by the articles of the *Cartel*, for the exchange and relief of Prisoners taken in the Go: Department, and subsequent measures taken by the different commissioners for that purpose, it is their business, immediately to deliver up in this country, at some American Post, all the prisoners then taken—or retaliation he had on our part—Unless they are guarded back, they will never get through the Indian country.

I have the honor to be &c. &c. &c—

The Diagram of the Battle-ground contains the following note. "The indians kept the path from Bryants to the licks, and when Colo. Todd arrived at the Top of the hill on this side of the river, the enemy made a shew of ab't 30 in the bend. Our men marched over upon the Hill. The indians had a very strong line in front which extended from one point of the river to the other. They had flankers and also a party in

the rear in order to prevent a retreat. As the river was very deep only at the licks and the clifts so steep that a passage was impracticable only where they first marched in—thus circumstanced the Savages, sure of victory rushed immediately up and threw our men into confusion. What escaped returned mostly by way of the Lick—many were killed after they were made prisoners, as they were seen tied. 1782. August 31st

From Bryant's Station to the Blue licks ab't 40 miles & from thence to the Ohia ab't 20 or 25. The Bent of the river was generally ab't ½ mile over & from the top of the ridge each way made down small dreans—in these places lay many indians undiscovered untill the attack begun.

It appears near all the warriors' on this side of De Troit were on this expedition; some allow 600 or more."

Major Bulgar was mortally wounded, and is since dead."

COL: JOSEPH NEVILL TO GOVR. HARRISON. August 31st

"Sir,

I received your last Letter appointing me surveyor of this State, to meet the Surveyor of the State of Pennsylvania, in Order to run a Temporary Boundary Line, which I shall undertake if Life and health will permit. I have also agreeable to your Orders, ordered the 150 militia of this County to hold themselves in readiness in case they should be wanting, but what will be done for arms I am at a Loss, as many of the militia men's guns has been taken from them at the Different Drafts and by changing them for muskets when at camp, and others lost, so that the one half of the men of this County has not Arms, neither Doe those that has Guns Like to Spear (spare) them at this critical time. I had 30 muskets from the County Lieutenant of Frederick Last spring when the Comp'y was ordered from this County to the assistance of Monongalia, which I am afraid will prove short of what will want Guns of 150 men. Hampshire Co.

I have the Honour, to be Sir,
Your most obedient, Humbl' Servant."

THEO: BLAND JNR: J. MADISON JNR & A. LEE TO GOV: HARRISON. August —

"Sir

We have been duly hon'd with your Excellency's of the 8th Inst. Since our last such a dearth of Intelligence has prevail'd that not one circumstance worth relating has reached this place or Congress from Europe or elsewhere. We have only to inform your Excellency that among the prisoners arriv'd at this Place, from Mill and fortune Prisons in England (from whence all the American Marine Prisoners have been sent to America) were about forty belonging to our State, who have applied to us for relief. Philadelphia

1782. August — Yr: Excellency well knows that no provision has been put into our power for such purposes, which are very frequently occurring, notwithstanding we have frequently urged the Policy and necessity of it. On this occasion, both Policy & Humanity have dictated to us, to endeavor to procure, by a draught on the treasury of Virginia to the amount of about thirty pounds Pennsylvania Currency, which we hope will be honor'd, and for which we hope we shall stand exculpated, when 'tis consider'd that inattention to this useful body of men in their distress might deprive the commerce of the State of their services, of which it at present stands so much in need.

We have the Hon'r to be, most respectfully

Yr: Excell'y's most obed't Serv'ts."

Septem. 1st

COL: JOHN DONELSON TO GOV: HARRISON.

Lincoln Co. Ky. "Two Chicasaw warriors and Mr. Simon Burney a white man came in with flag from that nation and presented a pice of wrighting from their King and others of their Chiefs soliciting a peace with these states: a copy whereof you will receive by this conveyance from Colo. Logan the commanding officer of this county. Those people urges for their justification that Col: Clark's building a Fort and Garrison and settling a number of families in their country without their privity or consent made it necessary to take up arms, "to defend what they deemed their native right, that the cause being in some measure removed, they Declare this desire to be at peace with those states again"—

In view of the terrible losses in the battle with the Shawnees on the 19th of August, and the unprotected situation of the frontiers and inhabitants, Col: Donelson urges the appointment of Commissioners to negociate a peace, and suggests the French Lick on Cumberland River, as the place most agreable to the Chicasaws, for a meeting. The writing, or Talk, brought by the Chicasaw warrior and Simon Burney is signed by Poymace Tankaw, Mingo Homaw Tuskon Patapo and Paymingo, with their several "marks," and is a copy of the original, enclosed in Col: Logan's Letter of Aug. 30th, 1782.

Septem. 1st Point of Fork John Tebbs writes to Col: Davies desiring to know whether the Council have decided upon his application to be allowed to draw goods from the store not fit for soldiers' clothes. He urges a decision, in as much as, unless this be done, he will not be able to leave the post "without selling what little wearing Apparel" he has.

FRANCIS WILLIS JNR: TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

In regard to the suspicion that one Mr. Booth is carrying on an illicit Trade with the Enemy &c—The Governor is informed Mr. Booth is "one of the merc'ts who was taken at York & has been suffered still to *remain* among us" and is doubtless trading on the goods he brought with him. However further enquiries shall be made, and steps taken accordingly. "He is lately married a widow of considerable property, by name Mrs. Jones; her Husband Eman'r Jones formerly one of the masters at the College." Septem. 1st

---

SAML: HYDE SAUNDERS TO THE GOVERNOR. Septem. 2d

He had been employed by the County Commissioners of Provisions to receive all the wheat brought to his mill on public account and manufacture it into flour. This he did, and delivered the flour to the persons authorized by the Commissioners to receive it. Many of these were waggoners and canoe-men, negro slaves who could not write and of course could not sign receips—Had he failed to deliver the flour when so needed, serious results might have followed—He is now pressed for a settlement of his accounts by the District Commissioner, and he is called upon for his receipt—For the reasons above given he cannot produce them, but can produce evidence of the delivery of the flour, provided his Excellency will appoint some "gentleman of experience and good reputation" in the neighborhood, with power to look into the transaction &c. Powhatan Co.

JOSEPH SAVAGE TO GOV: HARRISON. Septem. 2d

He has just been informed by Genl: Muhlenberg that under the late Acts of Congress, all appointments of officers in the Va. Line, must originate from the Executive of that State—In the changes proposed to be made He claims the rank of "Full Surgeon"—In February 1779, he was appointed Surgeon's mate to the 2d Va. Regt: & marched with it to the South, when under command of Colo. Neville, Doct. Roberts being the Surgeon—March 1st 1780, Doct: Roberts resigned at Richmond, upon which he at once applied to Genl: Woodford commanding the "Line" for his "Right as senior mate" but was answered that the Surgeon Genl: of Army was the person authorized to appoint."

The troops were then on the march to S. Carolina, where he was soon afterwards made prisoner of war and remained so 'till the 12th June 1781—upon application to Surg: Genl: Brown, he order him to consider himself a "Surgeon in the said Line," but could not assign him to a Cumberland Old Ct. House

1782. Septem. 2d regiment until he understood the nature of the "new arrangement." Considering himself a Surgeon, under authority of Dr. Brown on his return he applied to Genl: Muhlenberg for an appointment, but received the information referred to above. Under the circumstances, his claim he contends fairly existed before the passage of the Act of Congress—Under the last "arrangement" the Va. Line consists of eight Regiments, and only six surgeons. While he was a prisoner of war Dr. Monro one of them, was appointed, altho' a "junior mate" to himself. Since his return "Doct'rs Davis and Monro "have been appointed as Ensign"—He thinks each surgeon entitled to the same Privilege, and begs his Excellency will lay the matter before the Council for final settlement, for which he will wait at the "Genl: Rendezvous."

Septem. 2d

COL: JOHN GIBSON TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

"Dear Colonel

Fort Pitt This moment I was honoured with yours of the 22d of August per Express. Inclosed is a return of the officers of my Reg't now here and of those three who went last from this place to join the troops with you. Inclosed is a narrative* of Doctor Knight, by which you will be made acquainted with the inhuman sufferings of our late worthy friend Colo. Crawford, and of the Fortitude with which he bore them to the last. I am sorry to hear that the Assembly of the Ancient Dominion has done nothing for us, however still hope they will consider our services. An Expedition is in agitation here against Sanduskey, Genl: Irwin to command. the proposal from the people. they are to furnish one thousand men from the militia, and also horses, flour and cattle at their own Expence unless the states will in future pay them. The Genl: takes one hundred of the regulars from this post which is nearly half the number here. I am much afraid it will not be carried into execution as the people are much divided. Should the Expedition take place I am to goe with the Genl: and hope in a few days after our return to pay you a visit at Richmond—The General is hurrying the Express &c—

Just as I was closing my letter I rec'd a letter from Clarke at the Falls of Ohio dated the 10th of August. he writes me every thing was then quiet. that he had sent the Express as he had learned by Major Wailes, Genl: Irwin intended carrying our Expedition into the Indian Country, in order to fix the time when the Genl: would move, that he might make an Excursion at the same time."

I am &c. &c.

---

* Not found.

CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

Septem. 3d

Point of Fork

Suggesting the propriety of exchanging certain articles he has for material suitable for Soldiers' clothing. He has again applied to Mr. Hay for a supply of leather, buttons &c., without which his workmen will soon be entirely idle. No Arms yet arrived. Mr. Ross' canoes, which go down this week, and which will be kept constantly running, has been employed to bring up, as back loads the Arms at Richmond and Westham. As soon as they arrive, a Guard will be necessary. A number of "Runaway negroes joined by a few white men" have of late been doing mischief in the neighborhood. Any Inoc. Soldiers belonging to the State will "answer for that duty & clearing the Streets at this Post, which much want it."

CHAS: DICK TO COL: DAVIES. Septem. 4th

Fredericksburg

He has repaired "110 muskets" and "new Stocks & mounted 22" in all 133, "which is as much as can be done with five or six Hands." The artificers are much "chagreen'd, having heard that those at Richmond had received their warrants for pay. Continues "How far this is true and if they better deserve it, you are the best Judges. And also, why I was not includ'd, or meant, as Public Armourer, having applied by means of Mr. James Hunter with my vouchers, and was denied any assistance that way, which goes very hard with me, as I am no Camelion, more than any one in the Civil List, & have 2 years owing me, 12th of this month.

I could still keep a tolerable number at work had they, I may say, anything to cover them, being entirely Ragged; and if from the Public Store a little cou'd be spared, it would be of infinite service; such as about two or three p'cs of Oznaburgs for Trowsers and working shirts, a few p'cs of white linnen for shirts &c. good coarse shoes and stockings &c." This would much relieve them as there is no money and it is a case of necessity.

Mr. Saml: Griffin to Perkin & Coutly Dr. Septem. 4th

To a New Pair of Silver Mounted Pistols, £30.0.0 Philadelphia

---

COL: CHAS: DABNEY TO GOV: HARRISON: Septem. 4th

"Sir

York Town

Your Excellency's leter of the 28th Aug: with a Copy of Mr. Lowry's memorial I have received. I thank your Excellency for the opportunity you have given me to answer his long list of charges, and

1782. Septem. 4th

am very sory you shou'd be troubled with this disagreeable business. I have always carefully avoided entering into disputes with the inhabitants, and can assure your Excellency this is the first I have ever had during a service of near seven years. The inclos'd paper contains answers to the complaints set forth in Mr. Lowry's memorial, they are sign'd by the officers who were quarter'd on him, and I believe them to be facts. On receiving your Excellency's orders to Station the Cavalry on back River, I order'd Capt. Armstead's Troop to Lowry's, not from a (pique) as he supposes, but on account of the pasturage, and thinking it a proper post to defend that part of the Country from the Enemies Barges. Soon after the Troop was quarter'd on him, he wrote to Col: Lavalette, who commanded at that time at this place, requesting him to come down and send them to the Bay. After finding the Col: wou'd not comply with his request, he moved great part of his pasture fence, for no other purpose, I am very certain, but to compel me to move the Troop. Had Mr. Lowry's complaints been just, I shou'd think the most speedy way of his getting redress wou'd have been to apply to me as Commanding Officer, which he has not done in a single instance, altho' I have been several times at his House. The charge of my taking four beeves from him is true. After being four days in Hampton without a single ration of meat to Issue to the Troops, and no prospect of an immediate supply, I was drove to the disagreeable necesity of seizing a few beaves, and being inform'd by several of the gentlemen of that place, that Mr. Lowry was no loser by the enemy, and had a large number of cattle, I sent my Quarter Master to him, with written instructions, to show him the necessity of taking this disagreable step. I beg leave to observe to your Excellency that part of those men who have signed their names as witness to the truth of Lowry's complaints, from their fondness for British protections, and wishing to see a dispute between the Civil and Military, has taken uncommon pains to promote this diffrence between Lowry and myself. Agreable to your Excellency's orders, I have order'd the Troops from Lowry's.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obet: Serv't.

Capt: W. Armstead, Lieut N. L. Savage and Cornet Graves of the 2d Troop State Cavalry reply, in the paper referred to, that Lowry's plantation was selected only on account of the pasterage in it; that the room taken as their quarters was "pointed out to their quarter master" by himself as one he could spare. All possible care was taken "to prevent the Soldiery from injuring him in person or property"—guards placed to prevent their horses from getting into his enclosures, altho' he chose to move his fences, especially one which had stood "Ten years," and that the damage done to his crops was small, and was chiefly by his own stock; that they punished "his negroes for having the assurance to beat a small soldier Boy that waited on Capt: Armstead"—that the most

"pointed orders has been giving the Soldiers not to insult the family. We are informed they have frequently endeavor'd to degrade them, and do not doubt but the soldiers, in their turn has made use of insulting Language." The Brew-house was occupied but a few days, and was vacated upon his application and the soldiers went into the fields where they are now; that he has never complained to them of his grievances, but has always treated them & the Soldiers with contempt. From the whole tenor of his conduct, they regard him an "Enemy to his Country"—he has frequently been seen "sitting and drinking with one of our musicians who was formerly a British Soldier" and who has since made an attempt to escape. 1782. Septem. 4th

---

COL: WM. FLEMING TO THE GOVERNOR. Septem. 4th

Desiring instructions and certain information, in regard to the duties of the Commissioners to settle the Land claims in Montgomery and Washington Counties, and who will set out early in October. Botetourt Co.

Mr. Innes, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Daniel Smith resigned, cannot possibly attend on account of his wife's serious illness. Mr. Caleb Wallace has been added to the Commission—In as much as there is good ground for apprehending violence, and other attempts to interrupt the business of the Commissioner, he suggests they be allowed to determine their own time and place for holding their sessions, and be attended by a sheriff and escort of militia &c. The Secretary should be allowed a horse to be purchased for cash. Any money intended for the members of the Commission may be safely entrusted to the hands of Mr. Andrew Armstrong "a carefull, and person of property" &c—

COL: DAVIS TO THE GOVERNOR. Septem. 4th

"Sir

The time is approaching when Mr. Robertson will have a right to demand payment for past supplies: and I am fearful the Treasury will not have the money, after discharging the claims to which the appropriation Act gives the preference. There are a considerable number of materials that belonged formerly to the rope-walk, which may be disposed of to sale, if it should be thought best. War Office

We have no fund for the repair of the Arms as all my exertions have been able to procure but a trifle from the specific collections. With that, I have had some arms repaired, have got all the cannon out of Pamunkey and properly fixed on skidds, and am in hopes soon to be able, if I can make punctual payments, to have those raised that are in Chickahominy. I ask your Excellency's Orders concerning the ropery materials, and have the honor to be

your most obedient and humble Servant.

1782. Septem. 4th — The Governor in reply, endorses the above with an order to the Commissioner of War, "for the sale of the ropery material & that ye money arising therefrom be applied to the payment of the debt due upon contract, to Mr. Robertson."

Septem. 4th — WM. REYNOLDS TO COL: DAVIES.

"Sir

The Cannon on the beach near Doctor Foshees is spoilt by the enemy, as are numbers In And about Richm'd. I want men to assist these Invaleeds of the Laboratory in Raising & removing the Cannon— I have sent to warwick to know the situation of that Cannon. provided there is a necessity to carry the shears down, it might be convenient could we get a vessel to bring the cannon up.

I am Sir,

your mo: obed: Serv't."

Septem. 5th War Office — Col: Davies encloses to the Governor, the testimony of Wm. Rose, Keeper of the Public Jail, to the good behavior of one Thos: Hyde a British prisoner, who desires to become a citizen; and whose detention in the Country might become important, as a witness in the trial of the Nansemond Prisoners accused of Treason, and of the man charged with the murder of Capt: Knott.

Septem. 6th Richmond — Capt: H. Young requests Col: Davies to order a Court Martial for the trial of Laurence Carver, a Soldier of Colo. Dabney's Legion. He will "be glad to be of the Court as Carver has behaved very much amiss."

Septem. 6th — ROE COWPER CO. LIEUT: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Elizabeth City County — In regard to collecting the specific tax and enlisting men "for the Army of the United States"—The militia have been divided into classes of "fifteen able bodied men each, adding the property of the exempts to the different classes"—He has failed in the enlistments, but in lieu thereof has collected one Eighth part of the Tax, amounting to upwards of "one Hundred & forty pounds."—No person refuses to pay, but for the want of money—He thinks the money will be ready in due time.

Septem. 6th — RICH'D YARBOROUGH TO RICHD: BLOW.

Dinwiddie Co. — Giving reasons why he has not been able to furnish the flour intended for Mr. Harrison—He has a large quantity of wheat at Colo. Brookins Mill, which will now be manufactured and sent down—

RICHARD HENRY LEE TO BENJ. HARRISON, GOV'R OF VIRGINIA. 1782.

Septem. 6th

"Sir

Chantelly

"I have now the honor to transmit to your Excellency an account of the manner in which the act of last session for recruiting the Army has been executed in this county. The militia having been laid off into classes according to Law, our number amounted to 38 and you will see by the list inclosed how each class hath as yet acquitted itself. Not a man has been found, but £259.5.3½ specie has been paid to me, and I have reason to expect the ballance daily. When the collectors have made returns of defaultees, warrants have issued in the nature of executions against such defaultees. Nothing as yet can be done with the collectors failing to make return, until a meeting of the Court shall present an opportunity of making motions against them. I am now to request that your Excellency will direct an officer to come and receive this money, for it remains here at very great risk from the pirates that infest this river and the bay. A stout Barge of the enemy was off the mouth of Coan (about 15 miles below this) a few days ago; and they contrive to get such accurate information of the State of things on land, that I have not the least doubt but that they know long ere now, that the houses of the County Lieutenants are the depositories of the Soldiers Tax and will consequently exert themselves to get possession of the money. This indeed suggests the propriety of quickly removing this collection from all the counties contiguous to the Water, for tho' there is no danger from attempts in the open day, where pains have been taken to arm & Encourage the militia, yet nothing is easier to these pirates, as every days experience proves, than to land in the night and to plunder—houses two or three miles from the Shore and return with Safety to their vessels before day, or any force can be collected to punish them. It is greatly unfortunate for this country that no exertions are made to defend its honor and interest upon the water within the very bowels of the State. It is not only the more general and open commerce that is destroyed, but even the small interior trade is ruined, so that no possible channel is left open for the industry of the people to collect money for their produce, and therefore no possible means left for the future payment of taxes. The soldiers tax with the land tax, will glean up the Specie so effectually from this county, that I verily—believe not five pounds will remain within it, nor any method of getting more that now presents. It may not be amiss to apprise the officer coming for this money, that almost the whole is in Silver, very weighty and bulky and rendering it necessary that he should come provided with suitable means for carrying it off."

I have the honor to be your Excellencies' most obedient
humble Servant"—

1782. Septem. 6th Treasury Office

J. AMBLER, TREASURER, TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Enclosing "Lists of the Tobacco and Flour received" in his office to date, under the "Act for ascertaining certain Taxes and Duties, and for establishing a permanent Revenue."

Crop Tobacco—136 Hogsheads—weighing 149.563 pounds nett.
Transfer Tobacco—14 " " 6.225 " "

Stored at the several warehouses viz: Davis' 13. at Rocky Ridge. 1. Blanford, 7. Boll: Brook, 20. Robt. Bolling's 24. Osborne's 2. Byrds, 3. Warwick 1. Denbigh 3. Todds 1. Montapike 3. Ayletts 4. Frazers 5. Shepards 1. Page's 11. Meriweathers 4. Toluskey, 6 Deep Creek, 1. Indian 4. Cat Point 8. Falmouth 1. Glascock 1. Urbanna 1. Boyde's Hole 1. Noming 2. Wico' North 2. Quantico 2. Mattox 3. South Quay 1.

Flour—21 Barrels rec'd at Petersburg, weighing 4116 pounds.

Septem. 7th Washington Co.

COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Your letter of the 23d July last reached me yesterday. The overtures for peace from the Cherokee Chocomogga Towns, and only one feeble attack made this Summer by the Northward Indians, together with the difficulty of procuring provisions, induced me to order out only one half the number of men agreed on at the Council of Officers.

Your Excellency might have spared the reflection, had you been informed by whom the objection was made, and insisted on, for one officer to take charge of the Militia of both Counties to be ordered on duty.

Frugality in expenditures have always been a very serious consideration with me in my public transactions during the war. in proof which I could mention more than one well known instance, which if others in more important stations had as scrupulously observed, our public credit might not have been brought so deplorably low; and our finances so exceedingly deranged—

I am, Sir, very Respectfully
your most obedient & very Humble Servant—

P. S. We have a report of a severe action with the Indians lately in the Kentucky Country. the account received is so imperfect I cannot venture to mention particulars— A. C."

Septem. 7th Fluvanna Co.

John Timberlake Dep: Clerk, gives list of Inhabitants, taken by order of the Court—Whites—1985—Blacks 1330. total 3315.

JNO: ROBERTSON TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

Sep tem. 8th

He has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to write and ride about a little; has been "exceeding uneasy about the supplies of the troops below—will in a day or two send 200 galls: Brandy down to Colo. Dabney, and has paid Mr. Henning for his Whiskey. After referring to arrangements for disposing of beeves in Amelia belonging to the State, says "I have settled the Post at the Point of Fork" & contracted with Mr. McClacklin & Mr. Cob to supply provisions until Jany: 1st, under bond—&c. Carter's Ferry

---

Christ: Calvert writes to the Governor, he has paid all "the State money collected" to Capt: Thos Brown; but that he "may depend there will be but little duty Rec'd hear, unless some step taken with Wine Oak." Septem. 9th South Quay

---

HARRY INNES TO GOV: HARRISON. Septem. 9th

Giving reasons why he had declined the appointment of "Assistant Judge in the Kentucky District." The salary is too small to tempt him to give up "ye practice of the Law. But should Mr. Todd decline to accept the office of Jud'ge, and the Executive should confer that appointment upon him he will accept it, or should the Legislature increase the Salaries of the Assistants he will still act &c. In any event however, he cannot attend in that County this Fall, because of his not being able to arrange his domestic affairs in time.

Will consider himself greatly honoured should he be nominated, "among the number of persons to be ballotted for," should the Assembly again take up the matter.

COL: ARMAND TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. Septem. 9th

"Sir

I have received your favor in answer to my last latter. I request your acceptance of my thanks for the Justice your Excellency is willing to give to the military line through an unfortunate soldier of my legion. I have also received your letter of the 2d present. I am surprised Mr. McKlehenry has made any application or even mention of his horse being taken from him. that horse is a continental one branded Light Dragoons, who was taken by the Enemy & retaken at York, which instances render it my unavoidable duty to retake him & which I am authorised to do by your last proclamation—it is true I have taken eleven horses the greatest part of them continentals. one strayed or stollen from our army. I have taken two which two of our deserters Camp Staunton

1782. Septem. 9th had carryed of with them & the people wishing reither to keap the horses than to deliver up to us the desarters & horses had leat go the formers—I have taken four that were in the enemy's service, had been stollen from our army, & did never belong to those who had them in their possession—no force has been made use of for the recovery of those horses. the civil othority has been consulted & since Colonel Mathews is in this part of the country his advices & nothing more have been followed—I would be sorry to conceive even that the orders I receive from the Commander in chief & those he has given & may give for the future should interfere with the internal government of this or any others of the States—in that case he could do something improper, which indeed all the world knows it is not in the power of his nature to do—therefore reither than to expose his great character to the lightest suspicion of impropriety in one instance, I had relinquished as far as in the bounds of my power the rights his orders gave me, since they appeared to be in opposition with the wishes of the new magistration of this State.

I had orders to take avery one of the horses taken at the seige of York. I had orders to retake every horse taken since the 27th July 1781 untill the seige of York. those orders were extensive. I could have recovered more than one hundred horses in six countys of this state, but I answer so far your wishes that I have not pursued any method for recovering those which had been retaken by their true & first owners, & that I have only retaken some of those which were in the hands of people who had no right at all to them, and not the least violence has been made use of—

There is a man in this neighbourhood who has in his possession one of my own legion horses who was taken by the enemy while that corps was employed in the defence of this state, has been retaken & brought from our Army by a man then in the militia & now inlisted in my legion, who confess he took it from the publick—I have made application: the man will not give it up. he has it yet & I know no means of getting him back—this fact must be an undoubted proof of my not acting against the rights of the people—if upon application they deliver their horses freely, then in taking them I answer my orders & certainly in that case can not be accused of acting against the rights of the people.

I am sorry that the believe you give to accounts of men who have nothing more to do in this contest, but to be a burden to both the civil & military, because they are of no advantage in either of those lines, has engaged your Excellency to mention at the final of your letter, *that* you are far from putting the power of determining the property of the people over whom you preside, into the hands of those with whom you can not by any means trust it—this can not concern his excellency the Commander in chief, Since not only the virginians but all americans enjoy the fruits of the extensive powers they put into the hands of that great man—this must then concern me—but Sir, permit me to ask how I have shown my mind of determining on the rights of the people &

even on their wrongs, & who could assure, that should that power be offered to me, my circumstances would permit me to look upon it as an advantage—now Sir, I am far from wishing to determien when I obey orders, & I would not accept of the right of determining—I am neither wanting report, credit fortune & ——— proportion of right of determining, where I was born to enjoy them—I am here merely to the increase of reputation in that character in which I am placed since my infancy. I do bound my wishes in America—in addition to it, friendships for this country, policy for own quietude & my natural inclinations ingage to follow with care such laws & privileges of the people as are established from time to time by their representatives & which may come to my knowledge—the perpetual hindrance which the military encounter with, from the civil othority in the times of rest has not discouraged me. I know what are republican states in their raising to their freedom. my veneration for a virtuous & free constitution is high & not to be equaled but by my perpetual wishes & endeavour to contribute of my person & fortune to the establishment of it.

1782. Septem. 9th

I have the honour to be Sir,
your most obt. Servt—

I have received a letter from the minister at war, who says that he expects the enemy will move soon from Charleston."

COL: CHAS: CAMERON TO COL: WM. DAVIES. Septem. 9th

Staunton

He is grieved to hear of the distressed situation of Col: Willson and the people in that quarter—he has given them every assistance in his power, and had instructed the Commissioners of Rockingham Co. to reserve the "specifics raised in that County" for the troops on the frontier, under Col: Evans or Col: Wilson. And altho' he had notified Col: Armand of this, his waggons had several times been supplied upon their applying to Col: Harrison for those very articles.

For this reason Col: Wilson's command is now suffering, and he has not the means of affording him any relief. He has no money with which to purchase the Salt ordered for him, and if he had it, could not afford transportation "as there is no such thing here as public credit." He can find no one willing to undertake the repairing the Public arms, and cannot well estimate the cost, but thinks it cannot be done for less than "Ten or fifteen shillings Each." The locks are out of order, ramrods, and new stocks to be made, and very few have bayonets. He has in vain made efforts to bring the Co. Commissioners to a settlement, and desires instructions as to what he shall do, in these cases, as well as in those, when they have acted as Commissaries and Q. Masters to the militia, and have accounts to settle accordingly.

1782. Septem. 10th Hampton

John Younghusband writes to his brother Isaac Younghusband at Richmond, he has just arrived with his family and furniture in a "small schooner," and begs he will intercede with the Governor to allow him to become a "Subject to America," though still on his parole. Asks to be allowed to go up the river &c. The application refused by the Governor.

Septem. 10th Philadelphia

THEOD. BLAND JNR: J. MADISON JNR: & JOS: JONES TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Your Excellency's favor of the 23 and 30 ulto. were rec'd yesterday. Not recollecting that any resolution of Congress declaratory of their ultimate sence with regard to confiscations have been published, we apprehend that some mistake must have led to your remarks on that subject. The Journals of Congress for 1779 are not yet Compleated. As soon as they are you shall be furnished with a copy. The propriety of applications to the British Commander for restriction of slaves having never been agitated in Congress, it is impossible for us to inform you with certainty, in what light such a step would be view by them. We can only say that in general all separate & partial transactions between individual States and the Enemy are considered as disaccording with the Spirit of the Confederacy, that a solicitation of favors from the Enemy at this juncture may not be very politic: and that there does not appear to us any sufficient evidence that the application in question if made would be attended with success.

The loss of the "Magnifique" a French ship of 74 guns in the Harbour of Boston, was thought by Congress, a fit occasion for testifying their sense of the exertion of our Ally in favor of the U. States, and they have accordingly directed the ship America to be presented to the Chevr. de la Luzerne for the service of his most Christian Majesty.

General Washington has moved with the Chief part of his Army down to Verplanks point. Seven ships of the line, part of a fleet from the West Indies, commanded by Admiral Hood are arrived at New York: and 15,000 foreign troops have embarked at that place for Halifax.

The Gazette herewith enclosed contains all the intelligence which has yet transpired from the Packet lately arrived at N. York from England. Congress are still destitute of intelligence from their ministers in Europe. The Minister of France is in the same predicament with respect to his Court.

It may not perhaps be amiss to suggest to your Excell'y that advantage will probably be taken of this seeming reverse in the prospect of peace, to speculate on the Staple of Virginia. We hope our Country men will be on their guard against such artifices.

We have the honor to be with sentiments of the highest regard.

yr: Excell'y's obt. Servts."

"To the Chicasaw Chiefs, &c. 1782.

"Brothers, Septem. 10th Falls of Ohio

This Letter is on a subject that concerns the Chicasaws and americans much. I mean the Establishment of a town for the convenience of trade at the mouth of Ohio, where the old Fort stood. you know that the great Rivers center there, so that the traders can send their goods from that place to Every Quarter of this great country, and very convenient for your nation in particular, as it lies near to your hunting grounds. The merchants can convey their goods to the muschel shoals by water or by Land, as Either way is convenient; and such trade between us would more finally fix that good understanding that each party seem to wish for. And now we have become brothers again, we would not wish to do any thing towards fixing a post without consulting you & geting your consent, which we hope to do, and are willing to pay you for any little tract of land you will let us have. we dont want much, but you know a place so well situated for trade as that is, must soon become a great town, and that it will take a good many people to Raise provisions to supply it. Suppose you was to let us have that little tract of country between the Mississippi, Tenesee & Ohio Rivers. That a line should be mark't, beginning on the Mississippi, twenty two miles south of where the fort stood and Running. an East Course to the Tenesee River. This Includes but a small tract of land; about enough to maintain the Inhabitants of the town that may be built, which is all we want. at the same time the Roads thro' this land may be open for the Chicasaw warriors, and no Virginian shall presume Even to hunt or cut a stick of wood over that boundary line without your consent. That the line shall be marked plain, so that no person may be deceived in it, and that it shall forever be a boundary between you and the Virginians. I make no doubt but you will agree to this reasonable proposal, as it must be so much to your advantage in having a good and convenient trade in a very short time after the settlement shall be made, and goods will be much cheaper every year, as the traders will be able to buy their provisions cheap from the farmers that will settle round the town. I am in hopes you will think as I do Respecting this affair. Capt: George who treats with you on the subject of peace is also Impowered to lay this matter before you, and to do all things therein, that may seem good to both parties. And as I Expect our friendship is fixt forever I hope he will meet with no Difficulty in getting you to agree to what is proposed, as it will further convince your brothers the Americans, of your attachment to them—

I am &c. &c."

1782. "To the great Chiefs and Warriors of the Chicasaw Nation, &c., &c."

Septem. 10th

Fort Nelson "I Receiv'd your speech that you sent by Mr. Burney and the young warriors which you sent with him. I am glad to find that you are inclined to piece. The Americans are always ready to take those by the hand that wish to be in friendship with them, and as ready to sharpen the tomahawk against those that wish to darken the sky. You know you struck the Americans first in favor of the English. It was after that the fort was built at the mouth of the Ohio to watch your motions, as well as the Cherokees and Waponockys, to Encourage trade &c—

But the Soldiers were withdrawn from that place for a short time, with our Intention to prepare and send a greater body of men and provisions. But now we are like to be friends and brothers no such thing is necessary. Except such Settlem'ts as shall be agreed on hereafter between us for the mutual advantage of both nations. You mention in your talk that you would not fall out with your fathers the English that always supply'd (you) with necessaries &c. It gives me a good oppinion of you to find you are greatfull, but you have a wrong Idea. The People that formerly furnished you were the Americans that live on the same land that you do, and not the English that live beyond the great water, that are flattering you, with an intention to make Slaves of the whole of us. I dont think you know the cause of the War between the Americans & the English, as you have only had bad words among you, sent by the English to delude you. I here explain to you. The Americans not many years ago, was as one people with the English and took part in all their wars &c. until lately the English got proud and wanted to make Slaves of the Americans, saying that all the lands was theirs from the Rising to the Seting Sun. They brought great Armies among us to Oblige us to do what they pleas'd, and made the Americans pay double price for all the goods they bought and would not let us trade with any nation but themselves. And obliged the Americans to pay dear for all the land they raised corn on, and if a Hunter kil'd a deer they took the skin and only let him have the meat for his wife and children, saying they would soon oblige all the Red people to do so too. They even went so far as to offer to stop the American women from making any blankets to cover their children, and oblig'd us to pay no Regard to the good Rules laid down by the Councels of our old men, but made laws for us as they pleas'd, Kiling some of our people that would not obey them. nor would they listen to any thing we had to say for ourselves. Such Cruelty occasion'd us to be poor and naked. We knew how to make Every thing if the English would let us, but we were oblig'd to buy from them for what price they pleas'd—Not being able to bear it any longer, all our wise men assembled at a great Council-fire,

make the tomahawk very sharp and put it into the hands of our great warriors, and told them to collect their young men and strike the English as long as they could find one on this land. Many battles was fought in which the English was beat—They cal'd all the people to their assistance deluding them with presents, as you are witness, saying to themselves they would hire the Red people to scalp the Americans and at las make slaves of the whole. but all hath been in vain. Two of their great armies was Kil'd and made prisoners. The French and Spaniards Join'd the Americans. and in a short time after the Dutch, another great nation Join'd us and said the English had no right, nor should not make slaves of the Americans, so that the English are oblig'd now to keep close in their Forts. And I expect in a short time the name of an Englishman wont be heard in the land. And all the Red people that continues to fight for them will be put from under the sun, while those that are in friendship with the Americans, French and Spaniards, will flourish as the green trees. I am a man and a warrior & dont dissemble. Believe what I tell you to be true. The Red people have as great a right to strike the English as the Americans have. But we only want them to sett still and look on, we are able to fight them ourselves. I have fully explain'd the nature of the war to you. Do you be carefull and have it well interpreted to you, and dont be Imposed on. You see what great Right we had to make war on the English, and how wrong the Red people was in fighting against us. And the Ruler of all things has continued to clear our eyes and cast a mist on our Enemies, so that there is shortly like to be a piece thro the land. 1782. Septem. 10th

I Receiv'd Copies of the talks you got from the Illinois and was glad to find you Receiv'd them. I send you a few strings of wampum to Represent the sincerity of my heart, and to bury the bones of the slain. And now call you my brothers, taking you by the hand, confirming the piece between you and the Americans, hoping that Each party will conduct themselves so as that it may last as long as the waters flow. And that whenever we meet, we may smoke together as brothers ought to do, not Even Remember the days of darkness, and that our blood for the future may be dear to Each other. now brothers as him that liveth above the clouds hath thought fit to Join our hearts and hands together as true friends and allies, would it not be well for you to consider the neighboring nations that live near you, the creeks and others that are at war against us, and let them know of the cloud that hovers over their land, if they do not lay down the tomahawk—The americans are free and generous, they hold piece in one hand & war in the other. It would be well in you to Recommend to those people to make choice in time otherways their children may cry, when they might laugh, as the English will be no more. The great men of the Americans will be very glad to hear of this piece we have made, and I shall send letters thro' the land Every where proclaiming the piece that is now confirm'd

1782. Septem. 10th between us. that the roads between us and you are made straight & smooth. That the springs are sweet and the Rivers no longer trobled. But in order Brothers, to make this piece more solemn, I have sent Capt: George, one of my Officers, to Represent me at the great Council of your nation, and confirm what I have wrote to you. he is a warrier. believe what he says to you, as tho' I spoke it to you myself. When he gives you his hand, you Receive the hands of all the Americans and I hope when you are in Counsel together that the sky may be clear, that all your talks may be for the good of both nations, and all people that will hear them. Now Brothers Paymantahow, Mingahamaw, Tuskapatapo and Pymingo, I sign my name and fix my seal to this good talk that it may Remain as witness among you, hopeing that I receive another from you more agreeable than the first—

I am your loving brother &c. &c."

Septem. 11th

COL: LEVY TODD TO GOV: HARRISON & COUNCIL.

"Sir,

Lexington Fayette Co. Ky.

Enclosed is a copy of the Recommendations made at our last court; so great a change proceeds from a cause truly lamentable, the Loss of our County Lieutenant, and a number of subaltans at the late attacks,

Battle at Blue Lick

but particularly at our defeat at the Blue Licks when the Enemy put us wholly to the Rout—the circumstances & particulars are these—On the 16th of August a party of Indians appeared at Bryants & by their behavior a large Party was supposed to lie round the Fort. An Express was sent here, my Brother being absent, I went with about 30 men Discovery and force my way into the Fort. near Bryants I was joined with about 10 more, finding the enemy lay round, we attempted forcing our way. 17 men on Horseback rushed in, the greater part of rest being on Foot were prevented & overpowered, obliged to seek safety by flight with the Loss of one killed & 3 wounded, one of which died the

Cols: Trigg and Todd &c

next morning—I immediately despatched an Express to Col: Trigg the highest officer in Lincoln, demanding assistance, & also Notice to Colo. Jno: Todd then in Lincoln—

The Enemy commanded by Simon Girty made an attempt to fire the Fort, but were prevented with much Loss. they however kept up a Smart fire till the morning of the 17th when they went off—the same evening Col: Jno: Todd & Colo. Trigg arrived with a party of men, who with what we could raise soon made 170. On the morning of the 18th we pursued on their Trail. On the morning of the 19th we came within sight of the Enemy about ¾ of a mile, north of the lower Blue Licks—we dismounted & began the attack with vigour, from our left the enemy retreated & we gained ground. Our Right within a minute

Defeat at Blue Licks

or two gave way & found themselves to be flanked by the enemy. Our Line then gradually gave way from our Right to our Left till the whole

broke in Confusion. The action lasted about five minutes. Our Loss, as near as we can ascertain is sixty six, among whom were our commanding officer Col: John Todd, Col: Trigg, Capts: Gordon, McBride, Kinkaid & Overton, Major Harlan, Major Bulger (who since died of his wounds) Mr. Jos: Lindsay & several gentlemen of note—the Enemy we suppose consisted of three or four Hundred—they took some prisoners, we suppose tho' very few, upwards of 40 were found, but we think a number more lay near the Battle ground. The Enemy must have suffered considerably, a great part of our men fought with much Resolution & Activity. The Conduct of the Officers is by some censured & charged with want of prudence in attacking at any Rate, but as we had no chance to know their number, we thought ours was not much Inferior & supposed we should by a fierce attack throw them in confusion & break their Lines. We are much alarmed in this County & fear the Consequence will be very detrimental if government cannot give assistance, tho' our great dependence is that if the County surveyor would attend, we should be strengthened with additional settlers not a few—

1782. Septem. 11th

Deaths of Cols. Jno. Todd & Trigg & others

Conduct of the Officers &c.

I am Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient
& very Humble Servnt
&c. &c.

To Governor Harrison of Virginia.

Septem. 11th

"Sir,

The Officers, Civil as well as Military, of this County, beg the attention of your Excellency & the H'ble Council. The number of the Enemy that lately penetrated into our County, their Behaviour; adding to this our late unhappy defeat at the Blue Licks, fill us with the greatest concern & anxiety. the Loss of our worthy officers & Souldiers who fell there the 19th of August, we sensibly feel & deem our situation truly Alarming. We can scarcely behold a spot of Earth, but what reminds us of the fall of some fellow adventurer massacred by Savage hands. Our number of militia decreases. Our widows & orphans are numerous, our officers and worthiest men fall a sacrifice. In short sir, our settlement, hitherto formed at the Expence of Treasure & much Blood seems to decline, & if something is not speedily done, we doubt will wholly be depopulated. the Executive we believe think often of us & wish to protect us, but Sir, we believe any military operations that for 18 months have been carried on in Consequence of Orders from the Executive, have rather been detrimental than Beneficial. Our Militia are called on to do duty in a manner that has a tendancy to protect Jefferson County, or rather Louisville, a Town without Inhabitants, a Fort situated in such a manner, that the Enemy coming with a design to Lay waste our Country, would scarcely come within one Hundred miles of it, & our own Frontiers open & unguarded. Our Inhabitants

Fayette County Lexington

1782. Septem. 11th

are discouraged. tis now near two years since the division of the County & no Surveyor has ever appeared among us, but has by appointment from time to time deceived us. our principal expectations of strength are from him. during his absence from the County Claimants of Land disappear. when if otherwise. they would be an additional strength.

We entreat the Executive to examine into the Cause, and remove it speedily. If it is thought impracticable to carry the war into the Enemy's Country, he beg the plan of building a Garrison at the mouth of Lime-stone & another at the mouth of Licking, formerly prescribed by your Excellency, might be again adopted & performed. A Garrison at the mouth of Limestone. would be a Landing place for adventurers from the Back parts of Pensylv'a & Virg'a, adjacent to a large Body of good Land which would be speedily settled—would be in the Enemy's principal crossing place, not more than fifty miles from Lexington our Largest settlement, & might readily be furnished with provition from above, till they would be supplied from our Settlements here. Major Netherland, we expect will deliver this. he will attend to give any particular information that may be deemed necessary—

Humanity towards Inhabitants destitute of Hopes of any other aid, will surely induce your Excellency to spare from the interior parts of the State 200 men, and a few pieces of Artillery for those purposes above mentioned.

We are Sir, yr. Excellency's mo't ob't & vy: H'ble Ser'nts

DANIEL BOONE.
LEVI TODD.
J. PATTERSON.
R. NETHERLAND.
ELI CLURLAND.
WM. HENDERSON.
WM. McCONNALL.
JOHN CRAIG.
WM. McCONNELL."

Septem. 11th Staunton

Col: Chas: Cameron informs Col: Davies he has contracted with Mr. Perry to repair the public arms at that place for "Ten shillings Each except making the bayonets"—but if assured of his pay thinks he will do it for less—

ANDW STEELE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. 1782.

"Sir, Sparks' MSS. Papers in Ky Lexington.

The present Important & alarming Crisis claim the serious Attention & mature Deliberation of Your Excellency & the Honourable House. The frequent Incursions & Hostile Depredations of a Savage Enemy upon our Exterior Posts, our Dispersed Legions, our veteran army defeated, our Widows Tears & orphans cries grate strongly on the Ear, nay Thunder at the Door of your Council, not only for acts of consideration, but Protection & redress.

To express the feelings of the Inhabitants at the Ruefull scenes of Barbarities daily perpetrated amongst us, barrs all words & cut Description short. So fatal is the stroke that a second similar to that we have already Recd will close the Catastrophy & Terminate the Intire Devastation of our County. I would beg leave to inform you that annually since the seventeen Hund'd & seventy eight, an army of not less than three Hund'd Saveges Infested our Territories & since seventy six, Eight Hundred & sixty Effective men fell, the matchless massacread victims of their unprecedented Cruelty. A few of the primitive adventurers yet survive, who supplicate your Excellencies Immediate Interposition in their behalf, in granting them such strength, as may enable them to carry on an offensive war, or at least Act in the Defensive with safety, for if some mode of preservation is not speedily adopted the wealthy will forthwith Emigrate to the Interior parts of the Settlement & the Poor to the Spaniards. Dreadfull alternative!! Nature recoils at the thought!—further, from the Jealous apprehension of the Inhabitants I am under the Disagreeable necessity of Informing your Excellency that from the Detainour of our County Surveyor (from whom their greatest Expectations of strength was derived) they are Induced to believe you have either withdrawn that Paternal care which they have long Rely'd on or rather the Executive Body are Dubious of the authenticity of their Claim to those Western Territories—I would also observe that the many Military Operations hitherto Effected, or rather Intended for our safety (the Seventeen Hundred & Eighty Indian Expedition excluded, the Honour whereof is Justly due to the militia) have centred at Louisville, a Town distant one Hund'd miles from the Center of our County, to which together with Fort Jefferson, Elinois & St. Vincennes, may the Innormous Expence of the Western fronteers be Attributed & not to the Counties of Kanetucky, which in competition would be less than a Mathematical Point. To Conclude, Permit us, once more the Indigent Offspring of an oppulent father, if not Equally to share, yet to partake of your Kind patronage & Protection & beg you would adopt such measures as your Superior Wisdom may suggest to Promote the Peace, welfare & Tranquility of your Suppliants in particular & the Interest of the Commonwealth in Genl. Then shall we Congratulate ourselves in having you the Illustrious Patron & Protector of our Lives, Laws &

1782. Religious Liberties, when the annals of History will rank your name
Septem. 12th among the Bravest Patriots & Wisest Politicians & Gratitude like a Torrent will flow from the Heart of every Kanetuckian, whilst we Experience with what firmness you have supported our Interest. Our universal Joy & fervent Expressions of Allegiance & Gratitute.

Those public Testimonies of our Felicities will be Too convincing Proofs to Require any argument to support them.

The Author begs leave to subscribe himself, a Friend
to the Commonwealth & your Excellency's
most obed't humbl. Servant"

Septem. 12th

WM. REYNOLDS TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

Richmond

He has complied with the orders "in raising and removing the Cannon from Warwick, Col: Caries mill and at this place." and will return the Laboratory men to their business at once, unless there is some other work for them. It is necessary to prepare some ammunition. Portfires, Tubes &c. for the two pieces of Artillery with the State Legion agreable to Capt. Roane's request. A small quantity of "Gause for sives" is wanting. There is a "16 Inch Mortar near the road leading to Han'r Court House "which can be brought to town on a waggon carriage, &c.

Septem. 12th

GENL: P. MUHLENBERG TO COL: DAVIES.

Cumberland Old Court House

Sending Descriptive lists of deserters from that Post and Chesterfield Court House, and remarking "I should hate to see such a Catalogue of Deserters in the public Papers," would it not be more advisable to have descriptive list of them printed separate & to send a copy to each of the County Lieutenants! These would spread more effectually than the public papers & would prove of more effect."

Septem. 12th

GENL: P. MUHLENBERG TO THE GOVERNOR OF VA.

Cumberland old Ct. House

He has just rec'd a letter from Major Genl: Lincoln, in which he is instructed that no Commissions can be obtained for the officers of the Va. Line, in as much as under the "new arrangement" about to take place, by order of Congress, a considerable reduction in that force will be made. It is therefore necessary first to fix the rank of each officer, before any new commissions can be granted.

In the late appointment of Recruiting officers, he neglected to provide for the Post at C. Old Ct. House, where there are now eighty men, whose terms of enlistment will soon expire, but who will probably reinlist, in as much as "the clothing is near at hand." He therefore requests

that Captains Woodson & Paine take Goochland & Fluvanna & Capts: Kirkpatrick Bohannan & Lieut: Smith the Counties of Cumberland, Powhatan & the Rendezvous. It will only be necessary that the Co. Lieutenants of Cumberland and Powhatan receive instructions accordingly from the Executive, should this plan be approved. Capt. Ambrose Bohannan's & Capt. Abraham Kirkpatrick's appointment was approved by the Gov'r. 1782. Septem. 12th

---

CHAS: DICK TO COL: DAVIES. Septem. 12th

He has issued no arms since the last returns made. Col: Peachy whose letter is enclosed of Richmond Co. wanted some. In July last he had nineteen workmen employed and five apprentices; by promises and assurances of getting their pay he had kept them at work for some time, but their patience was exhausted, and the sufferings of their families had caused them to drop off, until now he has only four, with two apprentices whose time of service are almost expired. Continues "There is a compleate master workman whose business it is to examine the work, and if properly finished to receive it, direct them where in fault, and instruct them when ignorant, issues out the proper Tools and materials for work, Provisions to be cook'd, in short every thing for the proper management of such a large Family, and when at leisure, works. When Breakfast & Dinner are ready the Bell rings and all regularly sit down at table to eat, when done, to work again, so that no time is lost. When absent they are duly charged with the lost time. Fredericksburg

There is a spacious garden which supplies the necessary Greens and roots, & a noble spring of water. By the above method, order & Government, with sundry rules too tedious to mention, and the greatest Economy, the Factory has been carried on to this day, to the great advantage of the State.

The above manager is at £125 pr: ann: the workmen as in merit from £3. 5s. to £5. 10s. pr: month. Each is necessary in his way, as the scourer of a Gun bar'l cannot do the work of a compleat finisher of musket, or repair Arms. Where work can be done by the piece, I have it done, being better for the country and gives encouragement to the industrious—for stocking a musket 6 shills: fileing a Gun Lock 6 shill—mounting pr: sett 3 shill &c. &c. Thus I have endeavour'd to give you a very short but true sketch of the business of this Factory, which can produce compleat muskets & Bayonets superior to most imported, from the Ruff materials of wood, Iron & Steel, and make their own Tools & variety of machinery for the greater Dispatch. It may be carried on to any Extent, provided to do this, a necessary stock of the most necessary articles are laid in, and the Workmen duly and faithfully paid, at a cheaper rate and much greater dispatch than private Shops, when they hardly know what it is to do a Day's Work."

1782. Septem. 13th Halifax Co. John Coleman Co. Lieut., informs the Governor, that in accordance with the Act of the last Genl: Assembly, for recruiting the states quota of troops to serve in the Army of the U. States, he had summoned the Field Officers, Capts: & Clerks together to arrange the "Divisions" in the County, of which there were "56," and proceeded according to law. The returns have come in, "but produced no Soldier, every militia man had paid their propotion." The Exempts however had not paid, and steps were taken accordingly.

The amount of Tax collected is "four Hundred & seventy pounds," of which he has in hand "three hundred & sixty" and "shall be glad to know by the Bearer" what he is to do with it.

Septem. 13th HENRY BELL TO BRIG: GENL: MUHLENBERG "AT THE RENDEZVOUS."

"Sir

Buckingham County I received your favour by your messenger (James White) this moment: in which you request me to send you the circumstances and reasons which induced me to Apprehend and Confine a party sent from your Post to apprehend a Certain John Childres of this county as a Deserter. They are as follows. The said John Childres had been a Deserter I will admitt: but was not so at that time, neither is he so now, or a discharge will avail any man nothing: for I had before me Col: Febiger's (letter) dated the sixth day of August last.

Part of what the Sergeant reported was true, and if you had seen the Letter which I wrote to Genl: Scott, by the Sergeant, you would then have seen that I neither headed the Party myself, nor treated the Soldiers ill. I did not (tho' a militia officer) act in this matter as an officer: Upon Childriss being apprehended, he dispatched a messenger to me and claimed the protection of the Civil Power: In consequence I as a Justice of the Peace for this County had a right, and did Issue my Warrant, and ordered the Officer to take as much assistance as he should think necessary and take the Party together with Childres and bring them before me, to be examined by what authority they had taken the said Childres. accordingly they were taken and brought before me and upon Examination I found they had no orders for doing what they had done, except in their own Justification, said they were ordered by a Sergeant Stephens (who was then out on Command) to go to Childres' and take him and carry him to one of the neighbours and then to wait until he should come up. In order to be fully satisfied in the matter, I Issued another Warrant and Ordered a party to go to the House where the Soldiers said their Sergeant was, to meet them and bring him to me to be examined whether the others had taken Childres of their own accord or not: Upon the Sergeants being brought, I examined him by what authority he had sent them four Soldiers (pointing to them, for I

knew not their names) to take Childres. he readily answered me he had: I then asked him for his Orders, which he produced. I then referred to Colo. Febiger's discharge and Compared it with the date of the orders and found that the Discharge was prior to the Orders, and consequently no military Officer upon Earth had a right to take Childres, and thereupon discharged Childres, and told the Sergeant he might repair to his Post as soon as he pleased, for that the officer who sent him had no right to do so, but that he himself was not to blame, neither were the men under his command: and treated them with as much civility as I was master of. 1782. Septem. 13th

You are Grievously misinformed if you think Childres obtained his Discharge fraudulently: for admitting him to have been a Soldier for the war (tho' this by the by, was never before charged against him) no man ever gained a Discharge by a Substitute with less deception: for it is well known that Childres never saw the Substitute from the day he was hired (& that was done without his knowledge) 'till after he had Deserted.

As to my opinion of Childres, it is a matter of no consequence in the Present dispute: for the dispute now is whether the civil or military Power is to govern. If you will examine the Bill of Rights for this State, you will there find who are to be subservient. And as to what Childres might apprehend by being carried and tried by a court martial, I know not: but this much I know, you nor no officer In the Army have any right to apprehend a civil citizen of this State and drag him before a court martial to be tried for crimes he knows not of. As to my treatment of the Soldiers, Disarming and Confining them merely for doing their Duty, I hope I have fully satisfied you on this head: If not, I will Justify it forever. I do know that they were amenable to the officer from whom they received their orders, for their Conduct: and I at the same time know that officers sometimes Issue orders, that were they to be tried by the Laws of this State they could not Justify themselves. It is true you ought to be as much bound by the Laws of this State, as any citizen in it, and consequently ought to take care how you violate them.

I am sorry to find a Gentleman of your Rank and Character get so warm on a Subject, in my opinion not worth it, for it is very true neither you nor I have Authority to do what we think Justice to ourselves; and am sure Genl: Muhlenberg must have forgot himself when he mentions trying the Mettle of the high spirited militia of this County, with the poor remains of the Virg'a Line; for had he not, he would have trembled at the thought of being the first mover of one Brothers cutting the Throat of another.

But this much Genl: Muhlenberg may rely on, notwithstanding what he writes, that I will to the utmost of my Power Defend the Civil Rites of every Free Citizen, not only within this County, but throughout the Whole State. The Officer which I sent and apprehended your soldiers,

1782. Septem. 13th informed me he had about sixteen or eighteen men with him: I will leave you to Judge whether you were rightly informed as to their number or not—

You entertain a very unjust Opinion of me, if you think that I detain Childress for any advantage that he would be to me in any Case whatsoever: and as to your looking to me for him: from me you shall never get him, unless he Commits a Crime for which the Civil Power of this State condemns him to be a Soldier, in which case I would as chearfully deliver him to you, as any other Officer belonging to the Army.

If I have been so unfortunate, from all that I have said, not to be able to convince you that I have acted a Just Part, and one Justifiable by the Laws of this State; you may represent the matter to His Excellency the Governor as soon as you please, when I have no doubt ample Justice will be done: without the evidence of John Childress—

I am Sir,

Your most obed't Serv't."

Septem. 14th JNO: SCOTT TO COL: DAVIES, in regard to the settlement of the Commissioners' accounts in his District.

Albemarle Co. The Com'rs of Fluvanna, Messrs. Haden, Williamson and Quarles wanted a quantity of Hemp, with which to purchase Sugar of Mr. Peter Perkins' wagons "traveling from North to South" to do which they sold the "public hemp" and have never settled for it. He hears they are about to Settle with the Auditors at Richmond and pay in paper money what it "Sold for near two years ago." They desire to settle "below" in order to avoid doing so with him, and so get "clear without being detected"—He hopes no Settlement will ever be allowed at the Auditors from his District, except through his hands, as he is determined to "sift every matter to the bottom." He is about to "fall on a new method" of bringing the Comm'rs to a settlement, that is "to go to those Gents' houses & live on them till they will settle with me." He fears a bad account will be given from Albemarle Co. Mr. Key cannot be brought to a settlement but he shall go to his house and require it—indeed he would be glad to arrange his accounts with "any body below" rather than with himself "for reasons best known to himself." If Mr. Robertson still wants the corn he wrote for, near the county line of Albemarle & Louisa, it will be impossible to get it, as the County "owes Dr. Walker & Son a large quantity borrowed by the Marquiss' Order, and drawn on the Com'rs to pay it."

ARTHUR LIND TO COL: DAVIES. 1782. Septem. 14th Richmond

Respecting his rank as Surgeon in the Army. His appointment "runs thus."

"CHESTERFIELD, April 17th, 1781.

Capt:

Lt: Arthur Lind is appointed to do the duties of Regimental Surgeon at this place

STEUBEN, Maj: Genl:"

From this date he has been with the Genl: Rendezvous, has attended and innoculated the Troops and has never been absent from duty. Has never had any assistance, except when Dr. Yates remained one month at the Rendezvous, where he has always had forty to fifty sick men, exclusive of two hundred and fifty-four men innoculated.

He desires now to know what his position is in the Army. If he is a Regimental Surgeon, he "shall do the duties of that post," if Hospital, he "must be appointed to that station" and if neither, he wishes to be paid and discharged. The consciousness of his having always complied with his engagements as Surgeon, gives him a degree of satisfaction "that mankind cannot take away."

Concludes "I took up arms in the defence of American Liberty so early as August 1775. I have served the State from that period to this. I never had a furlough, & have ever had a great share of health, which has enabled me to persevere thro' the difficulties of a Soldier's life, in every station, from the carrying of a musquet, to the weilding of a Clyster pipe." * * * * * * All I wish, all I want is to know whether I am a Surgeon or not."

Capt: H. Young informs Col: Davies of the necessity of procuring a supply of leather to repair a number of saddles in his hands. Mrs. Parks has a large supply on hand which should be gotten. Col: Dabney informs him "several of his Dragoons are obliged to do duty on horse back without saddles." Septem. 15th Richmond

---

ROBERT BEVERLY TO "HIS EXCELLENCY BENJ: HARRISON, ESQ'R, & THE HONOURABLE, THE GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL." Septem. 15th

"Amidst the many embarrassments & distresses in which we have been for some years involved, it has been difficult for a subject of this state to know by what line he is to conduct himself. The present constitution was intended to be founded upon liberty & the bill of rights

1782. was said to be the palladium, by which our citizens were to be protected.
Septem. 16th It is not my design to say in what a variety of instances, I have experienced a deviation from these principles. The cause of my present address proceeds from a violence which was offer'd to me last year. In the multitude of articles which were unconstitutionally wrested from me, were two of my chariot horses. They were taken with many circumstances (of) insult by a Mr. John Baylor & his armed party called volunteer Dragoons, were made use of by Mr. Baylor, & at length fell into the hands of Col: Temple of moylands, & Capt: Pemberton, of Whites regiments. One of these horses some time ago came to the plantation of a friend of mine in King & Queen, who hired one of his neighbors to bring him to me, conscious that I had received no compensation for him & supposing that no power could be authorized to detain the property of another.

Solicitous however, to avoid censure, I wrote to Col: Temple & recapitulated the circumstances attending the seizure of the horse & his being sent to me. From this gentleman I received the answer here inclosed, & from whence you will be enabled to judge who has the most equitable title to the horses in question & whether they ought to be returned to me or not. I should be glad to live in a society where the laws are properly promulgated, & where these laws are to be the sole directors of men's conduct. In such a society, it is an easy matter to acquit ourselves as good citizens & thereby render such a society comfortable to all its members.

Before I conclude, I must beg gentlemen, that you will be pleased, through the hands of Col: Smith, to send me such instructions as you shall think proper upon this occasion, by which you will oblige,

gentlemen, yr: most obedt. & most hum. Servt.

Septem. 16th COL: CHAS: DABNEY TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

York Town Your Excellency's letter by Majr. Dick, I have received, and shall order a Court Martial for the tryal of Capt: Roan your Excellency may rest assured that neither Capt: Roan or any other officer of the Legion shall be protected by the military from the prosecution of the civil law. The warrant against Capt: Roan was issued at Williamsburg, and no attempt has been made to take him here. Last Wednesday about thirty of the Cavalry on back river refused to do duty, till they were paid, and paraded on Horseback in order to go to Richmond and apply for money. from the exertions of the officers they were dispersed, and the ring leaders are here in irons. I shall have them tried by a Court Martial. Unless the Troops get money soon, I fear it will be out of my power to keep them in service. We are very sickly at this post. I have done

every thing in my power to cleanse the Town, and can assign no other reason for it, but from the putrefaction of the number of dead bodies buried here last fall, who lie near the surface of the earth. 1782. Septem. 16th

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
most obedient Serv't."

Col: Davies encloses to the Governor a statement from Mr. James Anderson of the Condition of the Tools, &c., belonging to the State, he having retired from "public business" the previous July. Every article delivered to him had been carefully preserved until Arnold's invasion in January, 1781, when nearly the whole were destroyed including "eight pair of bellows"—A few "anvils and vices" alone were preserved. Septem. 16th War Office

---

Wm. Reynolds informs Col: Davies, he has had the "mortar removed to Westham" unless he can know the location of the cannon "on the several creeks of nansemond" he can give no information as to the difficulties to be encountered in raising them. A pair of large shears, with some alterations in them are necessary for such work. Septem. 16th Richmond

---

COL: JOSEPH HOLMES TO COL: DAVIES. Septem. 16th

Respecting the collections of the Specific Tax in his district. The wheat not yet ground because of the excessive draught in the whole county. The people very backward in paying up their grain, but the sheriffs will collect it all. Bacon cannot be gotten, but he can procure beef and pork by bartering for them with flour. The Commissioners of Berkeley, Hampshire & Frederick have as yet made no return altho' he has made repeated applications to them, and has consumed at least "two quires of paper" in writing to them: but he finds it would be as much to the purpose, were he "to write to an Indian" on the subject. The militia ordered to the westward he suppose "won't have to march, as "Genl. Irvin writes that there has not been seen any enemy on the frontiers this five weeks." Should they have marched, he orders that they be halted at "Brasons Town on the southwest side of Laurell Hill." Winchester

1782. DAVID ROSS TO GOV: HARRISON.

Septem. 17th "Sir
Petersburg By the "Duc de Armberg, "Cutter," just arrived from Ostend, I have received letters as late as the 13th of July, & the London papers to the 6th of that month.

It appears that another considerable change in the British ministry has taken place. my correspondent writes to me that this alteration had been so recent, no proper judgm't could be formed what tendency it would have on the proposed negotiations for peace." * * * * * "Some time ago, indeed before my entering into the agency for the State, the situation of the Virginia Soldiers in point of clothing was such as at once ruined the recruiting business, delay'd the service and disgraced the Commonwealth: this, together with the warm solicitations of many of the then members of the council induced me to use my best endeavours to procure cloathing for the Troops upon my own Credit, but no engag'mt was made on either side as I did not know how far I would be able to succeed I could not with propriety contract for fear of the disgrace of disappointing the public. however I took the same measures, as tho' I had been under the most absolute engag'mt.

The continued invasion of the country soon afterwards put a stop to all importations for a considerable time & I expected the orders I had given would not have been attended to, unless removed on my part—however it seems soon after the news of the Reduction of York & Gloucester, my friends took up the orders & proceeded upon them.

By this cutter I have received Cloath'g for a thousand Soldiers including suits for 100 Sergeants. This with another parcel rec'd some time ago, via St Thomas, will be sufficient for 1500 or 2000 Troops.

The coats are of blue cloth, lined through with white serge & metal buttons U. S. A. Waist coats white twil'd cloth lined through with serge, buttons the same as the coats, breeches of stout white twil'd cloth with flannel linings & buttons same as coats & waistcoat—the Sergeants Cloaths made in same manner but better cloth. I wish now to know of your Excellency if this cloathing will be wanted for the use of the State.

I know that we are soon to raise a considerable number of Troops but I also know that there is cloathing ready in France if it can be got in time." * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be
with great respect, your most obt. Serv't,

Nichs. Hobson, Co. Lieut: informs the Governor, that the whole amount of money collected under the enlistment act, will be Three hundred and seventy pounds—no person liable to draft has been declared delinquent, and all exempts returned delinquent, he has issued warrants against. 1782. Septem. 17th Lunenburg Co.

J. Ambler, Magistrate, certifies that Meriwether Smith Esqr., has appeared and taken "the Oaths of fidelity and a Privy Councellor, as prescribed by Law" before him. Septem. 17th City of Richmond

---

BENJ: HARRISON JNR: TO THE GOVERNOR. Septem. 18th

Concerning the flour ordered to be delivered to him by the Commissioners of Dinwiddie Co: he sees no prospect of receiving it soon. He is constantly receiving pressing demands from the "Agent Genl:" of the French Marine to receive this flour, sell it and close accounts with him, &c. Richmond

---

WM: HAY C. AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR. Septem. 18th

Soliciting an order on the Treasurer "for such a quantity of the Specifics as can be spared from the exigencies of Government" to meet the "pressing demands" daily made upon him by the Creditors of the State. The tax Flour might be used for this purpose, before it becomes unmerchantable "thro' the warmth of the Season." Richmond

---

Septem. 18th

Daniel Ross informs the Governor, he will be enabled in a few days to "dispatch all the Flags," and hopes they will carry nearly all (the tobacco) due them. Mr. Braxton has paid but "a trifle of his bond." He has been "greatly distressed in making up the Tobacco, and had not intended to call upon the Commercial Agent for any payment at this time, but being unexpectedly pressed for sums he cannot now discharge," he has requested Mr. Hay to allow him "150 Hhds: upper Tob'o & about 100 hhds: North Tob'o, as there is a large amount still due him, independently of what has been furnished the "Flags." Requests an answer respecting the Soldier's Clothes, as he thinks of offering them "to the Financier" if they are not wanted for this State; the N. Carolina people he fears cannot pay for them. Petersburg

1782. LIEUT: WM: P. QUARLES TO COL: WM: DAVIES.

Septem. 18th James City County "Byrds Tavern"

Requesting to be put upon the recruiting service in that County, or in King William or Albemarle. The only news he can give, is "that a Mr. Graves of Colo. Dabney's Legion, & about 10 cavalry were made prisoners a few Days past as they were crossing the Bay. Capt: Hamilton of the same core died a few days past at York; the report of the evacuation of Chas. Town is generally believed." Two lots in Williamsburg belonging to Mr. Cartwight and one Hubbard, should be at once confiscated. If the people would "exert themselves," the "certificates would soon be worth their intended value."

Septem. 18th JNO. ROBERTSON TO COL: DAVIES.

Louisa County

Informing him of his having "met with the greatest misfortune" of his life. Whilst riding from the Point of Fork towards Richmond, his horse took fright at something on the road, "& rushed into a thicket of Woods" &c.

He received such serious injuries in the breast, thighs and legs that he is unable to walk "a yard without crutches." Continues, "The thoughts that the business I have undertaken perhaps may be neglected during the time of my absence almost fretts me to death." * * * *

It seems that nothing but trouble & sickness, misfortune & accidents is for ever to attend me, but it not being any fault of mine, but the will of the divine providence, if the public business should in any wise be neglected, I hope it will not be laid to my charge."

Septem. 19th CIRCULAR TO THE "COMMISSIONERS FOR THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS."

Office of Finance

Requiring of them monthly Statements, from all their Agents, Subalterns &c. with the proper vouchers—this has become necessary on account of the "Peculative frauds and the speculating with the public money" known to be in practice among these officers. Unusual amounts of money, in future, are not to be allowed to remain in the hands of any officer or agent; and in cases where it is evident they are living above their means, or appear to have become suddenly rich, especial vigilance is to be exercised, particularly in cases where monies due are retained beyond a reasonable time, or where there may be even slight suspicion of abuses of trust &c.

Wm. Hay encloses to the Governor, an Estimate of the Debts of his Department: to which should be added £900 Sterling, for the soldiers' clothing imported in the Brig Ross, and for which the State is in honor bound to pay "out of their very first funds."

He includes the debts due from Mr. Armstead and the Rope-walk & Tannery, which have never been adjusted, altho' he has frequently urged upon Mr. Armstead & Capt: Thomas, the necessity of laying "a state of their affairs before the Executive," &c. 1782. Septem. 20th Richmond

---

John Nash, Co. Lieut: makes return of collections, under the Act of 1781, for recruiting for the Army of the U. States &c. The whole of this tax will be ready in a few days, and will be transmitted by Capt: Martin. Septem. 20th Prince Edward County

---

JOHN BOTT, COUNTY LIEUT: TO THE GOVERNOR. Septem. 20th

Respecting the execution of the recruiting law in that County. It had been laid off into "forty nine districts" including the young men just arrived at the age of eighteen years. He has received, however, but one recruit, John Daugherty by name, and he has deserted. Ed: Wilkerson and Wm. Gibbs, "a very infirm man" are the only two militia men ready to be delivered. According to the Clerk's return, the amount of the County's tax to be levied is six hundred and eighty-one Pounds, twelve shillings—A part of this sum he thinks proper to transmit to the Treasury by the hands of Colo. Robt. Goode, "being informed of many bold Robers & house-breakers in these parts." He shall issue warrants against all delinquents, and hopes soon to collect the whole levy. Chesterfield

---

HARRY INNES, DISTRICT COMMR., TO COL: WM. DAVIES. Septem. 20th

Desiring to be informed whether the "Powder & Lead that is manufactured by the Labrotary" in that County "is State or Continental"? Both Mr. Irish and Mr. Boune Pirce had failed to give him the information. Bedford County

In accordance with his orders of the 11th June last, he had ceased to issue supplies on continental account; and Colo. Carrington on his way to the Southern Army promised punctual payment for the provisions furnished the Continental Posts at New London & Peytonsburg from Jany: 1st. 1782 to Jay: 1st. 1783, "being the time fixed for discharging all his contracts here."

1782. Septem. 20th

As to the Powder & Lead used at New London Laboratory, Mr. Price certifies that all the Powder on hand before the "reduction of York" came from Prince Ed: Ct. House, and what was at York & Wmsburg was delivered to Capt Irish by Thos: Jones Deputy Field Com'y. The Lead, "about fifteen thousand weight" came from the Lead mines.

The Returns of issues made by him, should have long since been made but for his serious illness with remitting fever. He cannot now travel far, and those delinquent County Comm'rs certainly will not come "50 or 60 miles" to settle with him. He will take care to supply all recruits coming to N. London.

Septem. 20th

WINDER KENNER Co. LIEUT: TO COL: DAVIES.

Northumberland Co.

Respecting the order "for the fourth part of the Militia to hold themselves in readiness to march" when called upon. He is confident if the Executive were aware of the situation of the Counties along the Bay, where "the Enemy's Barges are continually passing and repassing, plundering and doing mischief they would not desire any of the militia to be taken away." He submits however cheerfully to their superior judgment. As to the public Arms, they were carried away at the time of the Seige of York, together with all the private ones to be gotten and were never returned. He expects a supply from Fredericksburg with ammunition &c., and the sooner they come the better, as the militia "are making a bad appearance" for want of them.

Septem. 20th

COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

"Sir

Washington Co.

Your favor of the 7th inst: I received a few days ago. The goods sent up for the Indians was forwarded to Colo. Martin shortly after they were delivered at my House, to which I added two casks of Powder from our County magazine, which we could ill spare considering our troubles with the northward Indians. Mr. Harry Innes however writes me however, that as soon as he receives other Powder he will foward it. I dont know who informed the Executive that there was no public powder in the County. My last return by order of the Executive will show a state of that matter; however to explain myself to you, I think in the last year of Mr. Henry's administration, or the first of the succeeding Governor's, 250 or 300 lbs. Powder was ordered from the Public magazine in Botetourt, part of it got damaged crossing New River in a waggon, the remainder I have taken care of and distributed with as much frugality as if it had been of the value of gold dust; besides this there was a certain quantity sent to the particular care of the late Genl: Campbell, part of which was burnt at the battles of King's Mountain

and Guilford, and a small part still remains in the County, in the care of Major Dycart. What I heard was in Mr. Baker's possession, I also mentioned in my last return; but it might as well been in the moon for any use it has been to this County. 1782. Septem. 20th

An unwillingness has taken place in fact, to undertake the business of Commissioners of Specifics; not I believe from any disaffection to the public interest, but from the impracticability of executing the law. Figure to yourself a County one hundred miles long and fifty or upwards, broad, intersected by various ranges of high mountains, and consider how hard it is to men of small fortunes, frequently in immediate danger from the Indians, or harrassed in searching for them to carry grain &c. to a magazine 20 or 30 or some cases 40 miles from them. It is true cash is an alternative; but alas of the shining metals we have almost none. The most of this County men happen to be Whigs. Our confidence in the public faith, our zeal for the promotion of American politics learned us early to despise gold and take paper. A few designing pedlars (and perhaps British Agents) with other speculators sweeped the hard money away before the paper was *knocked down*, and our distance from market and the dullness of Trade, since none of the new circulating Specie are yet brought in, added to this the public are in arrears to us for personal Service, provisions &c. since the year 1779, particularly the Expeditions to King's Mountain, Cherokee Towns and the affair at Guilford, which straitened poor men exceedingly to mount, equip and furnish themselves with provisions so suddenly for such distant and hard times.

Col: Christian pass'd the other day on his way to the Long Island.

Col: Martin is expected about this time from the Towns, so expect the the negociation with the Cherokees will be brought to a point. I hear Carolinia goes on with their preparations for an Expedition against them.

I trusted our Governor or General Greene would have so interfered that no clashing of measures would have happened.

On the 11th Inst: a party of northward Indians penetrated as far in this County as the Settlement on the head of Mockison Creek, which is within ten or twelve miles of Abingdon; attacked a family of fourteen in number, of course secured in an interiour part, kill'd the husband on the spot, captivated the wife and six of the children, three of whom after being a short space in the enemies hands, was most inhumanly murdered, one a young woman so long survived the blows as told the tragic tale. Two made their escape the first day and night. The old woman and one child with a considerable booty in horses, household goods &c., was carried foward three days some distance down Sandy River. When part of our militia on duty, with a perseverance in pursuit thro' a most rugged and difficult way, that does them honor, overtook the Indians and wounded several of them, recovered unhurt the

1782. Septem. 20th two remaining Captives, with the Indian's baggage and plunder they had taken.

I have the honor to be with great respect,
your most Obedient Servant
"20th. Sept."

"Sir

Just as I was about closing my letter, a few lines reached me from Colo: Martin: a copy is as follows:

"BATTLE GROUND NEAR LONG ISLAND, Sept: 18th, '82."

Dear Colo.

I this moment returned from the towns, have the pleasure to imform you that the Chocomogga Indians have given up all the prisoners except three, which could by no means be got to Chota by the Day appointed, but they promise to bring them in very shortly. I believe that never people were more desirous of peace than the Cherokees; but I hear the forces from this State are now starting. I shall set off this evening to see Col: Sevier. Colo. Hardin went with me to the Towns, got his son who was a prisoner. He thinks peace by all means is best. If opportunity offers please write to the Governor, and inform him what I am doing. I should write much more to you, but have no ink, am forced to make use of Gun-powder.

Your most obt. Serv't.

JOS: MARTIN."

About three weeks ago Colo. Martin wrote the Governor of N. Carolina an account of his negociations with the Cherokees, to which at his request I added my sentiments as a Continental Commissioner. No answer has yet been received. And I am told that lately, reiterated orders have been received to proceed on the Expedition, Genl: McDowal to conduct the forces from the North State, Genl: Pickens, those from South Carolinia & Georgia. To both of whom several arguments have been sent to embrace the present very submissive overtures for peace from the Indians, as the best means to secure the prosperity of the States."

Yours as before
&c."

"We might not be so anxious for peace with the Cherokees, were it not if the war is continued, we will be the greatest sufferers; for probably the Cherokees will be drove from the vally they at present live in, lower down the Cherokee River, or somewhere westward of the Apalachain Mountains. The Kentucky path now full of travellers, and that Country attacked by the Southern as well as Northern Tribes, will make it a place of very disagreeable residence."

J. Ambler, certifies that "General Lawson" had personally appeared before him, "and took the Oaths of fidelity, and of privy Councellor, as prescribed by Law." 1782 Septem. 30th Richmond City

---

List of Inhabitants White and Black of N. Kent County, returned by Armistead Russell to Will: Clayton, C. N. K. Co. viz. White—767. Black 1456. Total—2223. Septem. 30th New Kent Co.

COLO. THOS: NEWTON TO COL: WM: DAVIES. Septem. 30th

He is at a loss what to do towards meeting the demands made upon his district. Mr. Roberson has rec'd orders from him for "every kind of Specifics to be had" and every thing is exhausted except perhaps some "diversion beef" collected with the clothing required—doubts whether the latter will be wanted, as no recruits will be raised in the region of Cabbin Point. He has no money to pay the freight, consequently can not get a vessel to carry up the cannon. Norfolk

Begs to know the opinions about peace, as he desires to remain at Norfolk "if there is a probability of its taking place," and adds "several cruzers are off our coast & run three brigs on shore three days ago."

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth, To OUR TRUSTY AND WELL BELOVED RICHARD OSWALD OF OUR CITY OF LONDON, ESQUIRE, Greeting. Septem. 21st Westminster England

Whereas by virtue of an Act past in the last session of Parliament, entitled "An act to enable his Majesty to conclude a peace or truce with Certain Colonies in North America therein mentioned" it is recited, that it is essential to the intent, welfare and prosperity of Great Britain & the Colonies or plantations of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pensylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, S. Carolina & Georgia in North America, that Peace, intercourse, Trade and commerce should be restored between them.

Therefore & for a full manifestation of our earnest wish and desire, and of that of our Parliament to put an end to the calamities of war, it is enacted that it should and might be lawful for us to treat, consult of agree and conclude with any commissioner or commissioners, named or to be named, by the said Colonies or Plantations or any of them respectively, or with any body or bodies corporate or politic, or any assembly or assemblies or Descriptions of men or any person or persons whatsoever, a peace or a truce with the said colonies or plantations or

1782. Septem. 21st

any of them, or any part or parts thereof, any law, act or acts of Parliament, matter or thing to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding—Now know ye that we reposing special trust in your Wisdom, Loyalty, diligence & circumspection in the management of the Affairs to be hereby committed to your Charge, have nominated and appointed, constituted and assigned, and by these presents, do nominate & appoint, constitute and assign you the said Richard Oswald, to be our commissioner in that behalf to use & exercise all and every the powers and authorities hereby entrusted and committed to you the said Richard Oswald, and to do, perform and execute all other matters and things, hereby enjoined and committed to your care during our will and pleasure & no longer, according to the tenor of these our letters patent; and it is our Royal will and pleasure, and we do hereby authorize, empower, and require you the said Richard Oswald, to treat consult of and conclude with any commissioners or persons vested with equal powers, by and on the part of the Thirteen United States of America viz New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pensylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina & Georgia in North America a peace or a truce with the said thirteen United States, any Law, Act or Acts of Parliament, matter or thing to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And it is our further will and pleasure, that every regulation, provision, matter or thing which shall have been agreed upon between you the said Richard Oswald, and such commissioners or persons aforesaid, with whom you shall have judged meet and sufficient to enter into such agreement, shall be fully and distinctly set forth in writing, and authenticated by your hand and seal on one side & by the hands & seals of such commissioners or persons on the other, & such instrument so authenticated—shall be by you transmitted to us through one of our principal secretaries of State. And it is our further will and pleasure that you the said Richard Oswald shall promise and engage for us & in our Royal name and Word, that every regulation, provision, matter or thing, which may be agreed to & concluded by you our said commissioner, shall be ratified and confirmed by us in the fullest manner and extent, & that we will not suffer them to be violated or counteracted either in whole or in part, by any person whatsoever; and we do hereby require and command all our officers Civil & Military, and all others our loving subjects whatsoever to be aiding and assisting unto you the said Richard Oswald in the execution of this our Commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained. Provided always & we do hereby declare & ordain that the several offices, powers and authorities hereby granted shall cease, determine and become null & void, on the first day of July which shall be in the year of Our Lord One thousand, Seven hundred and Eighty three, altho' we shall not otherwise in the mean time have revoked and determined the same.

And whereas in and by our Commission & letters patent under our great seal of Great Britain, bearing date the seventh day of August last, we nominated and appointed, constituted and assigned you the said Richard Oswald to be our Commissioner, to treat, consult of, agree and conclude with any commissioner or commissioners named or to be named by certain colonies or plantations in America therein specified, a Peace or a truce with the said colonies or Plantations. 1782. Septem. 21st

Now Know Ye that we have revoked and determined and by these presents do revoke and determine our said commission & Letters patent & all & every power article & thing therein contained. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster this twenty first day of September in the twenty second year of our reign.

By the King himself

YORK.

I certify that the adjoining is a true Copy of the Commission of which it purports to be a copy & which has been shewn to Mr. Franklin & Mr. Jay.

RICHARD OSWALD.

Paris 1st Oct'r 1782.

JSO. SCOTT, DISTRICT COMM'R TO COL: DAVIES. Septem. 22d

Informing him he is going at once to Amherst Co. in search of provisions for Capt: Peytons Post, from the Commissioners, but thinks it best to hire a waggon for the purpose of supplying him, "as these gentlemen think services performed for the State is worth more than they ask of others." He will also require them to provide for the new recruits. There is "some public Hemp at Lovings" about 400 wt. damaged; he desires instructions as to disposing of it. Scotland

---

JSO. WILLIS CO. LIEUT., TO COL: DAVIES. Septem. 22d

He has but six shirts on hand of the clothing required from the County, and was directed to send them to Montgomery Ct. House; he has not done so for want of means to hire a man to carry them, and the expence, were if he had the money, of transporting six shirts by express over mountains one hundred & fifty miles he thinks not justifiable under the circumstances. Pittsylvania Co.

1782. W. ARMSTEAD TO THE GOVERNOR.

Septem. 23d
Richmond In regard to the proposed settlement of his accounts. Mr. Hays thinks an Order from the Executive is necessary before can feel authorized to proceed in the business.

When he first came to Richmond to engage "in publick business," it was at the particular "instance & desire" of the Council, in consideration of the great inconvenience attending his removal without previous provision having been made for a dwelling house, that he had rented one at the public cost. This he had unwillingly done, and at the rate of "sixty pounds pr: annum." As soon as his affairs shall have been arranged, he proposes to leave the City; but the rent of the above mentioned house is now due, and unless paid, there will be an attachment of his personal property, "a ceremony which he has no reason to expect his Landlord will dispense with." He therefore begs leave to request that so much of his wages may be advanced, as will enable him "to depart in peace from the premises." In view of the great poverty of the State, nothing but absolute necessity & justice to his family compells him to make this demand.

Septem. 23d W. ARMISTEAD TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond Having been required by the Executive to remove to Richmond in the discharge of his official duties, he was provided with a dwelling house at a rent "of sixty pounds pr: annum." It was not in accordance with his wishes to have been thus furnished at public cost; for now as he is about to leave the city, unless his pay is advanced to him at once, his landlord "will not dispense with the ceremony" of attaching his personal property, if his rent is not paid.

Septem. 23d Col: Birkett Davenport informs Col: Davies, that the whole of the
Culpeper Co. "specifics" in his District are disposed of except some wheat, ordered to be made into flour. This can be furnished when wanted. He has a number of blind and poor horses, which he recommends be sold, instead of attempting to drive them to Richmond. The money received of the former Commissioners, is not worth the expence of hiring a person to carry it to the Treasury.

Septem. 23d Jonas Ingham, a merchant taken and paroled at the capitulation of
Richmond York, prays the Gov: & Council to be allowed to become a Citizen, or be continued on parole.

DANIEL CLARK TO THE GOVERNOR OF VA. 1782. Septem. 23d Richmond

Respecting a number of Bills of Exchange drawn by "Virginia officers on the Mississippi," the property of certain Inhabitants of New Orleans, and requesting that such as can be paid without undergoing the inspection of the Commissioners for examining Western Claims may be liquidated hereby with instructions also as to what he is to do with those which cannot thus be disposed of.

COL: JAMES FIELD TO THE GOVERNOR. Septem. 23d

Informing him of his inability to collect the required tax in that County, because of the impossibility of employing agents who can give proper security for the faithful performance of the duty &c. Prince George Co.

MANN PAGE TO GOV: HARRISON. Septem. 24th

Respecting the Sale of Flour ordered. He finds it impossible to effect it, on account of the "scarcity of cash"—but thinks an extension of the time of payment may enabled him to sell it before it spoils. Fredericksburg

---

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. Septem. 24th

Laying before him an application from Col: White for the appointment of certain officers. From Lieut: Scott of White's Regiment just from the South, he learns, it now consists of only "two troops in the field, and has but 144 men in the whole." Under the Resolutions of Congress of Aug: 7th no more officers can be appointed and Genl: Greene could not have been aware of this fact at the date of his letter on this subject. In addition to this, Genl: Lincoln Sec'y of War, as instructed by Congress, actually withholds Commissions from officers promoted: hence the appointments of "Howel and Throckmorton and Charles Scott" were improper; and of course the same applies to "Hughes and Massey (a South Carolinian)." War Office

[illegible] Capt: John Peyton to Col: Davies.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

J. Madison jnr: Jos: Jones, A. Lee & Theod. Bland jnr: to the Governor of Va. 1783 Septem. 24th Philadelphia

"Sir

* * * * * *

By the two Frigates mentioned in our last, Congress have received letters from Doct'r Franklin & Mr. Jay, who were at Versailles, dated the 25th & 29th of June. The sum of the intelligence which they bring concerning negotiations for peace, is that the sincerity manifested at one period by the Court of London in her advances toward a pacification, had been succeeded by an apparent design to draw the negociations into length, with the hope of such further advantages during the campaign as would enable her to rise in her demands.

Some communications which have been made to Congress, by the French minister present the same idea.

The loss sustained in the French Frigate which had got aground in Delaware Bay proves to be greater than was at first reported. The Enemy have succeeded in their attempts to float her, and have taken in her, besides a considerable quantity of merchandize, nearly 50,000 Dollars.

The paper No. 1 herewith enclosed, being an Extract of a letter from Doct'r Franklin to the Superintendant of Finance, will inform your Excellency of some further tokens of friendship, which the United States have received from their Ally."

We have the honor to be, with great esteem,
your Excelly's obet: & h'ble servants.

Extract from Dr. Franklin's letter dated Passy June 25, 1782.

"I am upon the point of liquidating all our accounts with the Government here, and giving one general obligation for the whole sum that the King has lent us (exclusive of gifts or subsidies) wh. sum amounts to 18,000,000 livres. By the particular obligations I have from time to time given for separate sums, I had engaged in behalf of the Congress, that they should be paid off, the 1st Jan'y 1788, with the interest at 5 pr: cent. By the terms of this general obligation, which is in form of an agreement or contract between the King & the U. States, his majesty graciously considering that it may incommode the U. States to pay the whole sum at one time, is pleased to agree that it may be paid in 12 different yearly payments, to commence with the first year after the peace: leaving nevertheless to our choice & liberty the payment of any greater proportion and more early periods as may be convenient to our finances. His majesty also Kindly & generously remits all the interest already accrued on my former obligations, or that would have accrued thereby to the end of the war, which is already a considerable sum. With regard to the 10,000,000 livres borrowed in Holland, we have that

1782. Septem. 24th at 4 pr: ct., and we are to pay the interest annually here, on the 5th of Nov'r, the first payment in Nov'r next: and after five years we are to begin to repay the principal in ten yearly payments, so that in 15 years that debt will be discharged. The charges of commission & Banque on this loan have been considerable & paid by the King. These also his majesty is pleased to remit."

Septem. 25th

CAPT: H. YOUNG TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Richmond

The shortness of the present crop, has so much increased the demand for grain of all kinds every where within reach of Richmond, that it cannot now be procured on credit, except at very advanced prices. He has only about "twenty days forage on hand" and is destitute of money. He therefore suggests, that a sufficient quantity of the Public Tobacco be disposed of, so as to obtain a supply of grain. The great scarcity of money will doubtless induce the people to take tobacco for grain, if it be offered them before the next collections. Grain is said to be selling low on the Eastern shore; if so, tobacco might be deposited with the Commissioner there, to pay for grain. The risk and freight from the Eastern Shore to this side, will be amply balanced by the difference in prices here and there. Concludes, "Without considering Colo. Dabney's Corps, we shall consume, at half allowance, at this Post, and at the Point of Fork, eighty thousand weight of long Forage, from the first of October, to the first of May, and five hundred bushels of corn pr: month."

Septem. 25th

CAPT: THOS: BOWYER TO THE GOVERNOR.

Staunton

Acknowledging receipt of his instructions, and has delivered his letters to the County Lieuts., who report, the recruiting money will soon be ready. There are very few drafts in the district—no supplies provided at Staunton for the recruits, and as his orders require him to detain them there up to the number of sixteen, he hopes to be instructed as to how they are to be supported.

Septem. 25th

L. WOOD JNR., SOLICITOR, TO THE GOVERNOR.

Solicitor's Office

It being necessary that notice be given delinquent sheriffs, before he can move in the Genl: Court for Judgment against them, and it being requisite to employ persons to send out on this business, he requests his Excellency to grant a Warrant for "five & twenty or thirty pounds" for this purpose.

COL: ED: CARRINGTON TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

"Sir Septem. 25th

Capt: Crump, my late assistant will have the Honor to deliver your Excellency this; and I beg you will be pleased to accept my most grateful thanks for the repeated indulgences, through which I have so long retained his good services. This Gentlemen's delicacy has led him at length, to yield to the uneasinesses of his Regiment & to return to Virginia that he rejoin it. "Camp Ashley Hill"

Justice to his Talents, industry & integrity as a man of business forbids that I should let him return home without declaring them to his Country—and gratitude for the particular advantages he has given to my department, which indeed with the army, was left entirely under his management for near 12 months, calls on me to recommend him to your Excellency's notice in the most particular manner" &c. * * *

I have the Honour to be with much esteem & Respect,

Yr: Excellency's mo. obt. Sevt.

COLO. WM. FLEMING TO GOV: HARRISON. Septem. 26th

"Sir

I wrote your Excellency by Express of the 4th Inst: to which I have had no return, but received the papers & instructions of the 9th by a rider dispatched by Mr. Hay C. A. who delivered the travelling stores &c., and $150 specie. I am sorry to observe the money is by no means adequate to the purposes: however that difficulty may perhaps be got over. this morning Mr. Peterson handed me an open letter from Col: Logan for the Executive, informing your Excellency of the melancholy catastrophy of many valuable people in that Country. Your Excellency will perceive that Country is in a great confusion and disorder, and be convinced the powers desired by the Commiss'r, in the letter I had the honour of writing your Excellency by Armstrong are not altogether unnecessary—permit me to transcribe part of a letter I received from Col: Bowman, of the 30th of August last dated "Lincoln" "some of our men have been stealing horses from the French at Oport, which has occasioned great disturbance among them. The French sent 50 of the Oport Indians after their horses, retook all their horses. one of our men is missing, we suppose he is killed. Botetourt

What has raised the Jealousy of the French, is that Genl: Clark's Express arrived but a few days before the horses were taken, to Mr. Dalton to contrive the cannon privately from Oport to the falls. The French demanding a sight of the express, it was refused, which has confirmed their opinion that Genl: Clark is concerned in sending the men there for that purpose, and if this breach is not made up shortly we may expect all the Western Indians on our backs." I must suppose Genl:

1782. Septem. 26th

Clark has sent for the heavy cannon agreeable to instructions, to be removed with as little noise as possible, however the taking the horses in a clandestine way, as it is represented in the above extract, may make it more difficult for the Commiss'r of Acc'ts to settle & examine into the business of that part of the country. I design, with the other Comssrs. to set out the first of Oct'r. we may be detained a few days in Washington county, to make up a sufficient party to pass with security to Kentucky. Mr. Granville Smith is come up, but is wavering in his resolution to go out, as he thinks it will be exceeding difficult to provide horses & other necessarys without money. meeting with Col: Logan's Express, I thought it might not be amiss to write by him.

I have the honour to be, with great respect Your Excellency's most obt. Humble Servant."

Septem. 26th

DAVID ROSS TO THE GOVERNOR.

'Arrowfield'

Thanking him for renewed proofs of his friendship and politeness. Had he requested a quantity of tobacco at all commensurate with what is due him, he should not have been astonished at the objections made by the Council. He has advanced to the State, "above twelve hundred hhds: Tobo. besides money," and to ask for only "150 or 200 hhds:" to enable him to discharge some debts, he thinks was modest. He trusts however he shall be able to ride in a few days, when he will appear in Richmond to meet these difficulties &c.

Septem. 26th Richmond

Capt: A. Bohannan has received the Governor's appointment as recruiting Officer for Powhatan County, has enlisted eighteen men at the rendezvous, and finds there are many who are enclined to reinlist for the war, at the expiration of their present terms.

Septem. 26th Staunton

Col: Chas: Cameron informs Col: Davies, of his having contracted with Mr. Perry to repair the Public Muskets "at Ten shillings for Each."

Septem. 26th

DAVID ROSS TO THE GOVERNOR.

'Arrowfield'

He observes that under the present arrangement, the "Financier Genl: is to Cloath the whole army." He, himself, claims no contract, although he imported the goods solely for the purpose of clothing the Troops, and as he was not bound to the State, of course the State is not bound to him. The letter his Excellency proposes to address to the Financier is all he can expect, and if he wants to purchase clothing, "he may as well lay out a part of the money in Virginia, as else where."

Jno. Pierce encloses to the Executive, a Return of all collections made by the Commissioners in his District, under the late recruiting law, excepting the Counties of Hanover and Warrick: the latter Co. has never appointed a Commissioner to collect the Tax—the Sheriff informs him, the Court considered the inhabitants had been "too much distressed by the enemy & that a petition was intended to be addressed to the next Genl: Assembly praying a release" from the tax. 1782. Septem. 27th Richmond

Continues, "I presume your Excellency remembers that at the time you were elected Governor, I was acting as Commissary Genl: & Commissioner for the State, which offices I was appointed to by your predecessor Gov: Nelson, without knowing what reward I was to receive for my services. I therefore wrote to the Hon'ble David Jameson Esq. to inform your Excellency & the rest of your Hon'ble board, of the nature of my appointment, on whose Courtesy I depended for reward, & was assured by Mr. Jameson that the board resolved to allow me twenty shillings pr: day, besides necessary expenses. have therefore taken the liberty to inclose a state of my Acct. for Services performed as principle Assistant to Mr. John Browne, also for the time I acted as Commissary General, & for the number of days I have been engaged in Settling public Business as District Commissioner &c"—asks permission to return the money in his hands from the collection of the specific Tax, amounting to "about seventy pounds"—Urges the settlement of his claim, in as much as he has "been so distressed by the Enemy & other misfortunes" that he can with difficulty procure necessaries for his family.

JNO. PIERCE TO COL: WM. DAVIES. Septem. 27th

In regard to Collections of the Specific Tax in his District. He has rec'd Beeves & clothing only from James City and Charles City Cos.—Eliz: City is making efforts, but York & Warwick have done nothing, nor does he think they will do anything unless compelled. Williamsburg has furnished part of her quota of beeves and clothing. Nothing done in New Kent, and the County Lieutenant informs him, "they did not intend to do anything about it," as he thought there was no law for collecting such taxes of the people. Hanover has furnished a part of her quota. The Co. Court of Warwick, he learns declined to appoint Commissioners, and will petition the next Assembly to be relieved from the tax. Richmond

1782. CAPT: JOHN PETTUS TO COLO. THOS: MERIWETHER, AT RICHMOND.

Septem. 27th

Point of Fork

"Dear Sir

I rec'd your favor pr: Capt: Kirkpatrick: I am unhappy to be informed that his Excellency the Governor should (from the reports of busy people) suppose me capable of acting a part so derogatory from the line of duty in particular & the Interest of the State in Gen'l, as to attempt the destruction of the magazine, or any other part of the public stores at this place, which is under my care. The very Idea wounds my feelings much. I therefore request that his Excellency (should he think it advisable) order an enquiry into my conduct respecting that matter, as also for my other Transactions of the duties of the Post since I have had charge of the Department.

I hope it will not be thought strange that the door was forced, when I tell you that the magazine was guarded by a Contin'l Soldier, who knew little of his duty, owing to his Just Joining the detachment. Tho' he had repeated orders to suffer no person to come near the place. I wish a guard immediately sent up for the purpose of guarding the magazine, as I cannot suppose it entirely safe without. in the mean time shall use every endeavor in my power to preserve it, as well as every thing else committed to my charge."

I am dear Sir,

affectionately yours" &c.

Septem. 28th

THOS: JETT CO. LIEUT: TO COL: DAVIES.

Westmoreland

Respecting the Collection of the Specific Tax for the present year in that County. He will make every effort to get the accounts of the Commiss'rs by the time the assembly meets. He sends by the bearer of this, to Mr. Hay, Tobacco notes for "22 Hhds., 13 of which from the Comm'r for 1781"—the other 9 are from sales of other specifics, which are to be reprised.

Septem. 28th

LEWIS BURWELL CO. LIEUT: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Mecklenburg Co.

He has not been able to make return of the money collected & of the draft in time according to law, because he could get no person to undertake the riding necessary to deliver to the commissioners proper notice, for want of authority to pay for such a service. "The eighth of the Tax" amounts to £521.1.11., and he has received £460.13.1. He will issue warrants against delinquents at once—concludes "I should be glad to part with it as there are such rogues passing through the country that I am in perpetual dread."

Wm. Hay C. Agent. informs Col: Davies that Capt: Young will finish 1782.
a wagon in the course of a week to transport a quantity of harness Septem. 28th
leather. (the only kind he has) and some coarse blue cloth for overalls. Richmond
to Capt: Peyton at the Point of Fork. but he cannot supply much
thread.

COL: WM. CHRISTIAN TO GOV: HARRISON. Septem. 28th

-Sir

I take the Liberty of addressing a few Lines to your Excellency, upon the Subject of the Kentucky Country, and flatter myself it requires no apology, as you are acquainted with my being a Representative for that Country. A few days ago the Report of an Expedition made by the Savages into Fayette reached this far, and perhaps may be at Richmond before this Letter; but as I have seen a Letter from Colo. Levi Todd, I will enclose an extract from it, for your Satisfaction, as you may not yet have had any well authenticated account from thence. Montgomery Co.

The number of men killed is a lamentable thing for that Country, and the loss of some of their principal and best officers adds greatly to their sorrow. Besides this disastrous Event, a few Days after, 37 People were taken in a station upon Salt river, about 40 miles from the Falls. These successes will surely encourage the Shawanese to new Enterprises. Kentuckey it is supposed does not contain above 1000 men at present, the general Part of the young men having come off this summer, as is commonly the case when Danger appears there. The Settlements are so much scattered, that it is difficult, and takes some Days to collect a Force together, particularly to go to any Distance from their own Families, when no other man knows what number of the Enemy have entered the Country, nor where the first Stroke will be made. The last Blow has cast a Gloom over the whole Country, and indeed Sir, their Distress is so great, that I need not attempt to describe it. And moreover, all accounts agree that there is Danger from the Wabash Indians, who are disgusted with our Procedings in their Country.

It is true numbers of People are now on the Road, moving out, but from the encumbrance of women, children and stock, the men will be of little service in fighting for the Country this year. And I am doubtful many of them will turn into Carolina towards the Cherokees where they may live in safety. If no succour is sent to Kentuckey, and the war with the British continues another Year, it is more than Probable the whole of the Inhabitants will be killed, taken to Detroit or driven away: And when that is no longer a Barrier, Washington, Montgomery and Greenbrier must suffer. These Counties have suffered this year from small Parties, but Kentucky employs the attention of the Bulk of the Shawney Nation. Your Excellency will please to reflect that any Force which may be marched from Fort Pitt against their

1782. Septem. 28th

immediate enemies, will be of no service to Kentuckey, or the Rest of our Frontiers Southwest of Augusta, which seems to be the distance allotted to the Shawnese and Mingos. I believe Colo. Crawford's Expedition was against Sanduskey, and if General Irvine carries on another, it will probably be the same Course, and do as but little good—

From your Excellencies known humanity and willingness to releive every Part of the Country under your Care, I can have no doubt, but you will readily fall upon any measures which may appear to you eligible for the Support of Kentuckey. I would therefore propose to your consideration the Expediency of having Garrisons erected upon the Ohio, and defended by regular Troops, as I hope you could spare a Regiment from the lower Country. Besides the Falls, the mouth of Kentucky and mouth of Licking would be proper Places. Perhaps Spotswood's Legion could be sent out: Such of them as are equipt as Dragoons would be of essential service against Indians. Even musket men with bayonets would be of more use than it is generally thought: as the Indians of late depend more upon the use of their Tomhaks and Spears, than their Fire—

In the mean time Sir, until something more permanent can be done for the country, I am induced to offer myself to your Excellency and the Council, to aim at raising five hundred Volunteers in the Counties of Augusta, Rockbridge, Greenbrier, Botetourt, Montgomery & Washington to hasten out on Horseback. And when arrived there I would expect to be joined by what Force that country could spare, and would suppose the whole might form a Brigade of 1000 men: and with them I would hope to be able to make an excursion throughout the Shawnee country. Considering the Finances of our country, I should expect every man to find himself a Horse, arms and accoutrements, and also Provisions & Forage to carry him as far as Washington Court House, where some supply might be procured out of the Taxes of that County, to last from thence to Kentucky. I would wish to avoid all unnecessary Parade & Expence, and also the being encumbered with Beeves or Pack-horses. I suppose the men would expect to have their Horses and accoutrements valued, & if lost, paid for at some future Day; and no doubt they would think of being entitled to the same Pay as others in like service, & for the Provisions found themselves. The men who would go from here would not be too many for acting as mounted Infantry & Dragoons. Perhaps I could procure a few proper Horsemen from Henry, Bedford & Amherst. And I have a chance for some in Sullivan County upon Holston. Col: Preston of this County and Col: Campbell of Washington, have both offered me their assistance, and I expect I should have the assistance of the Officers in the other Counties. The season of the year may be thought unfavourable for such a scheme: but I conceive it would be no great obstacle to such men as would be excited to go from motives of Generosity & zeal for the People of Kentuckey. Horses can live well all the winter at Kentuckey, and in the

Shawney Country, and a successful attack upon Indians in the winter, would Distress them vastly more than at any other Season. If the whole number of volunteers I mentioned cannot be got no doubt a considerable part can, and ever so few going out would Inspirit the People of Kentuckey, and give new life to their operations. 1782. Septem. 28th

Should your Excellency & the Council think well of my proposals, I hope you will hold out such encouragements for the Volunteers as you think Right; and give me such instructions and Powers as you may judge proper. The Bearer Capt: MacCorkle will be able to give any further Information you may want, and can convey your Orders to the several Counties & to me.

I beg your Excellency to believe I have not the most distant wish to acquire any lasting Command in the Western Country; a few months will afford Time for all I expect to execute so that any Appointment you may vest me with, cannot interfere with any other Person there. If the Plan is approved it ——— ——— endeavour to go through with it, And if not, I will not Doubt but your Excellency will do the best for that Country that you find can be done with a good Prospect.

I am Sir, your most obedient & humble Servant."

"Extract of a Letter from Col: Levi Todd to his Brother, Capt: Robt. Todd."

LEXINGTON, Aug: 26th. '82.

"On the 16th Instant, in the morning an Express arrived from Bryant's Station informing us it was expected a Body of Indians lay round the Fort. I Set off with 30 men to see if it was so, and before I got there (which is five miles distant) was joined by 10 men from Daniel Boones. I found the Place surrounded & intended to force our way in. Seventeen of the foremost Horsemen rushed in; but being attacked at the mouth of a Lane; the remainder, some on Horseback, and myself and Ten others on Foot, were forced to retreat, leaving one man killed, and having three wounded, one of whom died next morning, but the other two will recover.

Our Brother being over in Lincoln, I sent Expresses there desiring assistance. In the meantime, the Indians made a violent attack upon Bryants Fort and continued it all day & night: and a storm was expected. However they met with some Loss, and on the morning of the 17th went off. In the Evening, our Brother, Col: Trigg, and Major Macgary came with 130 men. On the morning of the 18th we collected 182 men all on Horseback, and pursued the Enemy till 8 o'clock in the morning of the 19th, when we got sight of them forming in a Ridge in a Loop of the River, about three Quarters of a Mile North of the lower blue Lick and over the Licking. We had then pursued about 40 miles. We rode up within 60 yards, dismounted, gave & sustained a heavy and general Fire. The ground was equally favorable to both Parties and the Timber good. The left wing rushed on & gained near 100 yards of

1782. Septem. 28th

ground. But the Right gave way, and the Enemy soon flanked us on that side, upon which the center gave way & shifted behind the left Wing. And immediately the whole broke in Confusion after the Action had lasted about five minutes. Our men suffered much in the Retreat, many Indians having mounted our men's Horses, haveing open woods to pass through to the River, and several were killed in the River. Several efforts were made to rally, but all in Vain. He that could remount a horse was well off, and he that could not saw no time for delay. Our Brother received a Ball in his left Breast, and was on Horseback when the men broke. He took a course I thought Dangerous, and as I never saw him afterwards, I suppose he never got over the River. Col: Trigg, Major Harlin, Major Bulger, Captains McBride, Gordon, KinKead, and Overton fell upon the ground, also our friend James Brown. Our number missing is about seventy-five. I think the number of the Enemy was at least 300, but many of the men think five hundred. Colo. Logan with 500 men went to the ground on the 24th, and found & buried about 50 of our dead men. They were all stript naked, scalped, & mangled in such a manner that it was hard to know one from another. Our Brother was not known.

As People in different parts of the Country will be anxious to know the names of the Killed, I will add a List of what I can now remember—

Colo. John Todd, Col: Stephen Trigg—Major Silas Hardin, Major Edward Bulger—Captains Wm. McBride, John Gordon, Joseph Kinkead, and Cluff Overton—Lieutenants Wm. Givens, John Kenneday & ——— Rodgers—Ensign John MacMurtry. Privates—Francis McBride, John Price, James Ledgerwood, John Wilson, Isaac MacCracken, Lewis Rose, Mathias Rose, Hugh Cunningham, Jesse Yokum, William Eadds, Esau Corn, William Smith, Henry Miller, Ezekiel Field, John Folley, John Fry, Val Stern, Andrew MacConnell, James Brown (Surgeon), William Harris, William Stewart, William Stevens, Charles Ferguson, John Willson, John O'Neal, John Stapleton, Dan'l Greggs, Jervis Green, Drury Polley, William Robertson, Gilbert Marshall, James Smith and Mr. Joseph Lindsay."

Septem. 29th

CHAS: DICK TO COL: DAVIES.

Fredericksburg

In regard to the Gun Factory at that Place. Little more can now be done, but to guard the premises and take care of the effects, that nothing be lost, or injury done to the public property. It is important however to pay off the "Hands" and all arrearages due according to promises made them, that they may return to work upon call. But it is absolutely necessary that a stock of necessaries be laid in, and that the men be regularly paid to carry on the Works.

Richard Yarbrough informs Col: Davies, there are many public Beeves collected in pastures on expence, which should be sold as they will soon begin to "fall off." They can only be sold on several months credit. If to be driven to Richmond the idle Soldiers should be sent for them, in as much at it will be too expensive to hire men for the purpose. 1782. Septem. 29th Dinwiddie County.

B. LINCOLN SCY: AT WAR TO MAJR: GENL: GREENE. Septem. 30th

"Dear Sir

By the letter herewith (enclosed) from His Excellency General Washington, which was sent to me under a flying seal, you will learn that the propriety or impropriety of removing the Troops or any of them this Winter, is with you to determine. War Office

If you should think proper to remove any of the troops northward this fall, I wish you would send on the Delaware Corps, and the overplus of a full Regiment of each of the Maryland & Pennsylvania Troops. These with the recruits here will form one other Regiment in each state. It will be much better to have the Regiments formed, and the men as much as possible together, than to continue them in the detached state they have been for some time—for this idea however we are much indebted to you.

I wish you would incorporate the Virginia Regiments of Horse into one, on the Plan of Congress.

I have also to request that you would form all the Continental troops with you, who have been enlisted either for the war, or three years, into proper Corps, as directed by the resolve of Congress of the 7th of August last, which I forwarded you some time since, and now inclose a duplicate.

The moment you have taken your determinations what troops you will retain, I wish to be informed whether they can or cannot be supplied with cloathing with you: of this I suppose there will be no doubt, in case Charles Town should be evacuated. Indeed we had better give almost any price, than think of sending from here. We have met with so many losses and delays, that we have little hope of success, should it be again attempted: however if the cloathing cannot be obtained for you, it must go from hence.

I have the honor to be &c."

(Copy.)

Jno. Pierce informs Col: Davies he has sent an account of all the cash furnished Mr. Robertson in his District; and he may rely upon his being ready with the full returns of the Specific Tax by the time the Assembly meets. Septem. 30th James City Co.

1782. Septem. — Summary of List of Inhabitants of New Kent County, taken by Lyddall Bacon, and certified to by Will: Clayton C. N. K. Co. Whites 1617—Blacks 2957—Total 4574.

Septem. — CAPT: A. JOEL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Complaining of the conduct of one Joseph Shoemaker, "a prisoner taken at York," now on parole, and residing at Mr. Hay's tavern: behaves with the greatest disrespect to many, and lately "has given his tongue the utmost latitude and freedom." He has also recently denounced him (Joel) as a "damn'd Rebel," which demands that some notice be taken of conduct so reprehensible on the part of a paroled prisoner, and so insulting to one who has sacrified so much for the country. It gives the enemy particular pleasure to hear him abused, who "has sacrificed every thing for this country," especially by "a man whose life is so justly forfeited by his conduct towards this State."

Septem. — Invoice of goods for clothing—Ready made Uniforms, and other articles for soldiers, thus described, "Coats of blue cloth, with capes, lapels, & worsted apulets," lined with white serge—metal buttons, U. S. A.—Waistcoats of white twilled cloth, with serge linings thro' & metal buttons as above"—"white twilled cloth Breeches, with flannel linings and buttons as above"—for Drummers, "white cloth, blue serge linings &c.," same as above.

Septem. — "INVOICE OF CLOTHS AND LININGS, ALSO READY MADE CLOTHES & OVER-ALLS."

Amongst other articles, are "Bales of blue cloth—narrow serges—superfine whitend Duroys," Coats of blue cloth with Capes, Lapels and Worsted apulets for Corporals, lined with white Serge, metal buttons
Uniforms U. S. A.—Waistcoats of white twilled cloth with serge linings thro' & metal buttons" "white cloth Breeches with Flannel linings and buttons as above." Suits for Corporals—Suits for Sergeants, Coats, blue cloth with Capes, Silk Apulets, lined thro' & as above; Waistcoats & Breeches same as above." Suits for Drummers—the Coats very Stout white Cloth, blue serge linings with Apulets &c., Waistcoats and breeches same as above—"200 pr: strong German Hempen Ozn'd Trowsers, with spatter dashes, all in one."

JOHN COX TO THE EXECUTIVE. 1782. October 1st Richmond

In behalf of Mr. John Hatley Norton, who having received a Consignment of goods from the West Indies in 1780, had sold to the State, part of the same to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds of Tobacco. "Owing to his losses by the Enemy & his affairs being otherwise deranged," he had not been able to meet the drafts made on him, by the Shippers of these goods; his securities would thereby be made to suffer loss, unless he is afforded relief &c.

COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO COL: WM. DAVIES. October 3d

"Sir

From Col: Christian and the accounts sent by Major Netherland, the Executive may be fully informed of the State of the War in the Kentucky Country. What if it should be the policy of the British Ministry to drive in from the other side the Apalachian mountain before the signing the preliminaries of peace. Washington Co. War in the Kentucky Country

At any rate they are uniting the Savage Tribes, and endeavoring to sow the seeds of deep laid animosity, which will lengthen the Indian war to a longer period than most imagine. Nothing now will put an end to it, but a decided blow in the enemies country, and a peace given them in the hour of their panic and misfortune, afterwards conducted by a proper Superintendency, or that Canada becomes ours, or our Allies.

The method of arming and arraying our militia ought to be varied. The Bayonet and Scymeter must be introduced to enable us now to face the Indians. And Evolutions suited to the woods should be learned both by Foot and Horse. All our late defeats have been occasioned thro' neglect of these, and a want of a proper authority and capacity in the Commanding Officers. Never was the lives of so many valuable men lost more shamefully than in the late action of the 19th of August, and that not a little thro' the vain and seditious expressions of a Major McGeary. How much more harm than good can one fool do. Todd & Trigg had capacity but wanted experience. Boone, Harlin and Lindsay had experience, but were defective in capacity. Good however would it have been, had their advice been followed. Logan is a dull, narrow body from whom nothing clever need be expected. What a figure he exhibited at the head of near 500 men to reach the field of action six days afterwards, and hardly wait to bury the dead, and when it was plain, part of the Indians were still in the Country. Genl. Clarke is in that country, but he has lost the confidence of the people, and it is said become a Sot; perhaps something worse. Bayonets and Scymeter. Folly of Maj. McGeary. Todd and Trigg. Boone & Co. Clarke had lost the confidence of the people; a sot, &c.

1782. The chance is now against General Irvine's succeeding: disappointed
October 2d in Clarkes co-operation, which he was promised, and it is said set out
Simon Girty with only 1200 men. Simon Girty can out number him; and flushed with so many victories, to his natural boldness, he will be confident.

This state of our Western Affairs calls for the united wisdom and most serious attention of the Executive.

The Carolinians against the Cherokees — The Carolinians are gone on with their Expedition against those Cherokees, they say that gives an asylum to Tories.

Chickasaw Chiefs, &c. — I wish they may succeed, but still dread the consequence of multiplying our Enemies. Two Chickasaw Chiefs have been at the Carolinia Settlement on the Shawanee or Cumberland River, from thence they came to our Settlement on Kentucky. Peace are their profession, but complain of our making settlement at the Iron Bank, on the Mississippi.

I esteem your person, and like your politicks, therefore send you this communication, merely for your private information.

I am sir with usual respect your
very humble servant"
&c. &c.

October 4th War Office — Col: Wm. Davies recommends to the Executive "the bearer James Chambers, and unfortunate young man, whose wounds received in the service of his country entitle him to the care of his country" &c.

October 5th — Humph: Richards applies to Col: Davies for return of a certain amount of corn advanced by him to the State, his family being now in great need thereof &c.

October 5th Alexandria — James Adam, makes "Return" of Flour and Hemp received by him, at that place, in collecting the Specific Tax &c.

October 5th — COL: CHAS: DABNEY TO GOV: HARRISON.

York Town — He had ordered a Court Martial to try Capt: Roane, as required, and had given timely notice to the magistrates at W'msburg, in order that the witnesses might be present. But as none came, the Court had unanimously discharged him—Recommends that Capt: Armand, the bearer be allowed to go to the West Indies on leave of absence, "to settle some family affairs of great consequence to him" &c.

"Circular"—Robert Morris to the Governor of Virginia. 1782. October 3d Office of Finance

Enclosing copy of an act of Congress of Oct. 1st—Draws particular attention to this, and adds "I shall not attempt to add anything to it because it appears to me that Congress have said all which can be necessary. Neither shall I on this occasion attempt to display the extraordinary merit and Sufferings of our Army, because I will not suppose any Persons in the United States to be ignorant of what is so generally acknowledged. Besides, it is not my present Business to ask for our Officers & Soldiers any *Reward*, but merely the means to do them *Justice*. Your Excellency will I hope excuse however this one Observation, that their exemplary Patience under the Detention of their Dues gives them a double Title to what Congress now asks for these their faithful Servants.

With perfect Respect, I have the Honor to be
Sir, your most obedient and humble
Servant—
&c.

The act of Congress referred to, after stating in its preamble the complaints caused by the partiality shown to some of the troops of the State Lines, by their States, in appropriating the funds intended for the general good to the payment of these troops, and after stating that under the Articles of Confederation, all charges of war were to be equally distributed by the Congress, provides by several Resolutions, for the prompt payment of all arrears due the Troops; declares all advances made by States to their own Soldiers should not be credited to them by the United States; and requiring the Several States to make speedy payment of their quota, in order that the "Officers & Soldiers of the American Army" may be paid the amounts due them for the year 1782, &c.

Birkett Davenport enclosing to Col: Davies, accounts of his collections in that District &c. October 5th Culpeper Co.

Wm. Tatham to Gov: Harrison. October 6th

He had been wrecked near that place, and offers his services in efforts to "discover the offenders" in the transaction connected with "Whitlock's Sloop" &c. The villiany of "the Barge men of Egg harbour in plundering us," should incline all good citizens in that region to aid in detecting a "set of common Robbers who pay no regard to Friend or foe." Cape May

1782. JNO: SCOTT TO ———.

October 7th
Point of Fork

He had ordered seven barrels of corn and 106 bushels of oats to Point of Fork from Louisa, "which is all the forage in that county." Mr. Anthony Ruckers and Mr. Loving's accounts enclosed. Mr. Penn's purchase of grain, almost ruined by neglect; At new Glasgow, the "window of the house oppen and 40 pigions been preying on it from the time it was there; add to that perhaps ten times as many rats, the peas all Weavel eaten, &c. &c. Should have more to say on this subject when he came down.

Neglect of provisions

October 8th DAVID ROSS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Petersburg

In regard to the large amounts of Tobacco due by him on Contracts. 500 hhds: James River Tobacco due, but South Quay & Hanover Town Tobacco would serve his purpose. He had just been called upon "in the most pressing terms" by a gentleman for Toba. due him, and whose vessel was at great expense awaiting its delivery, &c.

Diff: kinds of tobacco for the Treasury

October 8th DR. WM. FOUSHEE TO COL: DAVIES.

Richmond

In accordance with instructions from the Executive, making Estimate of the military expenses for his department, &c. With the strictest economy £411.12.—would be required to furnish all necessary medical supplies "for the Hospital at this Post"—There were all exhausted. He does not include in this estimate his pay, not regarding it, as strictly a military expense.

Expense of Hospital at Richmond

October 8th
Fredericksburg

Major Chas: Dick, writes to Col: Davies, that before he could "set the Factory fairly on foot again," it would be necessary to pay up all arrears, and provide a stock of materials "to go upon"—and advance £1000 at once, for wages of workmen.

October 9th WM. HAY, COMMERCIAL AGENT, TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond

In regard to the purchasing stores for the State Legion, "boots for the horsemen, buttons scarlet cloth to finish the Regimentals" medicines & hospital stores & other matters" &c., for which funds are wanted. Encloses an inventory of articles purchased for the Naval, Military and Civil services, with many which should have been appropriated to pay the debts of his office. Thinks this could be done under the appropriation Bills passed at the last Session of the Genl: Assembly, and by using

part of the Contingent fund. Hopes, that when the Treasurer shall have made his Returns, "a Quantity of the Specifics" may be ordered into his office, to enable him to meet the pressing demands upon him, else the expenses incident to his Office might as well be dispensed with. 1782. October 9th

---

COL: WM. DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. October 9th

War Office

Enclosing "return" of "the Commanding officers of Hanover, King William & New Kent" Cos. respecting the number of "six months" men, already condemned by Court Martials to serve in the regular Army, who are allowed to remain undisturbed at their homes. If this condition of things be longer permitted, the State would probably feel the consequences of such unwarrantable indulgence, in any future invasion, the dread of punishment being at an end—adds "The County of Hanover has been particularly disobedient and seems to have long since laid aside the expectation of any inconvenience from refusing to perform their tours of duty." Recommends a Proclamation from his Excellency requiring all such delinquents to report without delay either to the Commanders at Richmond or York, on pain of being treated as deserters. Suggests further the propriety of ordering Col: Dabney to detach "parties of infantry and cavalry" for their apprehension.

Conduct of the delinquent militia in Hanover and other Counties

In obedience to the orders of the Executive, he had informed the Commanding officer of Hanover, that those delinquents who would render assistance "in getting the cannon out of Pamunkey, should be excused" from the consequences of their conduct, "but even this offer was disregarded by them, as a condemnation has at present all the advantages of an exemption, as the delinquents will not do duty in the militia to which they say they do *not* belong, neither will they join the regulars to whom they *do* belong."

Cannon in Pamunky River

I have the honor to be &c., &c.

LIEUT: WM. VOWLER TO GOV: HARRISON. October 9th

Richmond

Asking to be paid the price of his negro slave, executed in Orange County for the crime of Rape—he had been valued according to law, at £175, being a good black-smith. His own services in the Army for these campaigns had so impoverished him, that he felt compelled to make this application. Should he succeed, it was his purpose "to join Col: Dabney's Legion, instead of continuing a supernumery Lieutenant" &c.

1782. CAPT: JOHN PRYOR TO COL: DAVIES.

October 10th
Richmond — Asking leave to visit his mother "in great distress with a probability of losing her husband, who is my Father in Law, by sickness, and wishes much to see me" &c.

October 10th — COL: ABRA: GREEN TO THE GOVERNOR.

Amelia Co. — Giving reasons why the several Acts "passed the last Spring" & in Oct: 1780 for recruiting men for the Continental Army had not been executed in that County.

October 11th — COL: JOHN CROPPER TO COL: DAVIES.

Accomack Co. — Enclosing copies of all Commissaries' accounts he could get since he came into office &c. Mr. Snead's were in great confusion, he having died.

October 11th
Richmond — Capt: J. Pryor applying to Col: Davies for clothing for the operatives in the Laboratory, who he says "are really distresst" for them.

October 14th
Lancaster Co. — Remonstrance of numerous citizens of that County, addressed to the Governor, against the proposed pardon of one Maurice Wheeler, condemned to death for the murder of Bailey George, Signed by—Peter Conway, Wm. Brown Att'y for the Commonwealth; Wm. Tapscott, John Bailey, Henry Lawson, James Ball, Wm. Lee, James Gordon, Thad. McCarty, John Selden, Jas: Ewell, and others Justices of the Peace.

October 14th — WM. RAMSAY TO GOV: HARRISON.

Alexandria

Pardon for a Slave, &c. — In behalf of a negro Slave "Charles" condemned to death for burglary, and enclosing the recommendation* of the Magistrates who presided at his trial, for his pardon. This is urged on the ground, that although told to plead not guilty, he admitted that he "was guilty of entering the house & taking away the bacon," and that but for this there was no evidence to convict him. Is very penitent, has suffered long from confinement in irons, "but otherwise well treated" &c.

*This bears a good impression of the Seal of the County. Motto "*Fare fac justitia.*"

M. LIVINGSTON TO JOHN EDMONDSON ESQR. 1782. October 15th Fredericksburg

He finds he is entitled to a Grant of Land from the State, by Act of Assembly, having received a "Lieutenant's Commission in the navy in May 1778, and now stands on the List amongst the first." Desires his aid in securing the same. Mann Page Esq'r offers his services &c.

R. NETHERLAND TO THE GOVERNOR. October 15th Powhatan

Requesting him to deliver "the packett for Kentucky" and an order on the Treasury for his Expenses on horseback to that country, to his father who waits on his Excellency for this this purpose—he should be as expeditious as possible.

J. AMBLER, TREASURER, TO THE EXECUTIVE. October 16th Treasury Office

Making Return of amount of "Specifics received at the Treasury by virtue of the Revenue Law, from the 6th to the 30th September 1782.

Tobacco	937 Hogshead.
Transfer tobo.	146171 pounds.
Flour	411 barrels.
Hemp	15920½ pounds.

Capt: Wm. Cherry recommended to the Governor as Recruiting officer for that County; he having "entered into the service early in the war and has always supported the character of a brave and good officer." Signed by Adam Stephen, F. Keyes, Wm. Darke, Van Swearinger, Phil. Pendleton, Moses Hunter, Jno: Magill & others. October 16th Berkeley County

---

COL: JOHN EVANS TO COL: WM. DAVIES. October 16th

"I am under the needcessity of acquainting you in some measure in What manner your Requisitions have been complied with, in our giting the aid ordered for our defence" &c. The few men who had gone out were without provisions—"the frontiers are in a wavering condition and will undoubtedly break in the Spring if not timely aided" &c. Col. Wilson the bearer, would give further particulars, as he was in command of the men sent, &c. Monongalia County

1782.
October 16th
Richmond
Expenses of the Q. Master's Dept.

CAPT: H. YOUNG TO ———.

In obedience to orders, reporting the expenses of the Quarter Master's Department for one year, to be "six thousand Pounds" exclusive of the Expenditures at the Point of Fork, and the cost of the "forage for the Legion" &c.

October 16th
Mecklenburg Co.

Lewis Burwell certifies that Newman Bragg served under him in Gloucester during the Seige of York &c.

October 16th
Richmond

David Ross informs the Governor, of his having come to Richmond to have a settlement of his "transactions whilst in publick service," and requests him to appoint persons to examine his accounts and report accordingly. He had made considerable advances to the State, and the situation of his private affairs now required some reimbursement.

October 17th

DAVID ROSS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond

He very reluctantly feels obliged to trouble him again upon his private affairs—the small amount of 50 Hhds: James River Toba. and 150 Hhds: Rappk. Tobacco paid him by Mr. Hay, was not at all adequate to his pressing wants. He should be "exceedingly injured" if he be not at once furnished with "200 Hhds: Jas: River, and 250 Hhds: North'nd Tobacco." In addition to his other Claims, he calls attention to a more recent one of £2500 advanced for goods, freight &c.

October 17th

JNO ROBERTSON, COMMISSIONER OF PURCHASES TO COL: DAVIES.

Louisa Co

Dabney's Legion &c. &c.

He is still unable to ride, on account of the "wounds received from his horse." Sends Mr Thos: Adams, a young gentleman of character, to settle his accounts, and to proceed to Hampton & York to inspect the receipts of Specifics &c., he would also purchase the pork, beef and liquor for Col: Dabney's Legion. Pork & Brandy could be delivered at Richmond in any quantity, for cash. Hopes to be able to ride to Richmond soon himself.—Had purchased large quantities of flour from Col: Benjn Henderson of Albemarle to be delivered by water at Westham. Is anxious to confer with him as to the future contracts for supplying the troops. He is indebted to Sir Peyton Skipwith £385. 7. 6 for beef and the latter being largely indebted to the Sheriff of Surry, an Order on that officer would enable him to pay this amount to Sir Peyton &c.

DUDLEY DIGGES TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

October 18th

Returning by Jas. Prentis a warrant for Specie, useless to him, because "not made chargeable to the fund appropriated to the Contingent Charges of Government" &c. King's Mill

---

COL: WM. DAVIES TO THE EXECUTIVE IN COUNCIL. October 18th

He had gotten from Col: Cropper, the Co. Lieutenant of Accomac, when last in Richmond, a list of the cannon lying useless in that, and in Northampton County. Col: Corbin of Accomac had lent a 24 pounder, thirty-five muskets and 100 lbs: powder to a Maryland Barge, none of which had ever been returned. War Office

In addition to the waste ordnance on that shore, there were a great many damaged cannon in different parts of the State, which should be sold. This had already been done by the Commercial Agent and the money appropriated to his Department, but in the present needy condition of the military Department, it would appear to be more appropriate that the proceeds of these sales should be applied to meet its wants; and more especially those of the Fredericksburg Factory. Damaged Ordnance in the State &c.

S. CLARK TO GOV: HARRISON. October 18th

"Sir

Yours by Maj. Walls came safe to hand the 30th July. Nothing could be more timely than the cloathing, for desertion was so common, that I believe in a month more there would not have been a soldier left. Cove Spring Lincoln Co.

The works at the Falls was fowarded by every means in our power, until they were suppos'd sufficiently strong to withstand any attack from their Enemy but not yet compleat. Works at the Falls of Ohio

Those preparations that were made and the measure taken to let the Enemy know that we were fully acquainted with their design (which in fact we were) I believe has saved the Western Country, by their losing all hopes of Reducing the falls, divided their force, sent some to Weeling, and the main body to make a diversion on Fayette County. And had it not have been for that Imprudent affair at the blue licks, the country would have sustained very little damage. I learn Col: Logan has sent you a full acct. of the whole transaction. The Conduct of those unfortunate Gents was Extremely reprehensible. Western Country saved &c.

The Enemy continue to sculk in small partys in different parts of the country but do little damage at present. The movements of the Enemy last Spring and Summer put it Entirely out of our Power to Establish the posts at the mouth of Kentucky, licking &c., they may be begun this fall. Enemy still in the Country &c.

1782. By some Overtures from Kaskaskas the Chicasaw nation is like to be
October 18th on good terms with us. I enclose your Excellency, their message, and
The Chicasaws inclined to peace, but did not like the erecting of Fort Jefferson my answer with other papers which I hope you will aprove of. They blame Fort Jefferson for being the cause of the war between us, but its notorious they had done a great deal of mischief for two years before, and the building that post actually stopt a formidable Expedition Intended against the frontiers by them and their allies: My principal reason for sending Capt. George to the nation, was to give the negociation a greater appearance of solemnity, and probably Induce the Chicasaws to Oblige the Cherokees &c. to cease hostillities, as the Chicasaws is the most potent nation in that Quarter.

Purchase of Territory on the Tennessee River You will observe S'r my Instructions to Capt: George Respecting the purchase of the lands in the bounds of Virginia, below the Tenesee River. From some hints I had from Mr. Burny one of the messengers from the nation, I conceiv'd this to be a most favourable opportunity to procure that tract of Country, if the Indians would part with it, which there was some probability of, as they dreaded us much, having continual Reports among them of a large army which Intended to visit their towns, and would wish to be on good terms with us as soon as possible. Tho' the State, with propriety might claim the lands without their consent, it must cost an expencive treaty hereafter to get peacible possession of it when the officers should want it. These were my Enducements: if your Excellency approve of the plan it would be necessary to send our Express Immediately to me with Instructions to Ratify the proceedings of Capt: George, in case he should make the purchase, or make void all he may do. I expect his Return about the last of november with some Chiefs with him that may wish to git their business Immediately done in order to return home. I sometimes doubt that the sum I have Instructed Capt: George to offer will be too low a price to Engage it. But if their zeal for a piece should continue, perhaps it will do. The northwestward Indians have wholly Engaged in the war against us, Except the peoncashacos, and those near the settlements on the Mississippi. We have lately thought of making a sudden attack on some of the Shawanees Town this fall, as Genl. Irwins Enterprise gives a favourable Opportunity, but cannot assure you that it will take place but a great probability.

The N. West Indians hostile

A Late stroke of your Excellency hath added greatly to the strength of this Country, That of ordering the delinquents of the Counties to do duty with the Regular troops in this Quarter; it will have most salutary Effects altho' few Examples may be made." * * * * * * "The works at the falls was at the Expense of a considerable quantity of flour, as were Obliged to make a fund of it. The Gallee I had built answered the design Exceedingly, and hath been of Infinite service. Our circumstances would not admit of her being as Compleat as I could have wished, but I hope to have her so this fall. I have discovered that open small boats will by no means answer the purpose of Cruising on

the River as they are often liable to be ambuscaded when they come near the shore, or in narrow parts of the River But there on the construction of the Galley, where Gunnils are four feet boiler proof with false Gunnils that play on strong hinges. Raise her sides so high that she can Lay within pistol shot of the shore without the least danger. 1778.

I have the honour to be D'r Sir
your Excellency's Devoted and very
humble Serv't
&c. &c.

HARRISON RANDOLPH TO THE EXECUTIVE. October 10th

Reporting by order, that Col: John Todd stood Charged on the Books of that office, with £10246.13 drawn at different periods between Dec. 1778 and April 5, 1782. Auditor's Office

---

COL: D. FISHER TO ———. October 10th

Transmitting return of his operations under the Act of May 1782 for recruiting the Continental army—no more men in that County, but he had collected the several sums of money due from the several classes, exclusive of exempts &c. Greenville Co.

GENL: GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO COL: WM. DAVIES. October 10th

"Sir

I had the pleasure of Receiving your Letters by Maj'r Walls and Mr. Karney the 30th of July past, at which time the gents arrived with the stores all safe, surmounting uncommon difficulties. They just arriv'd in time to save what few troops was remaining, for desertion was so common and Impossible to prevent that I believe in a few weeks more scarcely any would have been left. I have endeavour'd as far as in my power to comply with the orders of Government that you Enclos'd to me (see the Enclos'd) I could have wished to be present at the meeting of the officers you mention'd. I have received but a faint information of their Report. As for dissipation and ——— prevailing in Col: Slaughter's Core, However agreeable such conduct might have been to their sentiments I believe they seldom had the means in their power. for they were generally in a starving situation. Colo: Slaughter suffering his garrison to be Ridicul'd by the Inhabitants of the town Occasion'd disorder among the whole. Nothing would Reconcile him on this point but his dependance on such a set of people for Every thing he could get to subsist on. As for the propriety of their receiving half pay. I could wish not to be the Judge. Your Recommendations Sir. Respecting the great care of Horses of all kinds are Exceeding good. Lincoln County Clerk's Office

1782. I flatter myself there will be no want of Care. In a department where
October 19th business hath been as Various and Extensive as this hath, there can be no Doubt of many Errors being committed, many hath been detected. But by Report I believe there is more noise made about it than is necessary, principally originating from the little men that is sometimes sent to government from this quarter. Jealous of their importance, Embrace that declamatory principal so very agreeable to such bodies, suposing by striking at the principal characters of their Country, that Strangers will View them as men of consequence. The Credit that is given to such characters near the helm of affairs, I can assure you S'r hurts the Interest of the State greatly. The expences in this department hath been considerable, but had it not been for them and the consequential service, we should have been obliged before this to have spent five times as much in defence of our frontiers, and Except some Expences that have proved unnecessary, as a citizen, I am satisfied with the propriety of the whole.

Accounts have been long prepared for settlement, but I doubt the arrival of auditors. I have examin'd nearly the whole, and Expect to finish the Remainder on my Return to Fort Nelson. I make no doubt but you have Receiv'd a full account of the unfortunate defeat of Colo's Todd and Trigg. The Country has suffer'd considerably, but there is a probability of Recovering their lost spirits. It was exceedingly fortunate that such preparation was made, as mention'd to you in my last. Otherways the Country would have unavoidably been lost. The plan of an Expedition against the Shawanees is now on foot, and I believe will take place. If it should fall through the Country will be in a very critical situation, Except Genl: Irwin should prove successful, as the Enemy are so Elated they will use violent Exertions.

I have the Honour to be, with greatest Esteem,
Sir, your devoted Humble Servt."

October 19th New Kent Co. List of white and black people in that County at this date—viz. 392 white, and 819 black, taken by Burwell Bassett.

October 19th JNO: ROBERTSON, TO ———.

Louisa Co. Returning estimate of Military expenses of his Department for one year, at ten pence pr: Ration, at £7604: 3: 4. exclusive of the extra expenses consequent upon an invasion; and desiring instructions as to whether transportation, house rent, and pay of assistants are to be included in the estimate, in as much as he had taken these latter "upon himself," &c.

CAPT: THOS: BOWYER TO HON: SAML: MATHEWS. 1782.
October 19th

Assuring him of his inability to purchase provisions except for cash; the contract at 7½ d. pr. ration could not therefore be executed. The recruiting Officers in Rockbridge & Botetourt had drafted but one, and enlisted five Soldiers; but in his own District there would be a good many men. If the County Officers did their duty, many furlough men and deserters would be sent in to him &c. Staunton

---

MAJOR R. CLAIBORNE TO COL: DAVIES. October 19th.

Requesting him to procure his Commission for him as soon as Convenient, as he desires to have it in his possession. Richmond

---

MAJ. RO: FORSYTH, D. COM: SOUTHERN ARMY, TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. October 20th

Requesting that the Pay of Capt: James Culbertson may be retained by the Treasurer, to the amount of "Three hundred and Thirty" odd pounds, Specie; he having failed to account for advances made to him by Mr. Tate, to this amount, for the purchase of provisions in Albemarle Co. Virg'a. Camp Ashby Hill

---

THOS. M. RANDOLPH TO THE GOVERNOR. October 20th

"Dear Sir

At your request, I have viewed, examined and measured a Sorril Gelding belonging to General Scott. I find him to be upwards of Fifteen hands high, Four years old last spring, clear of any blemish, and I believe perfectly sound, and in my opinion taking every circumstance into consideration, the General ought to be allowed the price of one hundred and Seventy Five pounds for him. Price of a horse, &c.,

I am Sir, with the utmost respect, &c.,

Your most obt. humbl. Servt. &c."

1782. THE CHEVL. D'ANMOURS, CONSUL GENL: OF FRANCE TO THE GOVERNOR
October 24th OF VIRGINIA.

Baltimore

Arrest of French Deserters in Virginia

Asking for authority to recover a large number of French Deserters, said to be residing at Broadway, Petersburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Hampton, York, Fredericksburg and Alexandria. The necessity of forming a crew for His Majesty's Frigate Guadalope, and completing that of the Romulus, both then in the Bay had caused this action on his part; and he takes the liberty to suggest that a Proclamation from the Executive might have the same weight in effecting in Virginia, what had lately been done in Pensylvania by the Governor of that State, on the same subject.

October 21st L. WOOD JNR., SOL: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Solicitor's Office

In regard to the necessity of enforcing the Law requiring Naval Officers, on pain of forfeiture of half their Commissions, to make official reports once in three months, of receipts of revenue at their Stations &c.

October 21st HENRY SKIPWITH TO GOV: HARRISON.

Cumberland Co. Flor-du-Monde.

In behalf of Stephen Allen, condemned to death for horse-stealing. Having been neighbor to him for seven years, until he removed to Halifax Co., he could testify to his having borne the character of an honest man, until he "fell in with bad Company" &c.—"who had urged him, it is beleived to his first and capital offence." "If the multiplied felonies of this country have not induced the Executive to shut the door of mercy on the wretched authors &c.," he begs leave to intercede for this man.

October 21st COL: JNO MAPP TO GOV: HARRISON.

North-ampton Co.

Vessel wrecked on Hog Island & captives made

A Brig loaded with wine bound to New York & belonging to the Enemy, having gone ashore near Hog Island, most of the crew, the Captain and mate had given themselves up and were then in his possession. He thinks this a good opportunity to secure the exchange of "Capt. Pitts of the Militia whose activity is hardly to be equal'd," and others, then prisoners at New York, and for this purpose requests that a Flag vessel be furnished by the State, or that the people of that county be permitted to hire one, to be under a Proper Officer appointed by the Executive.

On the 29th Oct: Gov: Harrison, endorses the above, with an order to the Commissioner of War, to carry out the wishes expressed therein, and "to endeavour to have effected immediately" the Exchange of Capt: Pitts.

Act abolishing the Offices of Commissioner of War, and Commercial Agent, and Commissioner of the Navy, and requiring the duties of said offices to be performed in future by the Executive, or by such officers as the Governor and Council may direct. All books, papers, accounts & vouchers of the said offices to be forthwith delivered up, with all public Property, to the Gov: & Council. 1782. October 21st General Assembly Abolition of certain offices

---

WM. HAY, COMMERCIAL AGENT TO GOV: HARRISON. October 21st

The Commissioners appointed by the Executive to settle the accounts of his Predecessor, Mr. David Ross, had that day met at his office; he therefore requests that they be empowered to include his own transactions with the State, in the proposed settlement. His private affairs would not longer permit him to continue "in the Agency of the Public business," and he therefore begs leave to resign" his Commission. In so doing he adds, "Permit me Sir, to return you my warmest acknowledgements for your polite behaviour to me & the support you have afforded me during my continuance in office." Richmond Mr. Hay resigns his commission as C. Agent

---

Price & Hayward's account against State of Virginia. October 21st

---

GEO: ROGERS CLARK TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA. October 22d

"Sir

Since writing the letters that accompany this, I find the Inhabitants extremely anxious for an Expedition. it is plan'd and the rendezvous appointed at the mouth of Licking the first day of November, I expect about one thousand men. If it is attended with success, I make no doubt but it will save the Effusion of much blood the ensuing year. If Genl. Irwin should carry his point at Sandusky, and the Shawanees get defeated, it will have a valuable Impression on the more westwardly Indians. I shall embrace the first opportunity on my return, if transmitting an Account of our Enterprise to you. Cave-Spring Lincoln Co. Ky.

The following is a Request I make to your Excellency, which is to be relieved from this department. my Reasons for such Requisition must be obvious to you and so Reasonable that I hope it will meet with your approbation. I shall be carefull to arrange business so as to promise advantage in full confidence of your permit.

I have the Honour to be, with esteem

Yr: Excellency's Devoted & H'ble Servt."

1782. October 22d Richmond — *Inventory of Goods on Hand in the Care of Wm. Hay, Com'l Agent.

October 22d Richmond — †"William Sidney Crawford late Student of the Law presents his complements to his Excellency the Governor and Council, and prays that he may be referred to such Gentlemen of the Law as may report of his qualifications necessary to be known previous to the practice at the bar."

Wm. Sidney Crawford licensed to practice Law

October 22d — John Webb, "Clothier & Paymaster to the Virginia Navy" to the Governor.

New Castle — Enclosing Account of Certain Merchants against him as Agent, for purchases made &c., and praying for a warrant upon the Treasurer for a sufficient amount of Tobacco to pay the same, else he should be sued, and his "private property converted to the public uses."

October 22d — Jos: Jones & James Madison, Jnr: to Gov: Harrison.

Philadelphia — Enclosing certain papers from Mr. Adams at the Hague Aug: 18th, 1782, and just received by a vessel at Boston. Copy of the Plenipotintiary Commission issued to Mr. Fitzherbert by the British King. Mr. Adams gives nothing new further than the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary by the States General, who was about to set out for Paris—Certain resolutions of Congress—‡Memorial from one Simon Nathan, to the Executive of Va., praying for relief, for large amounts advanced to Cols: Clarke & Todd, which had been approved by Gov: Jefferson & Council &c.

October 23d Henrico — Isaac Younghusband Justice of the Peace, certifies that George Woodson has appeared and sworn before him, that he had not attended the "Hon'ble Genl: Court as a Grand Jury man in Oct. 1781 "because he was never summoned."

---

*A very long list of articles, comprising such as were most appropriate to the wants of the Military. Valuable only because it preserves the names and descriptions of goods now unknown, and prices of the same.

†In reply to the above the Governor requested Edmund Randolph, Jerman Baker, and Henry Tazewell Esqrs, "or any two of them" to examine the Petitioner "touching his abilities to practice the law & make report to the Executive." Messrs: Tazewell and Baker, on Oct: 25th, certify "that Mr. Crawford is qualified to practice as an Attorney."

‡This alone is preserved.

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782. October 28d

Enquiring whether recruiting officers were to be furnished with rations & forage as they claimed? By advices from Cols: Cameron & Newton he finds there is no prospect of furnishing supplies for the places of rendezvous for recruits. In view of the great inconveniencies experienced, Cols: Carter and Mountjoy had requested that recruits be entrusted to proper officers, and sent at once in small squads to the General Rendezvous. War Office

---

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. October 28d

Requesting instructions as to how many days supplies should be furnished to Genl: Spotswood's Legions soon to meet. War Office

---

ROBT. MORRIS TO THE GOV: OF VIRGINIA. October 28d

The Governor of Virginia having signified his consent that certain military supplies in France belonging to Virginia might be appropriated by Congress to the use of the U. States, Mr. Morris informs the Gov: of Virginia, that Mr. Barcklay the Agent in France had been instructed to ship them accordingly &c. Office of Finance

---

GENERAL NATH'L GREENE TO GOV: HARRISON. October 24th

"Sir

Your letters of the 30th Aug'st and 27th of September, I have had the honor to receive, the last came to hand this day. I observe the law of the State enclosed in your letter of the 30th August is as well calculated to bring men into the field as anything of the kind would be, but often more depends on the execution of a law than the formation. It was by no means my intention to charge the state with adopting a policy to save appearance, more than with a view of filling its regiments. I only meant to remark that this had been the effect of those laws, but too generally from the difficulty of executing them. Head Quarter's Ashby River

In regard to the proper execution of a law

That Virginia has been prodigal of her blood, and of her treasure is generally agreed, but until lately it is thought by some of her best friends, her policy has not been well directed. It was for this reason I took the liberty to give you my sentiment upon calling out so large a body of militia for so inconsiderable an object as that of protecting York, appeared to me at the time I wrote. By your letter I find I had wholly mistaken the matter, both as to the object, and at whose instance they were called into the field. I have only to observe my motives were friendly, and I hope my zeal will apologize for my mistake. It affords Virginia prodigal of her blood &c. Finances

1782. October 24th Finances

me the highest satisfaction to hear, Mr. Morris' notes are in such demand with you, as I consider the business of finance the first object of the consideration of the United States, and their establishment inseparably connected with it.

Colo. White's appointments

When I wrote to Col: Davis (Davies) respecting the appointments that Col: White had made, I was told the only difficulty in obtaining a confirmation of their appointment was my not having signified my wishes to the Governor of this State on the subject, and that the State would confirm nothing at the instance of Colo. White. I also was told the appointments had been made by and with the approbation of the Marquis during his command in Virginia, and that the appointments were judicious. From these considerations I wrote Col: Davis on the subject in general terms, not doubting but that Col: White had confined his appointments to such limitations, as appeared to be consistent with a just economy and the constitution of his regiment. This not being the case, I can do nothing in the matter until I am better informed. I wish your Excellency therefore to let the matter rest until you hear further from me, or something more conclusive is done by the Minister of War on the subject. I thank you for your flattering confidence and obliging disposition expressed on this business, in your last letter, and beg leave to assure you it shall always be my study to merit a continuation of both.

Thanks, &c

Position of the Enemy

The Enemy still hold Charlestown, but it is expected they will be gone in a fortnight or less. Great part of your troops under Colo. Posey are on their march for Virginia. I sent home all those who were not for the war, and directed them to the place of general rendezvous, there to be discharged by General Muhlenburgh. I adopted this mode, in preference to discharging them as their time of service expired, that the State might have it in its power to try to reinlist them, as Colo. Davis advised to, but to make the attempt here, and to try to obtain money of the State for the purpose. But I thought sending them home would be the most probable mode of giving success to the attempt.

I am with due respect and great esteem,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant

NATH: GREENE.

October 24th

Capt: John Pryor to Col: Wm. Davies.

Richmond Capt. John Pryor's office of Com: Genl: of Military Stores abolished

He had been officially notified of the "reduction of his late department" by the Governor, in "a very polite letter," before the receipt of his enclosing "the resolve of Council." The step meets "his hearty acquiescence," and he should at once lay before him a state of his transactions, and all other information necessary. Requests a warrant for the amount of the expenses necessary upon his constant attendance at Richmond in this business &c.

CHAS. DICK TO COL: DAVIES. 1782.

October 24th Fredericksburg

In accordance with his wishes, enclosing "Estimate of the Expences of the Factory for one year" &c. viz—

Expenses of the Factory at Fredericksburg for one year

The master workman	£125	
The mill place & Houses	" 68	
Repairing Do.	" 10	
Three common negroes to cook, bake fetch water, go to mill &c.	" 45 " 50	
Firewood		£298.
20 workmen at £6. 10. pr: mo:	£1560. pr: annum.	
10 Do. " 3. 5. Do.	390	
	1950	
Provisions for the above	320.	
		£2270.

"Salt Provsions need but be laid in for 8 months, as there is no want of fresh Beef 4 months in the year—no liquor allow'd"

as a stock to work upon	8000 feet 2½ Inch walnut Plank for G. Stocks	£200.
	2000 Bush: Coal	100
	a Ton of Iron	50
	500 lbs: Steel	50
		400"

The above is all he can think of and hopes it will be satisfactory. His last letter, just acknowledged as received, had been sent a month before, and he adds "I find it went by a maccaroni and shall never trouble such creatures again but to catch butterflys." Desires clothing for the workmen "as the winter is coming on," and the arrears for the years 1781 and 1782 settled up. In addition to these, the expences incident to the Iron & steel supplied by Mr. Hunter; to procuring plank, coal, firewood &c., the wagoning the "movable articles from the Factory to a secure place on Cornwallis' & Tarltons near approach" &c., were not yet paid. All this had been accomplished, only by confidence reposed in him, and he trusts the Executive will do all to maintain it.

Maccaroni

Cornwallis & Tarlton

Having received no pay for his own services for more than two years, he would forbear mentioning himself, and adds as "it is a delicacy I would choose to avoid, would you be pleased to take the Trouble of it?"

1782.
October 24th
Chickasaw Nation

INDIAN TALK.

At a council held at the Chickasaw nation on the 24th Day of Oct: 1782—

By Capt: Robert George and James Sherlock, Interpreter } and Piamattihaw, Pighmingo, Mingohamah, Chambeau, The Red King and Several Other Sachims and Warriors.

Brothers,

We are happy to Assemble this day and smoke together in the true sense of Friendship, glad that you have cast off that austere, contentious Disposition, which hath long invited your young men to outrageous proceedings, and listen to the friendly proposeals of your Brothers who are here present. Brothers we are sent to speak to You on these four Strings of Wampum from our Great Warrier Genl: Clark, whom you Call your beloved man. Brothers I am glad to hear you request Peace. We are Americans free and Generous to receive our friends when we know them and their foundations. As for my part I hold peace in the one Hand and war in the other, but am desirous to receive any friendly persons in friendship than hold them in contempt. the Americans never made it a practice of purchasing friendship as the English has hitherto accustomed, because they are Sensible that bought friendship is corrupted with Treachery, as plainly is seen by the different nations of red people to the northward who hath with the greatest zeal and assiduity sought for the Succour of the Americans when too late.

Brothers I am Sensible that you are unacquainted with the foundations of this War, a part of which I do here lay before you. the English and the Americans even as one family, but the English grew proud and thought themselves our superiourers. that we should to deprived of our Liberties and rights and like servile slaves, support them with our Labour, but our spirits would not admit us to Condescend to such Impositions—in opposition to their Tyrannical proceedings we took arms in defence of ourselves.

Brothers, you know that we furnished the several nations with manufactures before the war began and are able to furnish the Same to this day and I hope Ever will be to Those who are true friend to the Americans—and those that choose to hold us in contempt, we will as fondly furnish them with powder and Ball to the Destruction of their men, women and children.

Brothers, I have one more circumstance to lay before you. The French, the Spaniards & the Americans are as one family, and this family com-

prehends the hole of America—in consequence of which the British can hold but small share of America, but I do not mean to flatter you as the Events of which you may see around you among the Northern nations of red people. 1782. October 24th

Six Strings of Wampum.

Brothers, what I have said to you is from my Heart—this paper that I now deliver to you contains the Substance of my business, it is the Talk from the beloved man in consequence of the one you sent to him, in reading that you read his Heart, all the Nations are Witnesses that he always Speaks the Truth as the Sky is now clear. I hope—I hope that peace and Amity will imediately take Place, that you send him an answer that may further convince him that he need not look any more with a bloody Eye towards this Land. The winter is near at hand & I have a great way home. I hope to receive your answer as soon as possible

I am your Brother,

In the presence of Capt: Robt. George and James Shalock, Indian Interpreters.

Answer from Piamathihaw, Minohomah, Piamingo, Chambeau, the Red King and Several other Sachams and Warriers.

Brothers,

We received your Talk and the speech of the beloved man and are happy to think the Sky is Clear and mount the throne of Peace and Unity and Smoke together in the Countenance of true Brotherhood. We have had this long time a Desire to take hold of our beloved man by the hand & make our case known to him, that we were constrained by the Council of bad people to hold our beloved man in contempt, but our wisdom hath taught us to the contrary. The English put the Bloody Tomahawk into our hands, telling us that we should have no Goods if we did not Exert ourselves to the greatest point of Resentment against you, but now we find our mistake and Distresses. The English have done their utmost and left us in our adversity. We find them full of Deceit and Dissimulation and our women & children are crying out for peace, from their move we were daily Expecting to be destroyed by him, but have found an expected mercy from his hand, but this speech gives us pleasure and chears the heart of all our warriers, and now Brothers let us light the old Council Fire and Smok together. let us bury the bones of our slain on both sides and forgett all. let us think on the old Friendship that ware formerly Between us and the Americans our Brothers. Let the Roads and water courses be open clear and sincear friendship be planted. Whenever we meet Brothers, we shall endeavour to confirm our brothers the red people of our acquaintance to the same Sentiments.

1782. Brothers, We perceive your uneasiness of Delay but we will Smoke
October 24th together before we part. We are poor and destitute having no wealth to give you in return, but in sincerity do join Hand and Heart in the true Bands of friendship, hoping that You will Excuse our poverty as our hearts are open to unity, never to violate our Friendship whilst grass doth grow and the water doth run, and always when we meet to eat out of one dish and one Spoon & Smoke out of one pipe, and am in hopes you will convince the beloved man, of our Sincerity, how his good talk hath regained our people and that as soon as the Spring advances we shall Send a Sachem and Warriors to see him and further convince him of our sincerity, as well as to speak on other Business.

We are your friends & Brothers,

Piamattihaw
Piamingo
Monohomah
Chambeau
the Red King and several other
Sachams and Warriers
with Women and Children.

October 24th COLO. JOSEPH CROCKETT TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA.

"Sir

Charlottesville Virginia I received your Excellency's letter of the 16th Instant, the purport of which I am at a loss to answer so clearly as I could wish. as for Genl: Clark's conduct, last campaign whilst I had the *honor* to serve under his com'd (as touching his military character) I cannot think he is *deserving censure.* his greatest misfortune & loss of usefull operations of the campaign, was the want of men, altho' the Genl: *strain'd every nerve* in his power, to raise a sufficient number to *penetrate* into the heart of the Enemy's Country, and was assisted by a small number of *good men,* to complete his Laudable design. it appeared to me to be out of the power of any human Existance to cause a sufficient number to Enter the field, or subject *those few* that were already there *to good order.* the Genl: often told them of the evils that has already befell them, if that campaign *miscarried.* One place of General Rendezvous was Wheeling, where the genl: expected to be joined with a thousand militia from the Counties over the mountains: out of which two hundred & fifty only joined, and the half of them deserted after drawing a quantity of arms, Blankets, Leggins, shirts &c. &c.—the greatest part of those that did not desert, *threatened* mutiny for Several days. nor was this all the Genl's *disappointment.* there was a certain Quota of men to be sent him from the Counties of Berkeley, Frederick & Hampshire, of which he never received one.

1782. October 24th

I know the Genl: is *much censured* in the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt, Fort Pitt, for the Loss of Colo. Laugherry's party, for whom he waited five days at Wheeling: *disappointments* being so frequent, he lost all hopes of his coming, and moved down the River. the Colo. coming to Wheeling the next day, sent a boat after, with a Letter to the Genl: that he would be glad If he would wait for him, as he had One hundred & thirty men without *provisions*. the Genl: sent a small boat with ten Keggs of Flour, and wrote the Colo. he would leave Boats enough at a certain Island under a small guard, for the reception of his men, with a quantity of Flour, Ammunition &c.—to prevent *desertion*, he would move slowly down the river. the unhappy Colo. without proper caution, Landed his men at the mouth of the Maamma, at which place was a large number of Indians, who *destroyed* the whole of the Colo's party. The Genl: purchased of Mr. Gibson, at Fort Pitt, a *considerable* Quantity of goods, Liquorers, Sugar, Coffee, Tea &c., which the officers in general *accuse* him of making a very *unequal* distribution.

It was thought there was one more instance in which General Clark *derogated* much from the Importance of his *trust*. there was a Mr. Ellett who traded to New Orleans with 5000 wt. Flour. he stored his flour at a Mr. Newel's, who lived at a place cal'd the new Store on the Monongalia. Said Newel took the Flour in his care, who was also employed by the purchasing Commissary to receive public Flour: Mr. Ellett took the opportunity of going down the river with the Genl:—when we came to the Falls of Ohio, the river being very low, Ellett was under the *necessity* of unloading his boat to descend the Falls, and carry his flour over the falls in small Crafts: he unloaded near the place where the public flower was landed (of which we had a *large Quantity*, near 4,000 Keggs). I saw Mr. Ellet taking flower from the Bulk of the public. I asked him how he came so to do. his answer was "don't you think that damn'd old Newell at the new store, has misplaced sixty Keggs of my *superfine flower*, and I must take sixty of your Corse." I immediately informed the Commissary, his answer was "the *Gen'l knows it*." I asked Mr. Ellett what mark his keggs had. he told me all his was manufactured at William Henshaws mill, and the Barrels was Branded with the two first Letters of his name. Some few days after this Mr. Ellett sail'd down the River. there was a Mr. Randolph who came down the River with us & who had formerly transacted business for Genl: Clark to the westward. I never heard him mention going with Ellett untill the morning he set sail and then went on Bord Ellett's Boat—this affair gave every man reason to *suspect* ———. The Genl: some few days afterwards Issued an order for the whole of the flower to be sifted and Repacked (as it had received damage coming down the River). I told the Sergeant & several of the soldiers who were appointed for that duty, that I would give them a treat, if they would let me know where they found a kegg Branded W. H. ——— contained finer flower than the rest, I wanted to draw —— for my own use. I enquired fre-

1782. quently of them. But they told me they could find none Such. I was
October 24th present when Mr. Ellett Loaded his Boat at the new Store. I heard of no flower being missing or misplaced nor never heard it mentioned going down the river.

I have the Honor to be your
Excellency's most obt. Servt.

October 25th

COL: WM. DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

War Office

In reply, "that he had had no other information respecting the breach of the peace by Capt: Roan, than the letter from the Magistrates of Williamsburg." Col: Dabney tells him, there had been a Court Martial held for the trial of Capt Roan. It appeared to him the object of this Court, was not to try Roan for beating Baxter, but for resisting the civil authority, and the Magistrates conceive their representations to the Executive in the latter case, "as ground for a decision against him."

Roan for beating Baxter

October 25th

CAPT: JOHN PRYOR TO COL: DAVIES.

Richmond

Mr. King had at last, accounted for the powder and other stores in his charge, &c.

October 25th

COL: ROE COWPER, TO COL: DAVIES.

Elizabeth City Co.

Applying for fourteen blank Commissions for Militia Officers in that County &c.

October 26th

CAPT: JOHN PRYOR TO J. R. DAVIES.

Richmond

Enclosing "return" of Ordnance Stores belonging to the State. Could not send it sooner on account of the neglect on the part of the officer in charge of the Magazine at Westham, whose conduct should be enquired into. Proper carry-logs and a sufficient force were necessary to remove the cannon referred to by him, &c.

October 26th

COL: ROE COWPER TO ———.

Elizabeth City Co.

Enclosing "return" of Militia of that County, and asking for "forty stand more of arms," which the militia would willingly pay for.

"At a General Court held at the Courthouse in the City of Richmond the 26th day of October 1782— 1782. October 26th Richmond

The following Criminals were sentenced to be hanged by the Sherif of Henrico County, on the 29th day of November next, for the Crimes set against their names, to-wit:

Maurice Wheeler, late of the County of Lancaster, for	Murder.
Albridgton Holland, late of the County of Nansemond, for	Treason.
Levy Moore, late of the same County,	" Treason.
John Holland, late of the same County,	" Treason.
Demsey Butler, late of the same County,	" Treason.
Henry Norfleat, late of the same County,	" Treason.
Robt. Hudgings, late of Dinwiddie Co.,	" Horse-stealing.
William Gordon, late of Mecklenburg Co.	" Horse-stealing.
Benj: Cothran, late of Bedford Co.	" Horse-stealing.
Stephen Allen, late of Halifax Co.	" Horse-stealing.

Teste

JOHN BROWN, C. C."

Col: Wm. Davies enclosing to the Governor, account of money received by Capt: Young from the Specific tax for military purposes, but otherwise appropriated by him, owing to the necessities of his Department. October 26th War Office

---

PAT: LOCKART TO COL: WM. DAVIES. October 28th

In regard to the irregularities of Mr. Baker, in charge of the collection of provisions for the support of the militia of Washington Co: he having "suppressed" a letter to Col: Campbell containing instructions on this head; had made false returns; retained money due from him to the state, and had failed to render a settlement of his accounts, before his departure for Kentucky and Cumberland. Botetourt Co.

Col: Wm. Davies, enclosing to the Executive, "the proceedings* of the Court martial upon Col: Hickman." October 28th War Office

"We have examined Mr. S. Roan agreable to the reference made to us by the Executive, and give it as our opinion to them, that he is qualified to practice as an Attorney. Spencer Roan licensed to practice law

HENRY TAZEWELL,
JOHN TAYLOR.

---

* Not found.

1782. Capt: Christ: Roane informs the Governor, of the arrival of a "Flag"
October 29th vessel, with British officers on board, from Charlestown: She had gone
York Town ashore, and had much water in her hold, in consequence of which they had been allowed to come ashore, and await his orders &c.

October 29th MAJOR R. CLAIBORNE TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

Richmond Claiming his rank, under the "warrant given by Major Genl: Baron Steuben" while Commander in chief in Virginia, and the Commission with his "signature from the War Office," both of which were then in his possession.

October 29th THOS. JETT TO COL: DAVIES.

Enclosing return of his Collections in his District; and complaining of the great difficulty in procuring settlements from the Agents, in King George, Richmond and other Counties.

October 29th Milton Ford's Account against the State of Virginia for building, and other work done at "Point of Fork."

October 29th Marck, Nephew & Co's claim against the State of Virginia &c.
Richmond

October 30th Col: Davies informs the Governor, that "the cavalry of the Legion
War Office are entirely without forage" and would perish unless money be furnished, to buy it, as the "specifics in that quarter were exhausted."

October 30th COL: JOSEPH HOLMES TO COL: DAVIES.

Winchester Giving return of operations in collecting the specific tax in his District. Great difficulty experienced in getting those from Berkeley & Frederick Counties. Genl: Stephens, one of the members from Berkely could explain the difficulty. The wheat on hand for several months could not be ground on account of the Mills being idle for want of water.

Rich'd Yarborough reports his inability to procure beef in that county; and proposes in lieu thereof, that the value of the beeves be collected from the people in money; this he thinks they will not refuse to pay. 1782. October 30th Dinwiddie Co.

Col: Davies enclosing to the Governor, an Extract from a letter from Genl: Scott of the 28th Oct: C. old C. House urging the necessity of raising money with which to reinlist the men from the Southern Army, who would be in Virginia in a few days. He is extremely anxious about this matter, and thinks them "worth attention." October 31st War Office

---

JNO: BANKS TO MR. JAMES HUNTER, RICHMOND. October —

He had written the day before by Col: Baylor, who had just left for Virginia. Through the influence "of friends in Charlestown," he had been allowed to pass at will between that town and Genl: Greene's Camp. Was about to dispatch the Brig Bachelor to Richmond with 3000 Bushels of Turk's Island Salt—adds "I find General Greene an exceeding agreeable man & from hints dropt already expect his proposals for an Interest in a House we may establish in Charlestown." Head Quarters Camp Ashby Hill Genl: Green to become interested in a Merchantile house

He refers vaguely to certain other plans "hinted at by Col: Baylor, as not yet ripe &c., adds in post script, "I have not a Design to Speculate in a Rice Swamp as many of my County men are doing."

List of delinquent "Naval Officers" (Post Collectors) liable to punishment, under Act of Assembly, of Session of Nov: 1781, &c. October —

Beverley Dicksons	Esqr.,	N.	O.	Upper District, James River.
Jacob Wray	Esqr.,	"	"	Lower District, James River.
Hudson Muse	Esqr.,	"	"	Rappahannock.
Abraham Archer	Esqr.,	"	"	York
Wm. Gibb	"	"	"	Accomack.
Chas: Lee	"	"	"	Potomack
John King	"	"	"	Eliz: River
Thos: Parsons	"	"	"	Northampton
Christ: Calvert	"	"	"	South Quay, &c., &c.

1782. November — *Memorandum of Transfer Tobacco, received at the Treasury in November 1782.

Potomack	209.445 pounds
Rappahanock	103.011 "
James River	33.441 "
York River	22.573 "
Black Water	6.710 "
Eastern Shore	94.000 "
	469.180

Novem. 1st Richmond — P. Carrington, B. Dandridge, Pet'r Lyons and Jas: Mercer enclosing to the Executive a list of condemned criminals; and recommending the pardon of Rob't Hudgings and Benj: Cothron two youths only seventeen years of age, &c.

Novem. 1st Bermuda Alias Somers Islands — Copy of Letters Patent, from His Excellency Wm. Brown Esq'r, Governor &c. of Bermuda—authorizing Thos: Leon, Commander of the Brigantine Commerce, to transport to Virginia seven Prisoners of War, to be exchanged under flag of truce for a like number of British Prisoners; with request that certain ladies, Mrs. Mary Ronaldson, Mrs. Esther Muse, & Miss Peggy Easson and their families be allowed to return in said vessel—and signed by Henry Tucker Jnr: Secretary.

Novem. 2d War Office — COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Informing him, there were not provisions enough in the neighborhood of Bowling Green & Goode's Bridge to supply Spotswood's Legions. he desires money to purchase them elsewhere, and to erect barracks of logs for their protection from the weather.

Novem. 2d — "BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL."†

Testimonial to Capt: Armand Vogluson — Be it Known to all whom it may concern, that Capt. Armand Vogluson of our Legion Cavalry, being about to leave this State, upon furlow, and we being desirous to testify his faithful services as a prudent, brave

*This Memorandum contains a List of all the Warehouses on the several Rivers mentioned herein. Transfer Tobacco, so called, because the notes given by Inspectors representing the quantities and weights thereof, were transferable in payment of public or private dues.

†This appears to be the original draft; but is not signed, or stamped with the seal.

and vigilant officer, we have therefore thought proper, hereby to certify the same as a testimonial of his merits and good conduct. 1782. Novem. 2d

Given under my hand and the seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia this second day of November 1782."

THOS: JETT TO COL: DAVIES. Novem. 3d

Giving statement of his transactions in the Five Counties, of which he had been appointed Commissioner. He had had more trouble and expence than all the money collected was worth and should be glad to have his accounts settled.

Rich'd Morris, enclosing to Col: Davies, the vouchers in settlement of his accounts as Commissioner of Specific tax in that County. Novem. 3d Hanover.

CALEB C. GOUGH TO GOVERNOR OF VIRG'A. Novem. 3d

Enclosing copy of a letter dated St. Pierie, Martinique Aug. 1st, 1782, from Saml: Parsons Com: Agent, to Gov: Harrison; informing him, that as far back as 1776 or 1777, there was in the hands of a Mr. Soubier of that place "the nett proceeds of sale of a Prize taken by the Privateer Musquito, Captain Harris, belonging to the State of Virginia" valued at "70 or 80 thousand Livres." The Captain after securing his prize, "had proceeded on his cruize but was unfortunately taken & carried to England." Through neglect; together with the adroit proceedings of Soubier, the latter had never been required to account for this money; hence the state had been deprived of it for so long a time. Newbern N. Carolina. Prize captured by Capt. Harris of the Va. Navy in 1776 or 7

Col: Davies informs the Governor, that "the Troops at York are entirely without provisions" owing to the sickness and misconduct of Mr. Robertson. The flour at West Point might be used for their relief. Novem. 4th War Office

---

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. Novem. 5th

Soliciting permission, that the officers of the Cavalry be allowed material out of the public store, from which to make cloaks, the cost of which to be deducted from their pay. War Office

1782. Col: Jos: Holmes to Col: Davies.

Novem. 5th
Winchester In regard to the collections of the specifics in his District. The officers of Berkeley Co. had distributed them out to the wives of the soldiers. He should get nothing, except from the county of Shenandoah.

Novem. 6th Wm. Pennock to the Executive.

Richmond Praying that one John Smith of St. Thomas, be allowed to sell a vessel, the property of a Danish subject, in which paroled American Prisoners had been brought from Bermunda to Hampton.

Novem. 6th
Richmond Wm. Hay enclosing to the Governor, an Inventory of goods on hand belonging to the State, valued at Twelve thousand, four hundred and thirty seven Pounds, eleven pence.

Novem. 7th Wm. Hay to the Governor.

Richmond Since he had resigned his Office as Commercial Agent for the State, he had been exceedingly annoyed in the settlement of his affairs by importunate Creditors, who could not discriminate between his public and his private Credit. On this account he urgently requests that steps may be taken by the Executive to satisfy those who held his and Mr Ross' certificates of Claims.

Novem. 7th
Manchester Saml: Wisigar, Inspector, requests the Governor to allow him to dispose of flour made during the hot weather for that made after the warm weather, for the reason, that the former would become sour &c.

Novem. 7th Wm. Hay to the Governor.

Richmond However willing to serve the country he may be, he begs leave to represent the impossibility of his continuing to "answer the Orders of the Executive any longer; his affairs being thereby kept unsettled. Having applied to the Treasurer for the payment of the last Orders of the Council, it was refused, because the word "Pounds" of Tobacco was used instead of "Hogsheads" &c.

GEO: NICOLSON TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782.

Novem. 8th Richmond Price of Tobacco &c.

Expressing preference in favor of receiving the "lower Toba." upon Rappahannock and Potomac" at the price of "Publick Toba." viz: sixteen shillings and eight pence pr: cwt: If he had Specie, Tob: of the same quality could be obtained twenty pr: cent. lower.

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. Novem. 8th

War Office Measures taken to supply new levies &c.

In regard to the means of support of the new Levies of men &c. Col: Cameron of Augusta writes, that the supplies of his District had been consumed by Col: Armand's and the troops on the frontiers. Mr. Davenport of Culpeper reports, the specifics of his district delivered to Mr. Deck. In Mr. Lockhart's District they had been appropriated to the militia of Washington and Montgomery Counties. A large amount still due, but would never be paid by the people.

Mr. Pierce says the people of his counties decline doing anything towards furnishing supplies, except what had already been consumed at York, Richmond and Hampton. Col: Newton was able to supply the post at Cabin Point and Mr. Yarbrough, Petersburg. The Continental Quarter Masters would supply the Troops at Winchester and Cumberland Old Court House.

Novem. 8th Augusta Co.

Col: Geo: Moffett reporting to the Governor, that there had been more money raised for recruiting, than was necessary, but "not one soldier" had been raised by the districts, "nor any militia men."

Novem. 9th Richmond

James Hays, applies to the Governor for Order on Capt: Young for an amount of Paper in his hands for Printing purposes, otherwise his Press should be compelled to stop for want of material.

Novem. 9th War Office

Col: Wm. Davies informs the Governer, that there was no immediate want of shoes for the Legion, and that this should always be the case, if leather could be constantly furnished.

1782. Novem. 9th Treasury Office

J. Ambler, treasurer, enclosing to the Executive, report of "Commutables received at the Treasury by virtue of the Revenue Law, from the 1st of October 1782 to the 9th of November 1782, from the several counties of the entire state &c. &c—

Tax in Commutables paid in Virginia &c.

Crop Tobacco	1,910 Hogsheads,
Transfer do:	370,565 Pounds,
Flour,	740 barrels,
Hemp,	31,036 pounds,
Deer Skins	17½ pounds.

Amelia Co. sent most Tobacco in hogsheads 159, and Accomac most 88360 pounds known as "Transfer" or loose—Goochland afforded most Flour 117 bls:—Rockbridge & Albemarle about the same quantity of Hemp 9391 & 9383 pounds—and Rockbridge & Augusta furnish 17½ pounds deer skins.

Novem. 10th

WM. RONALD TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

Powhatan Co.

In behalf of William Davis, a "young man of spirit" who having been "nominated as a soldier" by the magistrates & Field Officers of the County, had felt this to be an indignity and fled the State—he had served in several Partizan corps in the Southern campaigns, and while in Col: Washington's regiment was badly wounded at the Cow Pens—was noted for his gallantry—and now being poor, and broken down in health by reason of his wounds, prays a discharge from the service.

Novem. 11th York

James Anthony, an inhabitant of that place, writes to the Governor, asking to be exchanged; he having been released on parole in New York for this purpose, he had been prisoner five times, was Second mate of the Schooner Morris, had been in the Service five years, at Sea, having been bred a Sailor &c.

Novem. 11th

COL: ABRAM GREEN TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Amelia Co.

Reporting his operations in recruiting for the Continental Army—he had received "seven hundred and twelve pounds, fifteen shillings & two pence" of the Tax—had issued warrants against the effects of those who had failed to pay the tax; but had received no recruits from the militia of that County.

JNO. ROBERTSON TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

Novem. 11th Richmond

Through Mr. Laurence Stacy, Commissary at York, he had been informed of the great scarcity of provisions at that Post. Col: Braxton had re'd £300 worth in Tobacco from him, for which he was to return Pork, Brandy and Flour immediately, but had not done so. In the present scarcity of food, he could do nothing without cash: and should be obliged to give up his contract at 10 shillings pr: ration, having already lost much money. In future his Proposals should be for one shilling pr: ration.

Scarcity & price of rations &c.

Novem. 12th Richmond

Wm. Hay endorses the account of John Fisher with the State, for stores, goods &c. imported. The goods in the Friendship lost in the Brig stranded near the Capes. The Brig Perseverance was taken & carried to New York," so her goods were lost.

COL: WM. DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. Novem. 12th

War Office

Enclosing resolutions of Congress to him, by which it appears "the late arrangement of the Virginia Line is capitally erroneous with respect to the subalterns" &c.

SAML: INGLIS & CO. TO GOV: HARRISON. Novem. 12th

Philadelphia

Case of the Schooner William & John—captures & recaptures &c.

Enclosing proceedings in the court of admiralty of New Jersey in the case of the sloop William & John, libelled and sold as a prize on account of Hope Willets—who had gotton possession of her as follows—One Thomas Osborn, had been a Seaman on board a British Armed Boat called the "Trimmer, commanded by Jesse Turner"—the said Trimmer captured an armed Schooner called the "Katy and Nancy" and Osborn was put in charge of her as Prize master, but having run ashore in a gale, near Hampton, was captured by a French guard & put on board a "Flag Brigantine," from which he and four men escaped in a small boat. In this boat they boarded the sloop "William & John," loaded with Tea & pork from Virginia, and having captured her, put her Captain and "two hands" ashore, and proceeded with her on their voyage to New York. About four Leagues off Egg-Harbour, he was recaptured by the "armed Boat Luck & Fortune commanded by Hope Willets" and carried into New Jersey. He informs the Executive that those interested, have no recourse except by appeal to the Commander in Chief or to Congress. By arrival of the ship Alexander at Boston," 30 days from S. Orient," advices to Oct. 1st had been received. "Lord Howe had not sailed to the relief of Gibralter, and the combined fleets were said to be on a cruize" &c.

1782. Novem. 12th C. Old C. House — Copy of Discharge of "Andrew Leitch a draft from Stafford County" &c. signed by

A. KIRKPATRICK, Capt—
Commanding Genl: Rendezvous.

Novem. 13th — David Ross' account with the State of Virginia, Showing receipts in Tobacco and Hemp, and by warrants &c.

Novem. 13th — THOMAS SMITH TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Richmond — In behalf of Simon Nathans's claim against the State. Notwithstanding his former imprudence, he trusts the Council will throw aside the prejudices against this unfortunate man, altho' a Jew, and afford him relief, for the sake of his innocent family &c.

Novem. 13th Richmond — Account of David Ross & Co. against State of Virginia, for goods "imported in the Brig Ross" &c.

Novem. 14th — COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

War Office — In regard to the Public Arms. The reports sent in by the Commissary of Mil: Stores found to be incorrect. Desires permission to visit the magazines himself at public expence and inspect their condition, numbers &c. The returns already made were rather below than above the number on hand. most of those had been repaired by Mr. Dick. The arms from below were on their way to Point of Fork, and those from Irvin's store and Charlottesville should be sent to the same Place. The unserviceable should be sent Mr. Dick, who had, against great obstacles, repaired "637 stand."

Novem. 14th Richmond — Jno: Robertson informs Col: Davies, of his having contracted with Mr. John Pride & Mr. William Ball of Chesterfield for "50 Beeves & 60 or 70 barrs: flour" for the troops at York. Mr. Wm. Davenport of N. Kent Co. had also agreed to deliver "ten fine Beeves and two hundred gallons Brandy." He had given his obligation to these gentlemen for the payment of these stores, and he hopes he will be furnished the cash, and not "be left to be a ridicule in the eyes of the world by totally losing my character, & ruined to the end of time &c."

WM. HAY TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782. Novem. 14th Richmond

Enclosing David Ross' account of two hundred and fifty-eight hhds: Tobacco shipped to the West Indies; also copy of Mr. Fisher's acct. &c. Has "an opportunity to Ostend" and desires copy of his letter to Mr. Barclay, enclosing his commission, which he can foward to him &c.

CAPT: H. YOUNG TO THE EXECUTIVE. Novem. 14th Richmond

In regard to paying the State Legion. Suggests, a Pay Roll be made out at first of every month, for the one preceding, to be certified to by him, then to be examined and approved by the Auditor, whereupon his Excellency can order warrant to be issued accordingly—this would "prevent the mischeivous practice of paying money on account."

THOS: PARKER TO COL: DAVIES. Novem. 14th Lawfield Drummer Boy

In behalf of a drummer Boy who had served with him in the South, had returned with him, had been very sick. Asks that he be sent to Cumberland old C. House, and be furnished with clothing "as he is exceedingly naked."

Certificate of Danl: McCarty (God-father of Archibald Campbell) Thos. Jett, and Jos: Fox Gentlemen, guardians of said Campbell, and Executors of "Last will and Testament of Arch: Campbell, late Rector of Parish of Washington," and sworn magistrates—giving evidence that he was the eldest son and Heir of said Arch: Campbell Rector &c. Novem. 14th Washington Parish, Westmoreland Co.

Also Certificate of Fra: Wilson M. W. P—that he stands registered as such on the Parish Register, and as having been born May 11th, 1761. Form of proof of birth and Parish Registration

---

Resolution of Gen'l Assembly calling for Proceedings of the Executive under the Revenue Law; and account of the monies raised from sale of Commodities, received under the Act for levying taxes &c. Novem. 14th Thursday

---

"A List of the number of Souls in the County of Hampshire taken by the Magistrates, by order of Court Nov: 14th 1782— Novem. 14th Hampshire Co.

7469 Whites and 513 Blacks.

1782. THOS: FOX TO GOV: HARRISON.

Novem. 15th

Spotsylvania Co.

Refuting the charge brought by some unknown person against him, that he had threatened to appropriate to his private uses the money collected under the enlistment act—Explaining that it must have grown

Races at Fredericksburg

out of a conversation between Capt: Mountjoy and himself on the Racefield at Fredericksburg in Oct: last, part of which doubtless had been over heard by some malicious person, and his meaning perverted. Expresses great indignation at the report and desires to be furnished the name of his slanderer. Refers incidentally however, to the general disgust for the service, and the efforts made to avoid military duty by procuring substitutes at enormous prices.

Novem. 15th CAPT: H. YOUNG TO THE GOVERNOR.

Requesting authority to pay Capt: Brown the Paymaster of the Legion, the amount due for the month of January.

Novem. 16th COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

War Office

In behalf of Mr. Jno. Robertson, Purchaser of provisions for the Army. This officer was overwhelmed by the importunities of creditors, from whom he had bought stores upon promise of payment Oct. 1st, but owing to the failure of the Government to meet his demands, he had not been able to comply with his contracts, and unless relieved at once, would be utterly ruined in credit and character &c.

Novem. 16th B. STARK AND J. BOUSH TO THE GOVERNOR.

Auditor's Office

In regard to the Pension List. The number very much reduced since 1779; most of them being widows, may have forfeited their claim by marrying again. Had not been able to settle the claims from the various Counties, and suggest that the time fixed upon by the Assembly for impressment be extended, and that Printed forms of Warrants be prepared, to avoid the delay and labor arising from the necessity of writing them, &c.

Novem. 16th BIRKETT DAVENPORT TO COL: DAVIES.

Culpeper Co.

Giving list of Estray horses sent, and reporting others belonging to the State in the possession of persons who refuse to give them up—makes return of Collections made in his district, &c.

Petition to the Executive for the Pardon of Stephen Allen, condemned to death for Stealing. Signed by G. Carrington jnr:—Joseph Carrington, H. Harman, Geo: Carrington, M. Carrington, Wm. his ⋈ mark Dillon, James Gilliam, Thos: Walton, R. Baskerville, Jas: & Hezekiah Carter, Thos. Boling, Co. 1782. Novem. 17th Cumberland Co.

MAJOR ALEX: DICK TO THE GOVERNOR. Novem. 17th

In obedience to his orders, he had sent Mr. Slaughter to remove the British Officers from Gloucester to that Post—he regrets his conduct in allowing those gentlemen to reside at Col: Lewis' had not been approved, but he feels assured his Excellency will make due allowance for his having done so, when the reasons are known to him. The troops from that Post had marched to Richmond leaving but a small force of Artillery, who had to do the whole duty of guard and relief, &c. Provisions were very scarce and the men grumbling continually—adds "In short I thought it very impolitic to make British Officers acquainted with our Poverty & weakness. Colo. Lewis' character is that of a friend & a officer with them was a check on unfriendly Visitors—Was I to be govern'd by the usage I have received from their Countrymen, no insult I could offer them would retaliate for the treatment I received when a prisoner. I am an American & it was with real pleasure I found your Excellencies sentiments coincided with mine to treat them with politeness & civility. We are still starving in this Garrison." * * * * "The Commissary has to Day issued every pound of Beef & bread he has any chance of getting: the Gentlemen here will not trust the Com'y, & I have been obliged to make myself answerable for a quantity of bread to keep the men from starving." Refers to conduct of one Lowry in quarrelling with "the Troops quartered on his plantation," and who had residing with him one Honsell, suspected of being a Spy. He had arrested and confined this man under the martial Law, &c.

York

British Officers allowed to reside at Col: Lewis's in Gloucester

His treatment when a prisoner

Col: Anthony Thornton, giving return of Collections to the amount of £624.16.8½, and adds "Our people show the greatest willingness to pay this tax & have cheerfully given up their property, which has been exposed for sale, but the great scarcity of money prevents any purchases; however I flatter myself the whole of our collection will be made up by the 12th of next month.

Novem. 18th Caroline Co.

The people willing to pay &c.

1782. Wm. Hay, in accordance with instructions from the Executive,
Novem. 18th encloses an account of Tobacco received by him as Com: Agent under
Richmond the Two pr: ct: Law, from March 1781, to Oct. 2d 1782, as two thousand three hundred and eleven Hhds: weighing 2,439,588 pounds.

Novem. 19th JOS: JONES, AND J. MADISON JNR., TO GOV: HARRISON.

Philadelphia After acknowledging receipt of his of the 8th inst., they add, "We are sorry to be obliged to repeat our inability to add any intelligence relative to the negotiations for peace. Various reports prevail of the surrender of Gibraltar, but they amount to nothing more than a small degree of probability. The investiture of Jamaca is also reported, but rests on still more slender testimony. There seems to be every proof of the evacuation of Charlestown short of an official report of it. Col: Bland set out on friday last for Richmond. To his information we beg leave to refer for a full state of all precedent circumstances.

We have the honor to be with great esteem
Your Excelly's obt. & h'mble Serv'ts
&c. &c.

Novem. 19th JOHN BROWN TO GOV: HARRISON.

Richmond Enclosing estimate of expence of binding records of the General Court, as directed by the judges of the same.

He had rented a house at thirty pounds for six months for an office. Persons having houses to let, were so unwilling "to credit the publick" he should "engage to pay the rent" for his office, relying upon the "Executive for indemnification," &c. &c.

Novem. 20th JNO. ROBERTSON TO GOV: HARRISON.

Richmond Exculpating himself from the blame of the starving of the troops at York. "The warrant for the seven hundred and odd pounds cash" for the purchase of provisions, was in the hands of Col: Davies, Commissioner of War, &c.

Novem. 20th (Copy) COUNT DE VERGENNES TO DR. FRANKLIN.

Versailles Enclosing memorial of Louis Auby, a merchant of Nantz, for remuneration on account of large losses sustained by him, by reason of the "flight" of St. Penet, Commercial Agent of Virginia at that Place &c.

"The House according to the Order of the Day, proceeded by joint ballot with the House of Delegates to the choice of a Governor, a Chief Majistrate of the Commonwealth for the ensuing year, and the members having prepared Tickets with the name of the person to be appointed, and deposited the same in the ballot-Boxes, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Taylor and General Stevens were nominated a Committee to meet a Committee from the House of Delegates and jointly with them to examine the Ballot Boxes, and report to the House, on whom the majority of votes should fall. 1782. November In the Senate Wednesday 20th

The Committee then withdrew, and after some time returned into the House and reported that they had according to order met a Committee from the House of Delegates in the Conference Chamber, and jointly with them examined the Ballot Boxes, and found a majority of votes in favor of Benjamin Harrison Esquire of Berkeley."

Extract from the Journal.

WILL: DREW, C. S.

John Marshall, chosen a member of the "privy council or Council of State."* Novem. 20th Wednesday In the Senate

---

John Gillison, Capt: 6th Va. Reg't reports his inability to recruit men to serve as guard to the Prisoners at Winchester, as he had been ordered. Novem. 20th Culpeper Co.

Claim of Capt: John Harris for value of a Brigantine taken from him by Capt: Richard Barrow in 1775, to the amount of seven hundred and fifty pounds, declared to be reasonable, and therefore allowed. Novem. 20th H. of Delegates

---

WM. ROSE, KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC JAIL, TO THE GOVERNOR. Novem. 20th

Earnestly appealing for Executive clemency in behalf of Robert Hudgin, a youth of nineteen years, condemned to death, who had been long ill, and who "oppressed on one hand by sickness and on the other by the deadful apprehensions of an ignominious exit by the Executioner," he thinks must die in prison unless he can be removed to the hospital and put under charge of Dr. Foushee, as he is in a room with ten other prisoners, & is fetid & unwholesome." The Court had recommended him to mercy, but his pardon would be of no avail unless the Governor & Council should act at once. The Governor called the Coun-

*The same form of proceedure used, and the same Committee as above acted in this Election.

1782. Novem. 20th cil together the next day at 11 o'clock, whereupon they were "happy to concur with the Governor in giving their assent "to the above request of the Jailor. This is signed by S. Hardy, Beverly Randolph, Sampson Mathews and Jas: Monroe.

Novem. 20th

BENJ: HARRISON JNR. TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond

Informing him, he had delivered two tons of hemp and paid fifty pounds in specie to Mr. Robertson for another warrant. He had a large quantity of Transfer Tobacco sold in the warehouse at Manchester, but as the weather was so bad, he did not think the Inspectors would be there, from whom to get the proceeds. He sees no prospect of realizing money from sale of Commutables in his hands.

Novem. 21st

ALEX: MARTIN, GOV: OF N. CAROLINA, TO GOVERNOR HARRISON.

"Sir

Hillsborough N. Carolina

I am honoured with two Letters from your Excellency, respecting the Chicasaw and Cherokee Indians. The humane sentiments you breathe towards those Tribes of Savages are perfectly similar to my own, and it will give me pleasure to co-operate with your Excellency in obtaining a peace with them on some permanent Principles, that the cruelties and Horrors of Indian wars, intolerable among civilized nations may in future be prevented.

Kindness towards the Indians

Chicasaws & Chicamaugas

The Chicasaws have done us little Injury, with whom a peace may be easily concerted. The Inhabitants of the Over-hill Town, and Valley Settlements of the Cherokees have been rather neutral than offensive, and have not of late been the object of public Resentment, as those of the middle settlements and Chicamauga Towns, against whom our Expedition hath been carried on this Fall, under the command of Brig: General McDowel, and Colo. Sevier, to punish them for the murders and Barbarities they have committed on the Inhabitants of this state, without provocation, and while the Overhill and nearer Towns, who had the greatest Cause of complaint have not been hostile, but have peaceably submitted as yet to the Trespasses of our people, which I am sorry this Government could not prevent, from the late distracted situation of our public affairs: but am taking every step in my power to quiet the friendly Indians, until I can meet the General Assembly to take further measures with these refractory persons, and adopt some lasting plan of reconciliation with all the Indians at War.

The Assembly have failed to meet me at this Time to which they stood adjourned; but I flatter myself to have a session about the first Day of Jan'y next when I shall do myself the Honor to lay your Excellency's Letters before that Body & urge the necessity of treating with

those Indians in the manner you propose under legislative authority. 1782.
The Chicamaugas seem not yet disposed for peace, as no proposals have Novem. 21st
been made yet from them to the officers commanding the militia against
them or to me—in Consequence of which some of their Towns have been Destruction of some of the towns of the Chicamaugas
destroyed, a few Indians Killed, the principal Body having fled, and our
militia have returned, waiting for further orders & Instructions. I shall
delay all further hostilities against them, untill we have fresh cause of
Complaint, giving them in the mean while an opportunity to sue for
peace, the other Tribes of that nation having disclaimed their Proceed-
ings. I shall early communicate to your Excellency the Transactions
of the Assembly on this subject, if I can obtain a Session, otherwise the
Executive will take up the Business; of which you will have immediate
Notice. The friendly Disposition your Excellency is pleased to discover Virginia & North Carolina
in cultivating harmony between the sister states of Virginia and North
Carolina, whose interests are, and ought ever to be mutual, being nearly
connected with almost every Tie, gives me the highest pleasure and
satisfaction. Rest assured Sir, that every thing in my power shall be
effected on my part, that the same may be continued on a solid and
lasting Foundation.

I have the honor to be, with the most perfect
Esteem and Respect
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble Servant
&c. &c.

His Excellency Governor Harrison.

CAPT: THOS: LILLY TO JOSEPH PRENTIS ESQR. AT RICHMOND. Novem. 22d

Enquiring whether anything had been done by the Executive towards allowing him "the £50 voted him" for saving the Brig Liberty and her cargo, in 1778, &c.

MAJOR ALEX: DICK TO THE GOVERNOR. Novem. 22d

The passport intended for the "Brig Mentor" had been stolen out of York
his Room. It has been reported that this vessel had gone to Sea, but Brig Mentor
after "getting nigh her harbour had returned through stress of weather."
The truth was she was met at sea by another vessel, and being informed
that all tobacco not mentioned in her passport would be seized, "thirty
hhds: would have been too great a loss." He had suffered great uneasi-
ness on account of the disputes with Messrs. Goosley & Gibbons, but was Troubles with the Inhabitants at York
willing to submit to the decision of any fair court. Is indebted to Mr.
Rennolds for money advanced to buy bread—no flour or bread in the
Garrison—(with this enclosed is one dated Nov: 20th)—stating that

1782. Novem. 23d — Col: Dabney had ordered the Stockade at York "to be cut down for winter firing," when he left, and warned the Inhabitants not to take any of the wood. Notwithstanding this "a Mr. Goosley who thinks himself superior to the rest of his fellow citizens" had given great trouble in this business. Mr. Gibbons had carried off much of this wood which he had ordered the soldiers to carry back &c. Goosley presuming upon his forbearance had grossly insulted him in his room, behaving with great insolence, and threatening unless the wood was returned "he would play the devill with us all." Asks if there was no protection against the insolence of civilians.

He could only account for this Conduct on the part of Goosley & others from the fact, that the presence of the military at that place and at Hampton served to prevent the running "of immense quantities of goods" into the state in the flag vessels from New York, "a crime that too many will be found guilty of." Mr. Gibbons had sued him for taking the wood out of his yard, and thinks he had done nothing wrong in carrying off wood which did not belong to him. He hopes the suit will be transferred to Richmond, as he would not trust to a jury of that county: and as he has "incured it" in the performance of his duty, thinks the Country should not let it be at his expence &c.

Novem. 24th

GEO: F. NORTON TO THE GOVERNOR.

Frederick Co. — Apologizing for not having paid his respects to him, upon his arrival in the state "agreeable to a positive law made for that purpose with respect to certain persons under his circumstances." Pleads his ignorance of this law, and ill health, hence he had gone to the upper country to reside until the cold weather with his friends & relations Thurston's family, and begs the Colonel be informed of this, &c.

Novem. 24th

COLO. DAVIES TO THE EXECUTIVE.

War Office — In regard to the charges in the account presented by Colo. Newton—which were due for his public services. he had succeeded in removing the heavy artillery from South Quay to James River, which had for several years been attempted in vain by others—had been efficient in furnishing the French fleet &c.

Novem. 25th

Monday General Assembly — Resolution, declaring Josiah Riddick's petition for the five thousand weight of Tobacco voted him in 1780, to be reasonable &c.

CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL: WM. DAVIES. 1782. Novem. 25th Point of Fork

All the Stores had been removed from Charlottesville to that Post, but were in very bad order; a number of Arms without Stocks or Locks. Those at Erwin's should be moved by water as soon as the river rose; for which he had engaged water-men & canoes &c. Desires "breeches for the State-negroes"—and clothing for the artificers.

COLO. D. FISHER TO COL: DAVIES. Novem. 26th

Enclosing militia return, but says he could do nothing towards training them for want of arms. Greensville

---

LIST OF INHABITANTS, RETURNED TO THE EXECUTIVE, &C. Novem. 26th

Whites—5549. Blacks 8749—total 14298. Amelia Co.

COL: LEWIS BURWELL TO ———. Novem. 26th

Reporting collections to the amount of £464.5.8½, in pursuance of the recruiting Law, &c. Mecklenburg Co.

Wm. Rose, K. P. Jail, enclosing to the Governor, descriptive list of the criminals conditionally pardoned—finds four; whose lives were spared provided they performed three years Service each, as common Labourers in the public lead mines. Novem. 26th Richmond

First John Dean, born in Middlesex—thinks he is with his family in Gloucester—well known as illiterate and foolish, of weak mind. *William Smith, al: Nugent*, from Pennsylvania, had two brothers executed in that State—slender, dark—"wears a bushy hair" Insidious in his address—being a circulator of Counterfeit money under the auspices of the ingenious *Dinwiddie Printer* &c. Jail at Richmond &c.

Thomas Johnson or Johnson al: Jackson, a noted horse-thief, from near Frederick, Maryland.

Timothy Campbell, native of Ireland, late of Pensylvania, horse-theif. "Remarkably fond of Irish, Bacchanalian, and sea songs, which he executed with a tolerable voice, and in the peculiar manner of the low Irish. He was very fond of strong Liquor and when Drunk audaciously impudent," &c.

Mr. Rose in closing, expresses the hope his Excellency will overlook his not waiting on him, "as the condition of the Jail at this time" would not admit of his leaving it without doing violence to his duty.

1782. Novem. 26th Philadelphia

JOS: JONES, AND JAMES MADISON JNR: TO THE GOV: OF VIRGINIA.

Enclosing Acts of Congress, in regard to reduction of the Army: and information from the "Sec'y at War" in regard to clothing for the Virginia Troops. They "had sounded the disposition of the Superintendent of Finance as to an acceptance of Tobo. from Virginia" &c., to which he replied, that his agent had made a proposition to that effect for 60,000 pounds, which had been lying for some time before the Executive unnoticed.

News by letter from Genl: Washington

A letter from Genl: Washington of the 19th instant, informs Congress of further news of the Evacuation of Charlestown; part of the garrison gone to the West Indies & part to Halifax—that the last division of the British fleet was about leaving N. York; and that from what he had heard through several channels, our embarkation was actually on foot.

Captives from Canada &c.

among the captives lately discharged from Canada, were "200 men, women and children who belong to the Kentucky and other back settlements of Virginia." Some of them had arrived at Philadelphia, "through the benevolent assistance of the Commander in Chief." No doubt application would be made for relief for those & others on their way, and the State should be apprised of the probable draft on her Treasury, in this and similar cases.

Novem. 28th

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS, &c.

Boundary Line Mason & Dixons

"In Pursuance of an Order of the Executives of the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania,

Mason & Dixon's Line extended

We the subscribers, Commissioners, do Report, that We have extended Dixons and Mason's Line, Twenty Three Miles to a small Poplar in the forks of Fish Creek, & from thence Extended a meridian of Sixty one miles and Two hundred and Thirty Six perches to the Ohio River, which Intersects the Same in the Narrows above the upper end of Much Moores Bottom, and about Two and one half miles above the mouth of Yellow Creek."

Given Under our hands this Twenty Eighth day of Nov'r, 1782.

JOS: NEVILL } State of Virginia.

ALEXANDER McHAN } State of Pennsylvania.

GEO: ROGERS CLARK TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

"Sir Novem. 27th

I embrace the opertunity by Capt: Madison, of acquainting you of Lincoln Co. our return from the Indian Country. we left the Ohio the fourth, with one Thousand and fifty men, and supprised the principall Shawone Town on the Evening of the 10th Inst: amediately detaching of strong parties to different Quarters. in a few hours two thirds of their Towns was laid in ashes and every thing they ware possest of destroy'd except such articles as most usefull to the Troops, the Enemy not having time to secreet any part of their Riches that was in their Towns. the British Trading post at the head of the Miame, and Carrying place to the waters of the Lakes shared the same fate by a party of one hundred and fifty Horse, Commanded by Colo. B. Logan, whose property to a great amt. was destroyed. the Quantity of provitions burnt far surpast any Idea we had of their stores of that kind. The loss of the Enemy was ten scalps, seven prisoners and two whites retaken—ours one Killed, one wounded. after laying part of four days in their Towns, finding all attempts to bring them to a Genl. action fruitless we retired, as the season was far advanced and the weather threatening. I could not learn by prisoners that they had the least idea of Genl: Irwin's design of penetrating into their country. should he have given them another stroke at Sandusky, it will more than double the advantages already gained. We might probably have got many more scalps and prisoners could we have known in time whether or not we were discovered, which we took for granted untill getting within three miles some circumstances happened which caused us to think otherways, though uninformed. Col: Floyd with three hundred men was ordered to advance to bring on an action, or attact the Towns. Maj'r Walls with a party of horse, being previously detached by a different Rout, as a party of observation. Although Col: Floyd's motion was so quick as to get to the Town but a few moments later than those who discovered his approach, the Inhabitants had suffitient notice to effect their escapes to the woods by the alarm cry that was given on the first discovery, to be heard at a great distance, and repeated by all that hears it. of course our parties only fell in with the Rear of the enemy. I must beg leave to Recommend to your Excellency, the Militia of Kentucky, whose behaviour on the Occation do them Honour, particularly their desire of saving prisoners.

I am y'r Excellencies

obed't Servt."

. 1782. COL: S. CLARKE TO GOVERNOR HARRISON (Copy.)

Novem. 27th "Sir,

Lincoln Co. I embrace the opportunity by Capt: Madison to inform you of our safe return from the Indian Country. I left the Ohio the fourth, with one Thousand and fifty men, and surprised the principal Shawanee Town on the evening of the Tenth Inst: amediately detaching off strong parties to different Quarters, in a few hours two thirds of their Towns was laid in ashes, and every thing they ware possessed of distroyed except such as were most useful to the Troops, the enemy not having time to secrete any part of their Riches that was in ye Villages. the British trading post at the Postage on the Head of the Miami shared the same fate by Colo. Benj. Logan; and a party of one Hundred and fifty Horse, whose property to a great amount was burnt—the Quantity of provisions destroyed far surpassed any Idea we had of their stores of that kind. the loss of the Enemy was Ten scalps, seven prisoners and two whites Retaken, ours one Killed one wounded. After laying part of four days in their Towns, finding all attempts to bring them to a genl: action Fruitless, we retired; the season being far advanced and the weather threatening. I could not learn by the prisoners, that they had the least Idea of Genl: Erwin's intention of penetrating into their Country. should he have given them another stroke at Sandusky, it will more than double the advantage already gained.

We might probably have got many more scalps and prisoners could we have timely known whether or not we ware discovered; which we took for granted, untill geting within three miles. Some circumstances happened caused us to think otherways though uncertain. Colo. Floyd was ordered to advance with three hundred men and bring on an action or attack the Town. Major Walls with a party of Horse being previously sent on a Different rout as a party of Observation. Although Colo. Floyd's motion was so quick that he got to the Town but a few minutes later than those whome discovered his approach, the Inhabitants had sufficient notice to effect their escapes by the allarm cry that was given on the first discovery and to be heard at a great distance and repeated by all that hear it, so that he only fell in with the Rear of them. I must beg leave to recommend to your Excellency the militia of Kentuck who did themselves Honour on the occation, especially their desire of saving prisoners.

I am y'r Obt. Serv't
&c. &c.

Novem. 28th Translation of a Letter from the Count de Vergennes to Mr. Thomas
Versailles Barclay; in reply to his of the 15th Nov: 1782, requesting him to foward the arms, stores and clothing intended for Virginia, if possible in an armed vessel, or under Convoy, for protection against the enemy's cruis-

ers, as agreed between the Cher: de la Luzerne and the Hon: Benj: Harrison at Philadelphia &c.—he says, "You are not acquainted Sir, with the difficulties that prevent the furnishing the Arms, Amunition and Cloathing, which the State of Virginia wishes to have provided here, and deliver'd to their order." he had made those known to the Cher: de la Luzerne, and new orders would consequently be issued on the subject. The King had found that great inconvenience and complications would follow the delivery of such articles to separate States, to be paid for by the United States, consequently Mr. Harrison or any other agent of Virginia would be instructed to treat with Mr. Morris, for such portion of military stores as might be sent to the order of Congress. If the Virginian should prefer that their purchases be made in & forwarded directly from France, he would with pleasure give his attention to their wishes. He returns the Commission granted him by Virginia, in as much as it had not had the effect for which it was fowarded.

1782. Novem. 28th Complications arising in furnishing Virginia with arms from France

---

Trial and condemnation of a negro slave, called "James," for Burglary; before Wm. Smith Ed: Herndon, Thos. Colson, Wm. Mills and Jno: Lewis Justices—sentenced to suffer death by hanging. He and his accomplice, had stolen twenty gallons of brandy, valued at "Five pounds current money."

Novem. 29th Spotsylvania Co.

MAJ'R JOHN CRITTENDEN TO COL'R WM. DAVIES. Novem. 29th

D'r Colo:

I thank you for your favour of the sixth of April last, which this moment came to hand, accompanied by a letter from B. Genl: Irvin to Genl: Clarke, Dated Fort Pitt, seventh Inst: announcing that the Intended Expedition against Sandusky under his Command in Oct: last, was Countermanded by the Secretary of the Continental board of war, in consequence of the Savages being silenced on our frontiers. The most pleasing and Interesting intelligence Ever yet Experienced by the Citizens of this Department. As the most accurate accounts will be given you of our late Expedition against the Shawana Indians, I shall be silent on that head (with this observation only) that we Recrost the Ohio River on the 18th Inst: having kill'd ten Savages, taken 10 prisoners, Depopulated seven Towns, and burnt ten thousand bushels of corn.

Fayette County Ky.

I have no Reason to doubt but the conduct of those, by whom the State have suffered abuses, will be held out to the most conspicuous View, and treated as attrocious criminals.

I have this day made out the locations for your warrants committed to my charge by Capt: Holt, and shall enter them with Colo. Marshall, whose office is now open in two or three days. After which shall pro-

1782. ceed with utmost dispatch to have them survey'd; therefore would wish
Novem. 29th you, if convenient, to write him on the subject of the Expences arising, as I am without the means, or otherways would willingly defray them. pray excuse haste and believe me, with most sincere regard,

Your most obe't and very h'ble Servt."

Novem. 29th

ROBERT MORRIS TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Office of Finance

In reply to his of the 16th instant. he had that day written to Mr. Barclay urging him to foward the Arms &c for Virginia—hopes any opinion he may have expressed on this subject may not be misconstrued.

Necessity of getting arms from France

If the necessity existed for these articles, motives of expediency should not weigh against it, and no expence should be spared to procure them. He supposes the Legislature of the State will control the matter of expenditures on this head, and expresses the hope, he will meet with success in placing the State in a posture of defence.

Novem. 30th

*COL: S. CLARK TO GOV: HARRISON.

Lincoln Ky.

He had just received his Excellency's letter of the 17th Oct: and could not understand it, until he had recalled certain circumstances, which proved to him, false "reports and memorials" had been sent to the Governor. He regrets that he has not copies of his former letters, and will not be able to be as minute in what he has to say as he could desire. The disturbed and critical condition of that country and the difficulty of procuring an Express had prevented him from giving the government the information he desired to send.

Reasons why Posts had not been built

Continues—"I have in a former let'r I think given you satisfactory Reasons why the Posts alluded to was not built. preparations ware made early in the spring for the execution of your orders, but a full Acc't of the designs of the Enimy caused us to alter our plans—prudence directed that we should not enter on too large a scale—the Fortifications at the falls was first to be repaired, proceed to Kentucky, from thence to Licking & compleating our works in Rotation—but in the execution of this business I had not only to counteract the design of the Enemy, but a powerfull party indeavouring to subvert the government, of which I have reason to believe, that great part of those whome give your Excell'y so much Intelligence belong. Those and many other Resent circumstances caused us to meet with difficulties in drawing out the Militia, hardly to be surmounted with the assistance of many worthy gentlemen in office—I found that it was impossible to Build those posts without the greatest probability of sacrificing a party,

Enemies within the Country conspiring to overthrow this government

*The latter part of this letter is lost.

as not less than six or seven Hundred men could have keep possession of the mouth of Licking. After six days being within Eighty-six miles of the Body of the Enimy, and the clamours of Eaven those people whome I suspect to have made their complaint to you was that such post could not be supported and of no consequence, though I believe it not to be the real sentiments of the whole, but rather to disapoint the design, to save themselves from the duty—Receiving repeated Intelligence from the Enimy we endeavoured to fix on the most likely plan to save the country. Colo. Todd's militia was excused from all other duty but that of keeping out proper scouts and spies on the Ohio and Elsewhare to discover the approach of the Enemy, to give time & to Imbody a sufficient force to Repell them, as it could not be previously done, not certainly knowing in what quarter they would make their stroke. instead of those necessary duties being done in which their salvation apparently depended, the Enimy was suffered to penetrate deliberately into the bowels of their Country and make the attack before they ware discovered. this I beleive is what is wished to be blinded, and the neglect to be one of the principal springs to that mad pursuit and carnarge of the Blue Licks, as the Reverse of fortune would have obliviated the former neglect. I must confess that I have been defitient in my duty in not given you an ac't of every circumstance attending this unhappy affair, but hope to be excused as it was only owing to my Delicacy in affecting the memory of the gentlemen who Fell, not conceiving it to be of singular advantage to government, and knowing it would fix an Eternal Stigmy on others Characters, but as the Scale has turned to the amazement of many, I shall amediately collect every circumstance relative to the whole affair for you perutial." * * * * *

1782. Novem. 30th

Risk of exposing men &c.

Measures taken to defend the Country &c.

Cause of the disaster at Blue Lick

Reasons why he had not referred to that affair

He begs the Governor not to listen to further complaints, and feels persuaded that if he knew "the true character of many of these gentlemen" that he would never refer to them again. Gives as apology for this remark, the zeal he has for the public interest, and the estimate he has of his goodness. Refering again to the memorial from Fayette Co. he adds, it was "to cover their misconduct, and a prelude to a Maj'rs Commission for a Triffle and a Col's for a person something more deserving, to the prejudice of a valuable man Mr. Swearingin, their former Major who had been absent for some time and was Dayly expected, which would have prevented their design. to my certain knowledge they now dread the Execution of what a few of them were deluded to pray for again, Col: Donoldson, who was last spring chairman of the Committee that endeavoured to subvert the Government and cost us soe much trouble to overset, since bearing an important Commission &c.

* * * * * *

Real object of the memorial

Col. Donaldson attempted to upset the Government

1782. THOS: NEWTON JNR. TO THE GOVERNOR.

Novem. 30th Richmond — Enclosing return of census of Norfolk County including Norfolk Borough.

Whites 5365—Blacks 3096.

Novem. 30th Richmond — "City of Richmond, ss:

This day personally appeared before me, one of the Aldermen of the said City, John Marshall Esq'r, and took the Oaths of fidelity and a Privy Councellor as prescribed by Law.

John Marshall sworn Councellor

Certified under my Hand this thirtieth day of November 1782.

J. AMBLER."

Novem. 30th Saturday, H. of Delegates — Resolution, providing for the payment of Officers & Privates of the Army, belonging to Virginia late prisoners of war who may have been exchanged, or escaped from confinement &c.

"City of Richmond, ss:

Novem. 30th — This day personally appeared before me one of the Aldermen of the said City, Benjamin Harrison Esq'r, and took the oaths of fidelity and as Governor as prescribed by Law.

Certified this thirtieth day of November 1782.

J. AMBLER."

Novem. 30th GEO: ROGERS CLARK TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA.

"Sir,

Lincoln Co. Ky. — Since the return of the Expedition, nothing of moment hath transpired except that of an official account of Genl: Irwin's disappointment. the Country seems to Injoy perfect tranquility at present. how long it will remain so, time only will show, but I have reason to expect that the Enemy will be silant for some time. I had a great prospect of geting the post at the mouth of Licking, built and garrisoned by the Army on our Return, but found it would be exceedingly disagreable to them to be detained. if in my power, your Orders shall be executed. but how these posts are to be supplyed I cannot as yet conceive. nothing can be got on the credit of the states. the expenditures of Gov'nt for a considerable time being on private funds, I have by disposing of some Lands that I was possessed of, Laid in a tolerable Store at the Falls: but if divided between three or four posts will be but trifling. I sometime past wrote to you on the subject of the specific Tax, and have Received Col: Davis (Davies) letter ordering that of Fyat (Fayette) to be deliv-

ered, which will add much to our store. I cant account for the reason why the other two counties should be excluded. I have heard of Commissioners being appointed for the collecting the Tax in districts, and have thought Col: Todd to have been appointed to this, as the Letters from the war-office mention'd his delivering of the whole Tax, but uncertain the countrey is so circumstanced at present that no draught from the Interior frontier will be necessary for some time, as the late enterprise will put the enemy in great confusion, except you should think of an excurtion against the Oubash nations in the Spring, which would finally prevent their making any powerfull attempt for some time, and perhaps silance near the whole in that Quarter, as proper speaches well timed divide their councils and keep them in confution. if you should think of puting any such thing in execution I shall yet Receive pleasure in making every preparatory stroke in my power before I leave the Countrey, which period I hope will be by the last of March, as the Commissioners have at last arrive and expect to do business with them as soon as I fix on some probable plan for Building, garisoning and victualing the posts on the Ohio.

1782. Novem. 30th

I am D'r Sir,
Your H'ble Servant."

GENERAL RETURN OF QUARTER MASTERS STORES AT FORT NELSON. December 1st

"Intrenching Tools	Smiths' Tools	Camp Equipage	Fort Nelson
Carpenters "	Boat Department		
Coopers "	Waggon Department."		

LIST OF INHABITANTS OF SUSSEX COUNTY. December 2d

Whites 2923. Blacks 3696. Sussex Co.

Col: Leroy Peachey, giving return &c. in regard to enlistmennts. December 2d Richmond Co.

The Governor required to lay before that House an Estimate of the current expenses of the ensuing year for the civil and military Departments—also of the Public Debt funded & unfunded &c. December 2d H. of Delegates

1782. COMM: KIDD, TO COL: JOHN CROPPER AT ONANCOCK AC.

"Sir,

December 3d Comm. Kidd to Col. Cropper in regard to sending prisoners &c.

Trusting to your Honor We have sent all the Prisoners that was wounded, as also the Prisoners that is Not Wounded, not Doubting but you will fulfill your agreement with Us in regard to the Wounded. And as to the Prisoners that are not Wounded We Do Expect all the men that was taken in the Jolly Tar, Comm'd by Capt: Brooks, and immeadietely to be Sent to Hog Island with a Flag to stay Our Comming.

We remain Deer Sir
with Friendship
yours

JOHN KIDD, Comm'd
of the Fleet of British Barges.

WM. A. PERRY, Comm'd
Peryorge.

INVENTORY OF ORDNANCE STORES.

December 3d Fort Nelson

12 pieces of Artillery—large quantities of shot, shells, fuzes, Linstocks, &c.—4335 pounds good powder—213 musquets, swords, pistols—large supply flints—and all the necessary appliances for a well ordered garrison &c.

December 3d JOS: JONES AND J. MADISON JNR: TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Philadelphia

In reply—that to solicit a repayment or sale of powder from the magazines of the U. States would be impolitic—they had been informed that there were in Virginia* three hundred and thirty six barrels of loose powder and seventy of fixed ammunition, and that supplies should be sent as the emergency required them. The Sec: at War desired to be informed as to the productiveness of the Lead mines in Va., intimating that perhaps powder might be exchanged for lead, with the State.

They had deferred making any further purchases from private individuals, prefering that the State should not be encumbered with a debt for stores, which should be borne by the U. States. Rather than annoy the Cher: de la Luzerne in regard to the direct importation of the stores from France to Virginia, they had thought it best to communicate with Mr. Morris, as to the chances of affecting that object, under his auspices: but it was uncertain how far this channel could be relied upon.

* This part is in cypher, interpreted.

WM. FLEMING TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. 1782.

Decem. 4th Lincoln Co.

When near seventy miles on his journey to that country when he received a letter from Mr. G. Smith declining to serve on the Board, on this account able to fill the vacancy thus caused. He had not taken an escort from Washington Co., as authorized by his Excellency, but had ventured through the wilderness in rather a small party, and after twenty three days journey had arrived safely but done very little business. This was owing to the people having been out in the forces sent against the Shawanee Towns. The death and removal of many persons connected with the transactions in that County, into which the Commissioners were to look, would retard the business very seriously. There was good reason to know that "the greatest abuses" had been committed in that Department. The printed notices of the proposed meeting of this Board not having come to hand, he had caused written ones to be despatched to "the Illinois" summoning Col: Le grass and others. Neither Mr. Bullock, Mr. Barbour, or Mr. Shannon were in that Country, on this account the business would be much delayed. Lindsay and Harrison being both dead, their papers were left in great confusion. He should probably have in his possession, when he returned papers of great value, and on this account desires a guard be furnished by the Commanding Officer of Lincoln County.

COL: JOSEPH HOLMES TO ———. Decem. 4th

Frederick Co.

In reply to circular, &c. Up to that date "neither men nor money" had been procured. He had taken all necessary steps in carrying out the Law and should duly proceed against delinquents.

Decem. 5th Isle of Wight County Losses by the Enemy &c.

List of Losses sustained by the Inhabitants of said County, during several invasions of the British forces. Certified to, as having been examined and reported by,

George Purdie	Thomas Smith
Thomas Pierce	Wm. Hodsden
Goodrich Wilson	James Peden,

as in the aggregate £35355. 12s. 3d.

FRANCIS YOUNG, Dep: C. I. W. County.

1782. Col: Geo: Moffett to Col: Davies.

Decem. 5th
Augusta Co. He and Col: Cameron had together collected in "District money" £312.17.3, but no recruits had been received by any of the Districts in that County.

Decem. 5th Jno: Robertson, Contractor, to Col: Davies.

Richmond Offering to contract to furnish supplies, of Pork, Liquor, flour &c., for the Posts of York, Hampton, Portsmouth, Richmond & Point of Fork, at one shilling specie pr: ration, when delivered &c.

Decem. 5th List of Inhabitants in said County.

Isle of Wight Co. Whites 3,760—Blacks 2,948. Total 6,708.

Decem. 6th
General Assembly Resolutions authorizing the Executive to restore the Lead mines to their owners; and to make contracts in regard to the negro slaves owned by the State, and the lead on hand &c. Also authorizing payment to be made for the use and service of hired slaves &c.

Decem. 6th Thos: Barclay to Gov: Harrison.

L'Orient Acknowledging receipt of his Excellency's letter of the 6th September, enclosing his appointment of "Agent at the Court of France for the State of Virginia." He should at all times be happy to render any services to the State or to himself personally. He had also rec'd the letter relating to M. Penet, who had left Nantz and was then in Germany. To avoid the possibility of his (Penet's) abusing his Powers, he should advertise "in the Paris Gazette and other general papers" the appointment just received from the State of Virginia as her Sole Agent. He regrets to add, that by a letter from M. de Vergennes, it would not be possible to negotiate a loan for the State, but this was not of much Consequence "as every thing seems to tend to peace."

COL: JOHN CROPPER JNR: TO COL: WM. DAVIES, PR: MAJOR J. POULSON. 1782.

Decem. 6th

"Dear Sir,

Accomack County

On the 28th ultimo, I received a letter from Commodore Wally, requesting a number of Militia to full man his fleet, in consequence of his intention to attack the enemy's barges then off Onancock. In compliance with which request, on the 29th, I went on board his fleet myself with twenty five volunteers of the Accomac Militia. On the 30th at the head of Cagey's Straits, we fell in with and engaged the enemy. When we approached them, within about three hundred yards, and the fire began to be serious, our barges all run away except the Commodore's (the Protector) in which was Major Smith Snead, Capt: Thos. Parker, Capt: William Snead, myself and five other volunteers. This dastardly conduct of our comrades, brought on our barge the whole fire of the enemy, which was very severe, and it was as severely answered by the Protector, untill the enemy's six barges were within fifty yards, when most unfortunately, the cartridges of our short eighteen pounders caught fire amidships; the explosion of which burned three or four people to death, caused five or six more all afire to leap overboard, and the alarm of the barges blowing up made several others swim for their lives. The Enemy almost determined to retreat from our fire, as they told us afterwards, took new spirit at this disaster, and pushed up with redoubled fury. On the other hand our people opposed them with the most daring resolutions, there was one continual shower of musket balls, boarding pikes, cutlasses, cold shot and iron stantials for eight or ten minutes, till greatly overpowered by numbers, and having all the officers killed and wounded we struck to them, after having wounded their Commodore, killed one Captain, wounded another, killed and wounded several of their inferior officers, and killed and wounded fifteen of the Kidnapper's crew, the barge which first boarded us. Commodore Wally was shot down, a little before the enemy boarded, acting the part of a *cool intrepid gallant* officer. Capt: Joseph Handy fell nigh the same time *nobly* fighting with one arm, after the loss of the other. Capt: Levin Handy was badly wounded. There went to action in the Protector, sixty-five men; twenty-five of them were killed and drowned, twenty nine were wounded, some of which are since dead, and eleven only escaped being wounded, most of which had leaped into the water to save themselves from the explosion. At the foot you have a particular account of the loss sustained by the volunteers on board the Protector.

Battle of the Barges

At Cagey's Straits

The American barges run away

The Protector has to sustain the fight alone

Explosion

Enemy about to retreat when the Explosion occurred

Desperate fighting and surrender to the enemy

The killed & wounded &c.

After the surrender, I entered into an agreement with Commodore Kidd, to take ashore such of his wounded as chose to go, and to have them nursed and attended at the publick expence, upon condition that he would parole all our prisoners as well the unhurt as the wounded, which agreement I hope will meet the approbation of his Excellency in

Agreement with Comm: Kidd

1782. Decem. 6th

council, and the Assembly. Being very much disordered with my wounds, I am scarcely able to write, therefore I beg leave to subscribe myself,

your most respectful Servant

JOHN CROPPER, JNR.

List of the wounded & their injuries &c.

Major Smith Snead was wounded w'th a cutlass in the head, a boarding pike in the arm and a contusion of a cold shot on his body.

Capt. William Snead was wounded in the head w'th a cutlass, and had his arm broke with a musket ball.

Capt: George Christian was Killed with a musket ball.

Mr. John Revell was wounded in the arm with a musket ball and in the head with a cutlass.

Capt. Thos: Parker, Mr. Wm. Gibb, and Mr. Evans escaped being wounded (probably) by leaping overboard at the alarm of the barge blowing up.

Myself was wounded by a cutlass in the head, slightly by a pike on the face & thigh, slightly by a cutlass on the shoulder, and after the surrender, was Knocked down by a four pd: rammer, the blow of which was unfortunately near upon the same place where the cutlass hit.

You will do me a most singular favor to excuse the sally I took in the barge, and have me exchanged as soon as possible.

Yours affectionately

J. CROPPER, JNR.

Decem. 6th

THOS: TOWLES TO GOV: HARRISON.

Praying the pardon of negro slave James, condemned to death for stealing twenty galls: brandy, by breaking into a cellar &c.

Decem. 7th

CROP OF TOBACCO IN THE TREASURY &c.

James River	210 Hhds:	Black Water 68 Hhds:	
York River	326	At Guilford & Pongoteague	
Rappahannock	898	on the Eastern Shore 79 Hhds:	
Potowmack	578	On Rapp: Potowmach 244	
		Total	2,403 Hhds:

CAPT: H. YOUNG TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782.

Decem. 7th Richmond

Enclosing a certain report. The public houses in Richmond all occupied by public Agents except two, one of which he had rented to James Hayes the Printer for one hundred pounds pr: year—the other a stable rented to Mr. Farmicold at 36 pounds pr: Annum. Colo. Joseph Cabell exceedingly anxious to be paid his account "for feeding a number of public horses" &c.

Decem. 9th H. of Delegates

Resolution, desiring the Governor to "lay before the House a copy of the Capitulation of York Town"—and an account of the quantity of Tobacco shipped in Flag of truce vessels in consequence thereof, giving the quantity in each vessel.

COL: WILLIAM DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR. Decem. 9th

Richmond

Enclosing statement of Mr. Hill's accounts as settled by Capt: Jones. He begs leave to report, however, that he had never received the clothing charged to him. The clothing had always been sent by his order, by the County Lieutenants, to the Commissary of Stores, and afterwards to the Commercial Agent, and since Mr. Hay's resignation to Capt: Young. In no instance had he ever given receipt for clothing, and he begs that Capt: Jones be instructed not to charge him with any unless a receipt be produced to prove it. Asks for pay for his servant, as doorkeeper to the war-office.

Col. Davies resigns his Office as Commissioner of War

He is now ready to deliver up to any one his Excellency may appoint, the papers of the war-office—some tobacco notes, warrants, and money received from the Commissioners &c. He is also ready to settle with any person he may appoint, but desires to be allowed to pay in warrants instead of money. This favor he would not ask, but that his own circumstances demanded it. Being "the youngest Colonel in the Virginia Line," he finds himself retired, under the late Act of Congress, and should be obliged to resume the labours of his profession, for subsistance—unfortunately, most of his books had been destroyed with his other property at Norfolk, during Lord Dunmore's occupation of that Place, and the remnant had been burnt by the enemy at Suffolk. He had never received a farthing of pay since August 1779—so that unless granted the indulgence to which his claims upon the state, and his efforts to serve the country with fidelity and zeal entitled him, he should be subjected to serious inconvenience, &c.

The youngest Colonel in the Va. service.

1782. BENJ: WILSON TO GOVERNOR HARRISON.

Decem. 9th "Sir,

Richmond At this time Duty obliges me to Lay before your Excellency this Letter which contains a narative of the present state of the County of Monongalia, Together with my Humble Request.

Condition of the County of Monongalia

Notwithstanding your parential care of my County last Spring, before aid came to its Releife, the settlement of Buchanan Broke up and mov'd into the Interior parts of the Country which unhapy event caused about fourteen or fifteen family's of the settlement of Tigers Valley to leave the Country. At this time Tigers Valley is a frontier, also horse-shoe, West-fork, Dunkard Bottom, and about fiveteen miles of Cheat River settlement, the county as now inhabited is about one hundred and ten computed miles from North to South.

Tigers Valley &c.

There is about Sixty Eight effective men in Trigg's Tigers Valley, Eighteen at the horse-shoe, eighty at West Fork, 25 at Dunkard Bottom, and about 160 at Forks of Cheat River, and Sandy Creek Glades. So that from the scattered situation of the County the Damages the people have Already sustained by the frequent Incursions of the Indians since the Commencement of this War, will I believe, (and from the Voice of the people) cause the first four mentioned Settlements to Break up & Leave ye County Should the Indians pursue the war with the Rigour the Did Last Spring, Unless Timely Relieved by your Excellency's Interposition. Colo. John Evans by a Letter to Colo. William Davies, Datted October 16th 1782 Requests aid for his county by the first of February next. I could not wish to have men marched over the mountains at that season of the year, unless absolutely needed, and Humbly Begs that Instructions may be given at this time to Colo. Evans or my Self impowring one of us to Call on Some of the ajacent county for Releife upon the first Incursion made or positive appearance of the Indians in the Spring. I believe aid of Fivety men would be a number sufficient to keep the people Together untill you could be Informed the True State of the case. I believe provisions may be got in the County for fivety men two month. I here Insert the Different Incursions made by the Indians in my County this year untill the Eleventh Day of October—First Incursion made February 7 day, next 10th day, next 12th day, next 20th day of March, next 22d day, next 7th day of Aprile, next 12th, next 24th, next 29th Day of May, next 12th Day of August. I await your answer.

Necesity for relief

Number of incursions by the Indians

Sir from your most obedient & very Humble Servt.

&c. &c.

ED: RANDOLPH ATTY: GENERAL TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782. Decem. 10th Richmond

Recommending that Elkanah Hudson, concerned with two men named Rucker in horse-stealing, be pardoned in order that he may become a witness against his accomplices, this being necessary to their conviction. He had been admitted as a witness in the County Court of Amelia, but the proceeding was irregular—Unless pardoned his credibility as a witness could be "very much suspected" (!)—The object of this application is only to "enforce public justice."

At a General Court held in the Court House, City of Richmond, &c. Decem. 12th Richmond

Peyton Isbell, late of the Co. of Halifax, for Horse stealing,
Edward Wilson, late of the Co. of New Kent, for Murder &
Hood Wade, late of the Co. of Goochland for Horse stealing, were sentenced to be hanged, &c. Criminals how punished

Michael Whitler late of the Co. of Halifax, for Manslaughter was burnt in the hand, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, without bail.

Estimate of cost of Laboratory & Materials, with labor of nine men one year. Decem. 12th Richmond

---

Capt: H. Young complains to the Governor of the gross neglect of the Post on the part of Mr. Robertson the Contractor to furnish Provisions. Decem. 12th Richmond

---

THOS. MADISON TO THE GOVERNOR. Decem. 12th

Expressing his desire to contract to supply the State with any quantity of lead from the mines about to be restored to their owners; and desiring to know whether he could have the slaves, then "public property," and on what terms?

Wm. Reynolds apologizes for not having replied to the Governor's letter of the Wednesday preceding, because he was absent "in search of some Cannon heard of in a desert about 8 or 9 miles from town," &c. Decem. 13th Richmond

1782. GENL: CHAS: SCOTT TO THE GOVERNOR.

Decem. 14th Powhatan Co.

Enclosing certain letters from the Southern Army by Capt: Shilton intended for Genl: Muhlenberg in Command at Cumberland O. C. House, but as the general was absent & he then in command, he had opened the package and read the letters. Among these were two signed by R. Forsyth and John Banks, enclosing Bills of Exchange for 8000 Dolls: to Mr. Hunter, from which it was evident something wrong was going on, some speculation, some private business in Trade—On this account he had sent the letters by Express to his Excellency, &c.

Private speculations in the Army

Decem. 15th GEORGE ROGERS CLARK TO THE HON: THE COMMISSIONERS OF WESTERN ACCTS. &c. AT BOWMAN'S STATION.

D'r Gent'n

Lincoln Co. Ky.

I have received your several Let'rs of ye 14th Nov: and 4th Inst. The settlement of the Ac'ts of this Dept. is what I have long most ardently wished for, and nothing in my power shall be wanting to facilitate the business, but have to inform you that several persons Imploy'd as alluded to in yours of the 14th November, do not come under my notice in the settlement of their Accts—the comertial agents and part of the purchasers for the campain Eighty one, to-wit, Mr. John Dodge of Illinois, Col: William Harrison of Monongehaly & Capt: R. Madison of Botetourt and Deputies as they ware appointed by government and ordered to settle their Accts. with the Auditors. Notwithstanding, I shall take pleasure in promoting the settlement of those or any other accts: that may concern the Publick, flattering myself that when the whole should be adjusted, that you will find that great attention have been paid to orders, at least as great as circumstances would admit of in all accts. I could possibly pay attention to.

His Excellency the Governor hath Recommended it to me, to solicit you as councellors in any military case that may be of a Dubious nature, and if your times would permit I should thank you for your advice in the following case of Importance to this Countrey. In Jan'y last I receiv'd orders from the Executive to have the following posts erected and garrisoned by draughts from the militia; the mouth of Kentucky, the mouth of Licking, & Limestone. Various circumstances put it out of our powers to have this business Executed, without the greatest probability of loosing the party that should be sent for the purpose, untill the present Fall, when it would have been attended with the loss of the late Expedition. Since my return I have received further instructions to have those orders Amediately executed. I don't think they would have been so positive, if his Excellency had not been imposed on by some designing fellows that do not care for the Interest of the Countrey or Know very little about it—of which your presence will better

inable you to judge. it is now not my business to inquire into the pro- 1782.
priety of Establishing those posts under our present circumstances, but to Decem. 15th
execute the orders if in my power. at the same time I could wish to know your opinions of them, and particularly in what manner they are to be supported with provisions &c.—there may be about sixty thousand lbs. of Flower in store at Fort Nelson, and not a Ration to be bought on the credit of the State. Small quantities of meat is to be got by hunting at the Reasque of the lives of the Hunters and expence of almost its worth of amunition. the grain Tax of Fyatt (Fayette) is ordered to be delivered for the support of the Troops and expect to be impowered to receive that of the other counties—the whole that will be collected I doubt will be but a small amount. this is all the dependance we have for the support of those posts without government would furnish cash or send Flower by the way of Pittsburg. I believe there will be a sufficient number of delinquents to garison one of them. the militia will murmer, but I believe may be got to duty. if there should be any other circumstance that you wish to know of me, before you favor me with the Result of your consultation, I shall transmit them with despatch to you.

I am D'r Gent'men,
Your Obed't Serv't."

Capt. John Gillison 6th Va. Reg't writes to the Governor, that he had Decem. 15th
not been able to collect money or men in that County. Culpeper

---

WM. SNEAD TO THE GOVERNOR. Decem. 15th

He had been appointed Escheator for that County. One James Berry Accomack
had died and bequeathed his estate of three thousand pounds to persons Co.
in Ireland. He therefore desires to know whether this case comes within the "purview of the Act of Assembly," &c.

The Governor refers it to the Atty: General.

MAJOR GEORGE WALLS TO COL: DAVIES. Decem. 16th

Sending general Return of the Garrison, and Stores at that Post. Fort Nelson
Since August last, when he took command of the remains of the Illinois Regiment there, they had been constantly employed in completing the fortifications and building Barracks until the 23d Oct: when the Troops set out on the late expedition against the Indians—The number of men left was too small for a Post of such importance to the State: in addi-

1782. Decem. 16th Sufferings of the garrisons &c.

tion to this both officers and soldiers were worn out by fatigue and hardships, were destitute of common necessaries of life, and were cut off from all that made life desirable. Begs for the supply of clothing promised when he was in Richmond, and refers him to Genl: Clark who would confirm all he here said.

Decem. 16th

COL: WM. CHRISTIAN TO GOVERNOR HARRISON.

"Sir,

Great Island

I came to this part of the Country a few Days ago & was informed by Colo. Martin that a party of Cherokee Indians were here, on their way to Richmond, and desired me to assist him in turning them Home again. Accordingly I attended to-day, and we had some Talk with them, which Colo. Martin will communicate to your Excellency. The

Deplorable condition of the Cherokees

miseries of those People, from what I see and hear seem to exceed Description; here are men, women and children almost naked—I see very little to cover either sex, but some old Bear skins, and we are told the Bulk of the Nation, are in the same naked situation. But this is not the greatest of their Evils: their crops this year have been worse than was ever known, so that their corn and Potatoes, it is supposed, will be all done before April. And many are already out, particularly Widows and Fatherless Children. * * * *

In their Commonwealth their is no provision made for distressed Families, and such as cannot provide for Themselves, seldom get any assistance. The great Scarcity of Amunition makes their case still more deplorable. If they had a supply, all the Families who have Hunters among them could procure meat, which would enable them to live on a while in hopes of better days. Besides, it is in vain for your Excellency to send them Goods without Ammunition, because without, they can procure no skins to pay for them. We are informed that the Creeks upon the Mobilles as well as the Shawnese have threatened the Cherokees; and in their unprepared situation may force them to disturb

Suggests measures for their relief &c.

our settlements. Indeed Sir, it appears to me that a moderate supply of Ammunition and goods would be a means of averting all the misery attending these People, as well as save many of our own frontiers. On this subject I have a word more to add. We are told that some hundreds of those Indians must inevitably die with Hunger, unless something is done for them; and it appears to me that the most speedy and certain way to releive the widow & the orphan, would be to allow Col: Martin to purchase two or three hundred Bushels of Corn to distribute as their necessities may require. I find that the party here, consisting of fifty odd, are living on Col: Martin's corn. Whenever a family begins to be in a starving condition, it is very probable they will push for this Place and throw them themselves upon him for Bread.

I am your Excellency's most humble Serv't, &c., &c.

Col: Jno: Nash enclosing return of Militia &c., from that County. he had collected £323.9s—number of men 453. 1782. Decem. 16th P. Edward Co.

JNO: ROBERTSON TO THE GOVERNOR. Decem. 16th

Informing him of his having purchased eighty four fine beeves from North Carolina, in order that the troops might be provided for, and expressing the necessity for cash to maintain his credit. Desires to know whether he will be allowed to retain the contract for the ensuing year. Richmond

---

JOS: JONES, AND J. MADISON JNR., DELEGATES TO GOV: OF VIRGINIA. Decem. 17th

They had received his Excellency's favor of the 7th. They had communicated the measures taken to relieve the unfortunate prisoners on their way to Virginia, and had heard nothing of those expected by way of New York. Every thing should be done for their relief, but they feared it would be impossible to effect anything by drafts on the State, or the sale of Tobacco. * * * * * Philadelphia Prisoners from Canada

They express the hope, the accounts of the evacuation of Charlestown, given by his Excellency may be true. That event considered doubtful in Philadelphia. By a letter from Capt. Berry of the Alliance Frigate, they are informed of his having captured and carried into L'orient four of the Jamaca fleet, "laden with 1200 Hhds: Sugar, 400 Hhds: Rum, a quantity of coffee, logwood &c." The Rami lies foundered at Sea, and the crew saved, part of whom were put on the prizes captured by him. It was further reported, another ship of the Line was lost &c. The alliance frigate captures four vessels &c.

COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO THE GOVERNOR. Decem. 17th

Giving reasons why his county (Washington) was delinquent, in furnishing requisitions for men, clothing &c. The act of assembly arrived too late; the militia constantly employed in the South, & the rapid depreciation of the currency being the chief causes. Richmond

1782. WM. REYNOLDS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Decem. 17th
York

Capt: Waterman, who had left Virginia in 1779 upon hearing of the death of his uncle in London, had just returned to that place, and having been arrested by Major Dick and brought before himself and other Magistrates, they had allowed him "the freedom of the town," untill they could hear from the Executive. He had expressed a desire to take the oath of Allegiance and become a citizen of Virginia. During his absence, he had been impressed and put on board a British man-of-war, but had escaped &c.

Decem. 18th BENJ: HARRISON & CO., TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Richmond

Enclosing claims against the State for Powder &c. lent, "having a ship about to sail," they desire payment. Besides this, "your Excy. lent Gov: Jefferson 500 lbs belonging to this ship" &c., besides a quantity made off with during Philip's invasion. They are in want of "16 or 18 muskets for the ship" which they are willing to take "on any terms proposed" &c.

Decem. 19th "BY HIS EXCELLENCY BENJAMIN HARRISON ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA. A PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation for arresting British subjects in Virginia, &c.

Whereas, I have been informed that there are in different parts of this state a number of the subjects of ye King of Great Britain, who have presumed to enter it since the declaration of independence, and from the mistaken indulgence of the civil & military officers, have been suffered to remain, contrary to the Laws and good Policy, as thereby the enemy may be enabled to establish an interest, and form a seditious & malignant party in the bowels of the state, by whom they may not only be apprised of every step taken by Government for its protection and safety, but may, if not timely prevented, by calumny and falsehood alienate the affections of the good citizens, from the Government, and retard the Execution of the best of laws. To anticipate these evils, and to root out this interest, as well as to do justice to the faithful and deserving members of the society, I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of the Council of state to issue this my proclamation, requiring and strictly enjoining all civil magistrates, County Lieutenants and other inferior officers of militia to make diligent search within their several counties, and to apprehend all such persons as come within the above description (Deserters from the British Army having passes from the officer at the post to which they deserted excepted) and to send them under guard to the Comman'g Officer at Richmond, in order to their being sent to some british Garrison. Given under my hand & the seal of the Commonwealth at Richmond, this 19th Day of December, 1782.

BENJ. HARRISON.

GENERAL NATH'L GREENE TO GOV: HARRISON. 1782.

"Sir, Decem. 20th

I congratulate your Excellency, with great pleasure on the evacuation of Charles Town, by which important event the Southern states will be eased of a weighty and distressing burthen. The Enemy left it on the 14th instant, and on the 17th the Fleet weighed Anchor and put out to sea. Those vessels which contain the British Regiments, are destined, it is said, for Jamaica, and those which contain the German Troops for New York. Head Quarters South Carolina. Genl: Greene announces officially the evacuation of Charleston

It is hoped that the war is over in this quarter, but as peace is not yet established, I trust the Southern People will be persuaded that the only means of security is in the sword, and that proper exertions will be made to prevent a return of those distresses under which they have labored for such a length of time.

Government will have sufficient time to examine its strength, and to devise means for its safety.

I have the honor to be with great respect and esteem,

Your Excell'cey's
most obedient and most
humble Servant

NATH'L GREENE.

Gov: Harrison.

GENERAL RETURN OF PROVISION STORES AT &C. Decem. 20th

Remaining in store—Buffaloe Beef 1,573½ Pounds. Fort Nelson
Bear's meat 105 "
Flour, 34,979 "
Salt, ——— Bushels—Gills.

J. FINN,
C. P. STORES.

Petition to the Executive for the pardon of Hood Wade, convicted of horse-stealing and sentenced to death by hanging, on the ground, that he was led away by one Walthall Burton, and other bad men—Entered the Continental service very early when very young and had served many years &c. Decem. 20th Goochland Co.

Signed by Thomas M. Randolph, John Woodson, and many others.

1782. GENL: N. GREENE TO GOV: HARRISON.

Decem. 20th "Dear Sir,

Head Quarters Ashley Hill Goods for the army purchased by Hunter & Banks, &c.

Since the evacuation of Charles Town, I have procured for the use of this Army a large supply of clothing, which at this time is of the utmost consequence. We are principally indebted for it to Messrs: Hunter, Banks & Co. from whom almost every article was bought and at a lower rate than they were actually selling for cash. These goods were purchased by them from the British merchants to be paid for in Tobacco by early remittances and their attention to the wants of the public induces me to wish that every possible aid might be afforded them in fulfilling their contract. I beg leave to request that your Excellency will be pleased to grant them all such indulgencies as shall be thought proper and expedient, and which their conduct has entitled them to.

I have the honor to be with much respect & esteem
Your Excellency's
most obedient,
Humble Servant

NATH'L GREENE.

His Excellency Gov: Harrison.

Decem. 20th STATE OF VIRGINIA TO GEORGE WATKINS DECD: DR.

Account current, for expenses of Wagons, teams and men.

Decem. 22d SAML: MCDOWELL TO GOV: HARRISON.

Lincoln Co. Acknowledging receipt of his Commission as one of the Assistant Judges of the District Court of that County. The Commission for settling the claims &c. had done but little, on account of the troops and officers being absent in the expedition against the Indians, and the Commissioners for Carolina having gone to Cumberland.

They should have gone to the Falls of Ohio, to try and do some business there, but, Shannon, George, Montgomery and others were not in the country, and Genl: Clarke was also on the expedition against the savages.

DAVID ROSS TO THE GOVERNOR. 1782. Decem. 23d Richmond

Mr. Wm. Hay had probably delivered to his Excellency the Report of the Commissioners, appointed to examine his accounts; in as much as Mr. Hay's transactions were only a continuation of his own, a single report would suffice for both.

He would give any further information desired. Requests an early settlement, as his private affairs required a considerable payment.

Some years ago he had contracted with the then Executive of the state, for Pig Iron for making Cannon. He is informed that the subject of that contract was then agitated to the injury of the former Executive as well as to himself. If anything had been communicated to the Governor, he hopes he will suspend his judgment, until the matter be enquired into, when he feels assured, that not "only the Contract, but the manner of executing it" would reflect honor upon the former Executive and upon himself.

JOS: JONES AND J. MADISON JR: TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. Decem. 24th

"Sir,

We have no southern mail this week. Since our last a Frigate from France has arrived in Delaware Bay—by her we have Letters from our Commissioners at Paris, so late as the 14th Day of Oct. inclosing a Copy of a Com'con to Mr. Oswald of the 21st of Sept., revoking the one granted the beginning of the preceeding month, in which the States of America were called British Colonies and Plantations. the last authorises Mr. Oswald to conclude a peace or truce with any person or persons duly impowered for the purpose in behalf of the thirteen united States of America—these new powers were given in consequence of the absolute refusal of our Com'r to treat under the first Com'con to Mr. Oswald. You will receive a copy of the Commission transmitted to Congress from the secretary of foreign affairs. Some steps have been taken by the Com'r subsequent to the receipt of these new powers, but nothing so determined us to authorise the forming any conclusion, or what may ultimately be the issue of the negociations. When we reflect upon the different interests to be considered and the time necessary for their discussion and adjustment, we ought not to entertain too sanguine hopes of a speedy conclusion, even if it should ultimately be a favourable one—on the contrary prudence and sound policy dictate that we pursue with unremitting attention the measures proper for War, untill we are certain they are no longer necessary. The treaty of Commerce with the seven united provinces of the Netherlands, we have good reason to believe, was signed by the parties, the 7th of October,

Philadelphia News from France in relation to the efforts at peace

The true policy to be observed at this juncture

1782. Decem. 24th tho' we have no official authentication of the fact. There are accounts that the French forces in the E. Indies, in conjunction with those of Hyder Alli have taken Madras—this intelligence however, wants official confirmation.

We have the honor to be
your Excellency's obed't Serv't
&c. &c.

Decem. 24th

EDWARD HILL TO THE GOVERNOR.

King & Queen Co.

Having been informed that the office of Com'r of Board of War, had been abolished, he informs the Governor, that there "is a number of Cattle collected" in that county, and many more to be gotten, but unless removed would not be fit to be eaten and would cause very great expense to keep them. Desires instructions as to what he is due in Gloucester—the people claim exemption, from having furnished their full quota of beef, when the army was in that quarter &c. &c.

Decem. 24th Richmond

W. Pennock, certifies that sixteen damaged muskets delivered to Benj. Harrison Jr. & Co. to be repaired by them, were worth forty shillings a piece.

December —

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE BOOKS, ACCOUNTS AND VOUCHERS OF THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, WHILST UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DAVID ROSS AND WM. HAY, THE LATE AGENTS.

"That the several Funds of money, Hemp, and Tobacco appropriated for that Department, as appears by the Auditors return laid before us, are credited by the said agents & accounted for in their several Disbursements, on account of the State.

That the said Agents have brought to the Credit of the State, seven hundred & twenty eight thousand, five Hundred & ninety nine pounds of Tobacco, more than appears by the return from the Auditor's office. Also the sum of seven thousand & forty five pounds and three pence specie, received from the French Army and navy for supplies of provisions and Tobacco which is also accounted for in the expenditures on publick account.

That the said Agent's Books & Accounts are kept in a distinct & regular manner, the transactions appear to be fairly entered and free from error.

That David Ross the former Agent having engaged himself personally as well as officially in various Contracts for account of the publick,

in discharge whereof he has advanced considerable sums of money & Tobacco of his own property, and there is now due to him the sum of Two thousand and fifty nine pounds, eleven shillings and eight pence ½d specie, Two hundred forty three thousand nine hundred and fifty four pounds of upper James River or Hanover Town inspections, and one Million two Hundred and Forty seven thousand eight Hundred and eighty nine pounds of other Inspections, all crop Tobacco, clear of cask & such as the Law directs to be received in payment of Taxes, besides the Interest due thereupon untill the same shall be paid. That the annexed schedule contains an Estimate of the several debts due to and from the Commercial Department as will appear by the Books. 1782. December —

Sign'd GEO: WEBB,
L. WOOD, JR.,
JNO: HARVIE,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

JNO. ROBERTSON TO THE EXECUTIVE. Decem. 24th

Stating the necessities of his positions for advances made in purchasers for the army; and refering more particularly to his services as "Superintending Commissary of Issues" for the State of Virginia from March 4th, 1780, to which office he had been appointed by the War Department at Philadelphia, until Robt. Morris had ordered the Stores to be furnished in future by contract, and for which he had only received twenty pounds Specie in clothing at York Town after the surrender. Richmond

---

The Governor and Council desired to supply the Commissioners of the Navy with arms & ammunition, and other stores necessary to fit out vessels for the defence of Chesapeake Bay. Decem. 26th H. of Delegates, Thursday The Navy

---

The Genl: Assembly provide for the more efficient application of the funds raised under the enlistment act, to raise the State's quota of troops "on the Continental Establishment," &c. Decem. 27th Troops still to be raised

---

The petition of Elias Tontant Beauregard, praying to be reimbursed forty two Thousand Dollars advanced by him to furnish supplies for the troops under Lieut: Colo. Montgomery, referred to the Executive for their action. Decem. 28th Genl: Assembly

1782. Decem. 28th — The Genl: Assembly authorize the Executive to pay Charles Gratiot a sum of money for his relief, as soon as his accounts shall have been settled &c.

Decem. 28th Genl: Assembly — The Public Printer made amenable to the Executive, who is also authorised to remove him and appoint another, in case of his neglect of duty, &c.

Decem. 30th — COLO. WM. CHRISTIAN TO "THE HON'BLE COL'R SAMPSON MATHEWS" RICHMOND.

"Dear Sir,

Mahanaine — I was lately down Holston near the Island, when Col: Martin the Virginia Agent for Indian Affairs informed me there were a number of Cherokees in the Island who intended to go on to Richmond. This he seemed very desirous to prevent, supposed it would be a disagreable visit to your Honourable Board. He showed me a letter from his Excellency our Governer, in which a wish seemed to be expressed that I should assist and advise him when opportunity offered. We then

Indians persuaded not to go to Richmond — went into the Island, and after some Talk with the Indians they agreed to return home again. We took down in writing all that passed, which with Letters from Colo. Martin and myself to his Excellency upon the same subject, we sent by Colo. John Taylor, who was present & who was to deliver the Papers as he returned to Caroline.

After writing the Letters by Mr. Taylor, Col: Martin and myself had a good deal of Conversation about his situation, where he is as an agent for Virginia. As soon as we talked a little about it, I saw the impropriety of it, and we agreed that I should write to you upon the subject. And in order to give you a better Idea of the Country, I have scratched

Map of that country — down a rough map* of that Part of it which now comes in question. The Island is in North Carolina about ten miles: and in my opinion, it

Carolinians — is not very agreable to the North Carolinians for Us to have a Trade and Agency in that State: although they don't complain much about it, being greatly pleased with the Complaisance, and Politeness of Governor Harrison.

The settlements down the River, extend about 30 miles, and to the Southwest and South much more. The only way the Indians can come

Dangers to which friendly Indians are exposed — to the Island in safety is up the River; and even on that Rout they have suffered. Two of their men noted friends to the White People were murdered last summer, on the River, within the settlements, as they were bringing up a Canoe with skins and Furrs to the Island. Col: Martin, knew, took and confined the murderers three in number: and although men in no Repute, were rescued by a Body of Armed men

* This map referred to is to be found enclosed in this letter.

1782.
Decem. 30th

their Neighbors in a few Hours. And since that two other Indians were Killed about the lower settlements. These Inconveniences obliged Col: Martin to go all the way to the nation, with the goods the Executive furnishes him with, which adds considerably to the Expenses attending the Trade. And if Public business is to be done, it is a great Risk to bring the Indians to the Island.

State Agency should be removed to Cumberland Gap &c.

What I mean then to submit to your consideration, is the removing of the Store and Agency to Cumberland Gap. The Gap lies directly betwixt the Lines of Henderson and Walker, but a Post might be fixed within both, to be certainly in Virginia, as the lines are but 2½ miles asunder. The Gap is near half way betwixt our settlements on Holston and Kentuckey, and a post there would be a resting Place for our poor citizens going back and foward & would be a great means of saving the Lives of Hundreds of them. For it very seldom happens that Indians will kill People near where they Trade: and it is thereabouts the most of the mischief on the Road has been done. The best hunting ground the Cherokees now have is down Tennessee & up Powell's valley to Cumberland Gap: there being certain fixed Bounds betwixt them and the Chicasaws and Creeks over which neither must trespass. And at any rate the Gap is nearer to the Towns than the Island: more convenient for their Trade, and more safe on account of our own People.

Besides wherever an Agent is, Indians will be every now and then coming to him. In Powell's valley they could, for some time to come furnish themselves with Provisions. At the Island they have no chance but to live upon Col. Martin. It has however, been the case for a long Time past, for I am convinced all the pay he gets from the State would not buy the Provisions he has to give away to them. If our Trade should be increased, I dare say Powell's river is navigable for canoes, and would answer that End as well as at Holston.

Col: Martin should be aided in establishing a Post in Powell's Valley

Col: Martin could easily procure a number of Families to join him and erect a Station next Spring in Powell's Valley, and would willingly do it, if directed so to do by Government. Notwithstanding I think the Pay of half a dozen or a dozen men for a few months at the Beginning would be well laid out. Indeed I always thought our State ought to have kept a Post at the Gap. There is a noted place called Martin's 20 miles above the Gap, where there was a Station some years ago, that might answer. But the Gap is much to be preferred to any other. Col: Martin is a Field Officer in our Washington, and I should suppose there need be no officer in Pay at his Station; and no other expence attending the men, if any are ordered, but their Pay and Provisions.

I view the change I propose, as of great Importance to the Frontiers of Washington; to our Peoples Journeying to and from Kentucky; particularly the poor families moving out; to the Indian Trade and to the Indian Agency in general. Will you then Sir, be pleased to reflect a little upon the subject, and state it to his Excellency our Governor, and our Honourable Council?

1782. Decem. 30th Character of Col: Martin &c.

I know of no views but the Public good, that Martin or myself could have in this change. I have therefore to stipulate with you Sir, that if the proposition is disliked, that the Blame may fall on me alone. I wish to mention to you that I have been well acquainted with Col: Martin's Transactions, and management for more than 6 years past, and have always observed him to be a faithful, trusty servant to the Public; Acting at all times fairly and openly, without respect to the censure or applause of the lawless or licentious. I have always found him a man of the greatest candour and Integrity in all his dealings Public and private; and I verily believe the back country does not afford a man so fit in all Respects as he is for your Agent. I am sure he has been within an Inch of loosing his life in the service, when a man of less zeal for the Country's welfare would have shunned the Danger. In short Sir, he is a undesigning, plain, honest, brave man, and understands the manners and disposition of the Indians better than any Body I know; Besides he is held in great esteem by all Ranks of them. It is for fear Col. Martin has been or may be traduced by men unacquainted with his merit, that I trouble you upon this Head; and am satisfied it will give you pleasure to know that those in Trust, under the Direction of your Board are honest men.

I have been looking for some of our back members to get news from the Assembly, but have heard of none returning yet.

Pray if you have anything that is no Secret, will you write me a few Lines at leisure Times.

I am Sir, with Respect your obed't Serv't."

&c. &c.

Decem. 30th WM. BROWN CAPT: COMD'G STATE LEGION, PRO TEMPORE, TO THE GOVERNOR.

York Town

In accordance with orders rec'd he sends Capt. Waterman and Mr. Hansell to Richmond under guard of Lieut: Rice. They had been in custody for some time; and for further information he refers the Governor to Major Dick in Richmond, who had arrested them while in York.

He encloses a letter to himself from Capt: W. Armstead, at Hampton informing him of his inability to procure transportation across the Bay for the Dragoons ordered to the Eastern Shore &c.

Decem. 31st JOS: JONES, AND J. MADISON JR: DELEGATES TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

"Sir,

Philadelphia

Yesterday's post brought in your Excellency's favor of the 21st. intelligence being received the last week that Virginia had repealed her Law imposing a duty of 5 p. ct: on imported articles and prize goods in

consequence of the recommendation of Congress on that subject, suspended the journey of a deputation of three Gentlemen from Congress to the State of R. Island to represent to their Legislature the evil consequences to be apprehended from their continuing to withhold their assent to a measure so indispensably necessary to the general welfare, and which had met the approbation of the other states in the Union. 1782. Decem. 31st Good effect of the action of Virginia &c.

We shall be happy to hear that such parts of our letter upon the subject as your Excellency was pleased to lay before the Assembly may be thought so far to deserve the attention of that hon'ble Body as to produce a renewal of the Law, in the latitude recommended by Congress, especially as the example of a repeal may be followed by other states, and that evil prevented by such a conduct in Virginia &c. * * * * * Influence of Virginia

The French Fleet and Army sailed from Boston a few days ago. The letters of Maizie were fowarded and must have reached you before this." * * * * * * * *

We have the honor to be, &c."

WM. REYNOLDS, W. GOOSLEY & WM. CARY, MAGISTRATES TO THE GOVERNOR. Decem. 31st

In regard to Capt. Waterman, sent to Richmond to be brought before the Governor & Council for examination. They had ordered his arrest when he returned to York, and therefore thought it proper to give all the information respecting him, in their possession. He had once commanded a vessel in the London trade, and after the evacution of Philadelphia by the British Army, he took command of a vessel in Mr. Beall's service. Having heard of his uncle's death in London he had gone to that city; was subsequently captured and impressed on board the Garland a British ship, but escaping to a privateer, he had succeeded in landing on Hog Island on the Eastern Shore, and thence came to York. From what they had discovered, they were of the opinion he had not come back to Virginia with any bad design, but was anxious to reside where he had been always kindly treated &c. York

---

MAJOR ALEX: DICK TO GOVERNOR HARRISON. December —

Informs him of the sailing of the "Flag" with Tobacco on board &c. He is "very sorry he is "not able to procure Mrs. Harrison any oranges," should any come to Hampton "he should get some—adds "three that I had by me I hope she will accept, anythink your Excell'y should want from this part of the world I shall be happy in procuring. The Dispute between Goosley & myself is at an end. Goosley struck me. As you desired me to cultivate the good will of the citizens, *I only flog'd him for it*," &c. York

1782. J. PRESTIS TO THE GOVERNOR.

December — Depredations upon public property

In regard to depredations upon public property in and around W'msburg—recommends the appointment two or three influential gentlemen who may "put a stop to these practices," viz Mr. Andrews, Mr. Southall, Mr. Harwood. "The Lands belonging to the Palace have been considerably pillaged of its Timbers" &c.

December — "Liberty & Patriot"

"The Repairs for the Liberty's Hull	£45.
A new Suit of Sails	40.
A new suit of Sails for the Patriot	50.
	£135.

JAS: BARRON."

JNO: MAGILL TO GARRET VAN METER ESQR. CO. LIEUT: OF HAMPSHIRE.

"Dr. Sir

"Houses on Timber Ridge" Monday morning 8 o'clock

Agreeable to what I wrote the other Gentlemen in the Commission of Oyer & Terminer, appointing our meeting here yesterday Evening, I proceeded here, where I have remained untill now without seeing one of them." * * * * * * *

Court organized to try the Hampshire conspirators

He was about to return to his home—and adds "When I received the Commission by Express from you, however Inconvenient, however disagreeable & out of the Line of my former Practice, I at once determined to act therein out of the Duty I thought I owed my Country, & the Respect due to our Executive Power, tho' I am far from being sorry that the Commission has fallen through, without any Defalt of mine, as no man of Sensibility wou'd wish to try any Person whatever for his Life, not expressly within the Line of his Duty, which, give me leave to say, by no means appears to be my case at present, as I think it the Duty of the Judges of the Court & their's only, who receive the Honours & Emoluments properly arising from their office," &c.

The County lieutenants of Norfolk and P. Anne recommend the suspension of two Ministers of the English Church

MATHEW GODFREY, CO. LIEUT: OF NORFOLK AND WM. ROBINSON CO. LIEUTENANT OF P. ANNE CO. TO THE GOVERNOR.

"May it please your Excellency,

Since the capture of the British Troops at York, there have returned to the county of Norfolk two ministers of the Church of England, to-wit, William Andrews and John Bruce, each of whom joined the Enemy, on the evacuation of Portsmouth, and continued with them, untill the British Army was Reduced: and altho' Mr. Andrews denies

the authority and Jurisdiction of the Common-wealth, he tho' not long returned, has already entered upon the discharge of some parts of his Clerical Function, such as marrying, and christening children, and Mr. Bruce, from what has passed from him in conversation intends the same in the County of Princess Anne. These Men having by their conduct, thus clearly manifested their Disaffection to the Government of the Commonwealth, we submit it to your Excellency, whether very pernicious effects may not arise from their being permitted to mix with the People in General, many of whom they may, in all probability seduce from their Allegiance and affection to this Government, by spreading Doctrines and tenets which may place it in an obnoxious point of view. 1782. December —

Should your Excellency concur in Sentiments with us, we humbly submit it to your wisdom, whether it would not be proper to suspend or silence the above two ministers, and more especially as at this time nothing is of greater importance than to keep the minds of the People as firmly united to the American Cause as possible. Hoping that your Excellency will take such measures in respect to the above, as may appear just and necessary.

We conclude with being your Excellency's
most obedient
H'ble Serv't &c. &c.

Estimate of Expenses of one Brigade of Twelve hundred militia &c.

"1200 militia, rank & file (3 Batallions) at 1. 6d each per day, is by the month } £2250.

1200 Rations, pr: day at 1s. each is by the month, 1800.

8 Waggons with their Teams at 10s. pr: day is by the month } 60

Forage for 40 horses belonging to the said Waggons, by the month } 103: 4.

Pay, rations and forage for the Brigadier, Staff and Field officers &c.

List of Justices of the Peace for Bedford Co. from 1778 to 1782 &c., in which appear the names, Ewing, Mead, Hairstone, Early, Callaway, Leftwich, Gnatkins. Buford, Trigg, Talbot, Terry, Moseley, Pate and others.

"To His Excellency Benj. Harrison Esqr., Governor of Virginia, in Council.

The Petition of Spencer Roane humbly Sheweth.

That your Petitioner for a considerable Time past has been endeavouring to attain a knowledge of the Laws of this Country, sufficient to enable him to exercise the Duties of an Attorney therein; and

1782. being now desirous to obtain a Licence (if he should be found to merit one) prays that the Council will be pleased to take such order in this Behalf, as to them may seem proper.

And he will ever pray &c."

Population of Hanover Co.

List of People in Hanover County, taken by John Lawrence, Wm. Jones, Geddes Winston, Thos. Trevilian, Barth Anderson, Gents—and by Geo: Clough and Wm. Anderson Jnr:

No. of Whites	3,707
" " Black	5,184
Total	8,891

Monongalia Co.

Return of No: of People in Monongalia County &c.
Whites 2,302—Blacks 81—Total 2383.

Williamsburg

List of Inhabitants of Williamsburg—
White 722—Blacks 702—Total 1424.

Mecklenburg Co.

List of Inhabitants of—

Whites	6,397
Blacks	4,927
Total	11,324

Northumberland County

List of Inhabitants of—

Whites	3,809
Blacks	3,925
Total	7,734

Halifax Co.

List of Inhabitants of—

Whites	5,335
Blacks	3,290
Total	8,625

List of Inhabitants of— 1782.

Whites	5,304
Blacks	1,835
Total	7,139

Pittsylvania Co.

List of Inhabitants of—

Whites	569
Blacks	776
Total	1,345

Warwick Co.

List of Inhabitants of—

Whites	4,786
Blacks	767
Total	5,553

Frederick Co.

List of Inhabitants of—

Whites	2,670
Blacks	3,882
Total	6,552

Cumberland Co.

List of Inhabitants of—

Whites	5,154
Blacks	3,609
	8,763

Fairfax Co.

List of Inhabitants of—

Whites	2,389
Blacks	2,729
Total	5,118

Surry Co.

1782. List of Inhabitants of—

Orange Co.

Whites	3,410
Blacks	2,848
Total	6,258

Charlotte Co. Certificate of No. of People in—

Whites	3,776
Blacks	3,400
	7,176

MAJOR ALEX: DICK, TO THE GOVERNOR.

York Town Requesting instructions as to the disposal of certain Prisoners of war brought from the Eastern Shore. Those taken by the French he has ordered to York Town. "Were they allowed to go up the Bay or to come round to this Town, they would run away with the ship, as they are very averse to going on board a French man of War." Continues—"Provisions is very scarce, no flour, the Issuing Commissary is in hopes of geting us potatoes in Lieu of bread. We never hear from Robinson (Robertson) he is busied in speculating."

Washington Co. A scheme for obtaining the sence of the Inhabitants of the Western Country on the Subject of the Late Resolves of Congress Declaring the Soverenty over the same to be in the United States.

1st. That select men or Deputies be chosen for the five South westrain Counties of Virginia, and the Counties of Washington and Sullivan in North Carolina to meet at Abingdon the third Wednesday in April 1782.

2nd. That in order that the Representation Ediquate, Let the Deputies be in number in Proportion to the number of farmers above eighteen years of age, alowing one Deputy for Every Hundred such Farmers.

3d. That the Election be held at the Respective Court Houses the third Tuesday in the month of march next, by the same officers and undere the same Regulations as Elections for Delegates ard held.

4th. The Business and Power of the Deputies when Conviened be confin'd to the Consideration of the Late Resolves of Congress, Respecting the Western Country, and to adopt such measures as may be adjudged Proper, by a mijority for the Intrust and Safety of their Constitutes as members of the American Union.

5th. The Representation to continue one year in Which Time, the Deputies may Agourn from Time to Time, And to such Places within the Western Countries as may be found most Convenient. 1782.

The Day apointed for the Election is the 2nd Tuesday in March."

"Washington ss: This day Alexander Barnett made oath that the above is a true transcript of part of a letter he recd. from Col: A. Campbell.

ALEX: MONTGOMERY. [SEAL]"

1783.

Wm. Heth applies to the Governor, to be appointed Collector of Imposts for James River, &c. January 1st Wales

---

MAJOR ALEX: DICK, TO GOVERNOR HARRISON. January 1st

Requesting to be retired from the service as a supernumerary, in as much as Col: Dabney's remaining, his command would require only one field officer. Richmond

---

GENL: S. H. CLARK TO COL: DAVIES. January 1st

Urging the policy of paying his officers and men at least a part of their dues: great want of cannon, there not being enough for one block house, instead of the amount necessary for five Forts. Number of Troops decreasing; but if the militia of Kentucky were organized so as to furnish one man to serve during the war, for every fifteen enrolled, force enough to garrison the Posts would thereby be raised. Not a ration to be gotten on the credit of the state, consequently some plan for the support of the Troops should be fallen upon, by the Government. He is preparing to begin the works "at the mouth of Kaintucky," but apprehends the necessity of abandoning them at last, for want of support &c. He is a stranger to the proposals looking to a general peace, and to save blood and treasure recommends prompt measures to defend that Department, &c. Lincoln Ky. Condition of the Troops, Forts &c.

J. AMBLER, TREASURER, TO GOV: HARRISON. January 1st

In reply—It would give him great satisfaction to comply with His Excellency's order to furnish Mr. Irvine of Phil'a, the "6817 Dollars"—but the impossibility of meeting the numerous demands upon him will be apparent when it is known that there was then in the Treasury only £5000, in Tobacco; that the Gen'l Assembly had ordered the immediate payment of £50,000 to the Continental Receiver, to which were to be added the pressing claims of the government officers, and the holders of "civil list warrants." His situation under these circumstances was far rom enviable &c. Treasury Office Scarcity of funds

1783. MAJOR ALEX: DICK TO GOV: HARRISON.

January 2d
Richmond

He should ever gratefully remember the favours granted him by His Excellency, particularly in the permission granted him, to become a retired Supernumerary &c. Hoping to serve his country as a citizen, or in any useful capacity, he now desires the further favour of being made manager of the Gun manufactory; that place being vacant. He had formerly assisted Col: Lewis and his father in that capacity, and should endeavour to deserve the approbation of his Excellency, if appointed &c.

January 3d B. STARK TO THE GOVERNOR.

Auditor's Office

Applying for paper; of which that office is "almost destitute" and "publick credit is at so low an ebb that not a single quire can be had in that way" &c.—requests that the Treasurer be allowed to furnish a "heavy hhd: tabacco," with which to make the purchase.

January 4th B. STARK AND J. BOUSH TO THE GOVERNOR.

Auditor's Office

Requesting him "to set apart" a small sum from the contingent fund to pay a door-keeper, as neither they or their clerks "have been accustomed to the servile business of making fires and sweeping floors" two things essentially necessary, &c.

January 5th THOS: BARCLAY, COMM: AGENT FOR VIRGINIA TO GOV: HARRISON.

L'Orient

France unwilling to make loans to individual States &c.

He had written to his Excellency on the sixth of December last, but Capt: Barney of the Packet Washington having been detained for Dispatches from Paris, he is enabled to reply to the Governor's letter of the 11th November just received. There was little probability of supplies being furnished by the Court of France to any of the States of the Union, individually. The only hope, and that a feeble one, would be to make personal application at Paris. This he should do. He had conferred with Dr. Franklin in the matter of obtaining Convoy for the transportation of supplies, but as this assistance could not be procured on Continental account, there was no possibility of obtaining it for Virginia. The general opinion at that Place was that there would not be a very speedy Peace. Should the war continue, he thinks the French Ministry would furnish the loan wanted by Virginia. The loan for Pennsylvania might be effected in Holland, but the merchants of Amsterdam preferred making advances to Virginia, because the payment of Interest could be made by that State in an Article (Tobacco) which always commanded cash, and of which there was a constant consumption, &c.

COL: GEORGE BAYLOR TO THE GOVERNOR. 1783.

January 5th

In reply by Express, that he had despatched an officer of his Corps, who would wait on his Excellency and receive his orders—adds—"Nothing but my ill-health prevents my undertaking this business myself, when so fine an opportunity offers of compleating my Regiment, which I have much at heart" &c. &c.

Fredericksburg

Baylor's Regt.

COL: PET: WAGONER TO COL: DAVIES.

Making return of collections for the recruiting service in his District— whole amount £253. 12s. 11d. Should proceed against all delinquents at once.

January 6th

Colchister Fairfax Co.

J. AMBLER (TREASURER) TO THE GOVERNOR. January 7th

In regard to the scarcity of money. he had endeavoured to turn some of the few specific Articles, on hand into money, but without success—adds—"indeed I believe there is scarce a man in the City of Richmond who can lay down the sum of £175" nor does he see the least possibility of furnishing that sum, unless the Executive shall use the recruiting money lodged in the Treasury, and replace it afterwards.

Treasury's office

No funds

CAPT: WINDSOR BROWN, (STATE LEGION) TO THE GOVERNOR. January 7th

He had given the necessary orders respecting the Cavalry, but Capt: Armstead the commander, had informed him, "the greatest part of them were enlisting with Commodore Barron to serve on Board the Armed Vessels." The remainder should be encouraged to enlist in the Continental service. Forage, much wanting for the Artillery & waggon horses. The contractors for provisions had failed to supply them with flour & spirits &c.

York Town

The Cavalry enlisting under Commodore Barron

CAPT: W. BROWN TO THE GOVERNOR. January 7th

Informing him, that the horses of the Legion must soon die for want of forage. He had countermanded the departure of the detachment ordered to the Eastern Shore. Requests instructions as to quartering the militia, as they cannot be exposed to the inclemency of the winter weather.

York Town

1783. MAJOR ALEX: DICK TO GOV: HARRISON.

January 7th Frederick-burg

In obedience to his orders, he had "enquired into the state of the Gunnery" &c. By his Father's papers he found the Factory much in debt, particularly to the officers, workmen and laborers.

It would be necessary to pay off these arrears before the work could go on. Under the estimate of the annual expenses of the factory rendered by his father, if complied with, the state could be completely armed in a short time. Should his Excellency & Council appoint him to succeed his Father, as superintendent, he should endeavour to serve the State to his own and the satisfaction of the Executive.

January 8th Richmond

Thos: Prosser and Wm. Hay having been chosen for the purpose, certify that Col: Turpin should be paid for the rent of his Brick House and garden, at the rate of one hundred pounds specie pr: annum.

Jan'y 12th NATHAN ADAMS, (Capt: of British Barges) TO COL: JOHN CROPPER.

Hogg Island

In regard to his Exchange. It had been agreed upon, upon the ground that he was acting as privateer, when taken, and he could be exchanged either for Mr. Franke or Capt: Cutter—adds in post-script, he should be glad if Col: Cropper would send him two barrels of flour and twenty galls: of spirits at the market price &c. Sends his compliments to him and his Lady, and hopes the time may come when he may have the opportunity of seeing them both in "peace and quietness."

Capt. Adams & Col: J. Cropper

Jan'y 13th COL: JOHN EVANS TO COL: JOSEPH HOLMES, AT WINCHESTER.

Monongalia Co. Scarcity of salt

Informing him, the Comm: of War had directed him to purchase and send to that County ten or twelve bushels of salt, much wanted &c.

Jan'y 13th Richmond

Proclamation by Gov: Harrison, issued under authority of the Legislature, requiring all private citizens possessed of Public Arms, to return them at once to the County Lieutenants, on pain of severe punishment for neglect of compliance with said order &c.

CAPT: H. YOUNG TO THE GOVERNOR. 1783. Jan'y 14th Richmond

Requesting the appointment of some person to examine his accounts "of Stores in the Q. Masters Department and his transactions in the Public Store," also his cash account now ready &c. If it should appear, that he had "on all public occasions" acted upon true principles of honor," he hopes his Excellency will aid him in procuring the appointment" of Collector of Imports on Rappahannock," &c.

Wm. Hay certifies, that Capt: Osborne had never received any pay for his services on board the "Cormorant." Jan'y 14th Richmond

---

COL: ISAAC ZANE TO THE GOVERNOR. Jan'y 14th

In regard to the charge of treason against Isaac Riddle, and enclosing depositions of witnesses in the case. The examination had been adjourned to Winchester by reason of the absence of material evidence. But the investigation was sufficiently satisfactory to the Justices, who presided; and they had recommended the trial should be before the general Court &c. Marlbro Iron Works

---

WILLIAM CARR TO THE GOVERNOR. Jan'y 16th

Enclosing recommendations of gentlemen fit to serve as Justices of Prince Wm. County, and for Coroners, in as much as there were none in the county, and a Court could not be organized for the punishment of felons. Dumfries

---

COL: JAMES WOOD TO THE GOVERNOR. Jan'y 16th

By Capt: Machan, one of the returned prisoners from Canada. There were about thirty of those at Winchester, and Col: Holmes had furnished them with provisions as far as he could. It is hoped the Executive will support them until the season will admit of their return to Kentucky. Winchester

---

WM. WHITE TO GOV: HARRISON. Jan'y 17th

In reply respecting one Alexander McCauley whom he should have laid hands upon, but that he had fled the county. His Excellency's reminding him of his "unofficer like behaviour on this occasion" he thinks was unnecessary, as he had not failed in his duty in the least particular; especially in this case where his duty and his inclination so fully coincided. Louisa Co.

1783. CAPT: H. YOUNG TO THE GOVERNOR.

Jan'y 20th
Richmond

In regard to disposing of the horses of the Legion by sale. If sold, for cash, it would be at great sacrifice. Creditors of the State should be allowed to buy the amount of their claims. The greater privileges of this sort allowed the more sales would take place. Requests an order on the Treasurer for a few Hhds: Tobacco to be sold, to support & dispatch the waggon &c. with the Indian goods.

Jan'y 23d
In Congress

Printed Copy of Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Their High Mightinesses, the States General of the United Netherlands, and the United States of America, &c.

Jan'y 24th
Privateering

William Goodwin, master of the schooner "Richmond" gives Bond, in the sum of "Twenty thousand Spanish milled Dollars" not to violate the Laws of nations: he having received a commission to fit out and command said schooner mounting four carriage guns as a Privateer to operate against the commerce & trade of Great Britain.

Jan'y 24th

DR. ALEX: MIDDLETON TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Richmond

Setting forth his having been arrested by the British in New York and confined on board a Prison Ship, where he acted as surgeon to American Prisoners. After his release, came to Virginia, and now begs to be considered a subject of that State.

Jan'y 25th

"A TALK DELIVERED BY KENITETA, ALIAS THE RISEING FAWN, TO COL: JOS: MARTIN.

Chotea.
Indian Talks

Holding a commission in his hand"—Brother I have listened well to what you said some days ago to our old Beloved man. You mentioned we should in Futer have plenty of Powder and lead this year, for which I am exceeding glad to hear. you never before promised farther than you would get what you could for us, which made me doubt we should not get plenty, which has made us Sevearly feel the want of that article this fall, but you now satisfy me that we shall have plenty in Futer. I have been thought a great deal of by the English people. And I now throw them away altogether. Before this day, as I have always been

in Doubts concerning Tread (Trade), but you now assure me we shall have plenty of Powder & Lead, which the principle article, with as much of other Tread as you can possibly bring us. I therefore give you up the paper that the Old English King sent me, Likewise the meddle his Son sent to renew his Fathers Papers. They have been the ruin of my People. I now deliver them to you as a convinsing proof that I am don with them, and in Conformation thereof do Scatter dust betwixt them & my people. Takeing ashes in his hand, and scattered them in the air before all present. Now Broather don't forget what you have promis'd." 1783. Jan'y 25th

(A String) Wampum.

"A Talk Delivered to Col: Martin by the old Tassill in favour of the whole nation, for the Governor of Virginia." Indian Talks

My Elder Brother, I am now speaking to you, which our friend Col. Martin promises shall come safe to you. I Send you a Pipe, Representing to you all our wants. We are at home naked & Distress'd for Every thing. Our Game is before our Eyes & are not able to kill them for want of Powder & lead.

You mention in your paper, that you had sent us some Amunition, but we have not seen it yet: we Expect there is some Rogues that lives betwixt you & us that stops what you send—As we are sure a Beloved man as you are will not Tell lies. We therefore Intreat you to send us Amunition as soon as possible, by some safe hand, that will bring it to our Broather Col: Martin, then wee shall get it. We have very little corn & if we don't Get Powder & lead to kill meat, we shall scertainly perish haveing no other dependence.

(A String) Wampum.

"I Littleton Savage Clerk of Accomack County Court aforesaid, Do hereby certifie that the within mentioned John Cropper is this day Exchanged by the consent of Commodore Kidd, as appears by the said Commodore's Letter, by setting at Liberty, Samuel Outten, a Subject of the King of Great Brittain, lately taken prisoner by Commodore Wally. Jan'y 25th Accomack Exchange and Parole of Col. John Cropper

Given under my hand & the Seal of the county this 25th day of January 1783 in the Seventh year of the Commonwealth.

LITTLETON SAVAGE."

1783. Enclosed is the Parole as follows—

Jan'y 25th "*This is to Certify that I do most Sollumly Pledge my most Holy Faith and Honour that I will not Do, Say Write or Cause to be Written any thing to the Prejuce of His Majistye's Service, Untill I am Exchanged for a Person of the Same Rank with myself, or Repear to New York when Demanded by the Commissary of Naval Prisoners.

JOHN CROPPER, Jnr.

Given under my Hand this 2d day of Dec: 1782.

WM. A. PERRY,
Comm'd of the Peryorge taken by Capt: Kidd,
Commd. of the British Pery'ors."

Jan'y 27th CAPT: H. YOUNG TO THE GOVERNOR.

In reply to him that the Lead Mines were not rented, but he had contracted with the owners for fifty thousand weight. Capt. John Peyton was at the Mines and would dispose of all Government property there as ordered.

Jan'y 27th JAS: HOLT TO THE GOVERNOR.

Norfolk Co. Expressing his inability to execute the enlistment act, not a man having been recruited since his last communication to Col: Davies.

Jan'y 27th THOS: BARCLAY TO GOV: HARRISON.

L'Orient

Preliminary articles of peace between France, Spain & G. Britain signed

He had, the day before, received a letter from Dr. Franklin, dated at Passy 21st Jany., informing him that the preliminary articles of Peace, between France, Spain and Great Britain had been signed on the 20th, and that as soon as they were ratified by the respective parties, hostilities would cease. He encloses copies of the 1st & 22d Articles which will show the periods after which, prizes taken on the seas will be restored &c. He hopes it will no longer be a matter of consequence to the State of Virginia, whether a Loan can be negotiated, and adds his congratulations to the Governor, at the happy and successful termination of the war, by the Establishment of American Independance.

*Evidently written by Wm. A. Perry.

List of magistrates for the County of P. William from 1777 to date— among them, are the names, of Lee, Hooe, Tebbs, Lawson, Helm, Alexander, Graham, Harrison, Peyton, Fitzhugh, Scott, &c. &c. 1783. Jan'y 27th Prince Wm. Co.

COL: CHAS. DABNEY TO THE GOVERNOR. Jan'y 28th

In reply the officers of the Cavalry, and the Staff officers of the Legion had been furnished, each with a 'Public horse" all corps in the service had enjoyed this privilege. The horses should all be sent to Richmond, before the day of the sailing of the troops. Capt. Fiar & Lieut: Spencer, formerly of Maj. Nelson's Regiment had carried off two horses and sold them. Doctor Middleton having arrived at that place, proper care should be taken of him &c. York Town

---

List of Population of—Whites 2,842—Blacks 2,567—Total 5,409. Jan'y 28th Nansemond Co.

J. MADISON JNR: AND A. LEE TO GOV: HARRISON. Jan'y 28th

In regard to settling Mr. Nathan's affairs. They "most cordially rejoice with his Excellency on the great event of the Evacuation of Charlestown." They anticipate early and decisive information as to the results of the negotiations going on at Paris. Congress had by letter from Mr. Adams, of the 8th Oct: rec'd copies of the Treaty with the States General, which would soon be published. Philadelphia

---

Bond of John Barrett, Master of the Ship "American Fabius," and Benj: Harrison Jnr. of Richmond owner—obligating the Commander of said vessel, having been commissioned a "Privateer," carrying twelve guns and manned by forty five men, to observe the Laws of nations, in operating against the trade and commerce of Great Britain &c. Jan'y 29th Privateer "American Fabius"

Witnessed by

M. RANDOLPH,
D. N. RANDOLPH.

1783. COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO THE GOVERNOR OF VA.

Jan'y 29th "Sir,

Washington Co. On Chrismas day last the Indians attacked the house of John Ingles on Clinch in this county, scalped and otherwise greivously

Indian outrages wounded, a young man of the name of Cox, overtaken in ye field. the second day afterwards as they enemy was making off towards the head of Sandy-River, came on three hunters, two of whom they killed. This attack at so uncommon a season, and notwithstanding Genl: Clarke's success, has dishartened the whole settlement of Clinch greatly—in-so-much that they have generally come to a resolution to abandon the river early in the Spring, if some apparantly effectual measures are not set on foot for their protection—A Fort erect on Sandy-River, west of the

Steps necessary to protect the inhabitants Laurel Ridge seems to me the only probable measures. A negotiation for peace with the northward Tribes may do great things; yet it will not be certain but several small parties will annoy us thro' the summer if some active exertions are not early made to intimidate and prevent them."

* * * * * *

"I should not be so importunate on this subject were I not fully persuaded of the danger that may be expected from a Tribe lately initiated, but not subded, and who will at last be secretly supported from Detroit notwithstanding all Carlton has promised—Some of our Countrymen lately from Canada gives various and well evidenced reasons for this opinion. Since my return from Richmond I addressed the Governor on this subject, and should not again have troubled any of the Gentlemen of the Executive had it not been, that I was lately waited on by a deputation of officers from Clinch, informing me of the fixed resolution of the inhabitants, as above stated, &c.

I am Sir, Your mo: obt. hble Servt.
&c. &c.

Jan'y 29th COL: WM. CHRISTIAN TO GOVERNOR HARRISON, BY MAJOR PELHAM.

"Sir,

Mahanaine Col. Martin agent should be removed from G. Island to Cumberland Gap About a month ago, I wrote to Col: Mathews, one of your honourable Board, recommending and advising the removal of Col: Martin, your Indian Agent, from the Great Island on Holston river, to Cumberland Gap. I gave some reasons in that letter why I recommended the Alteration, which I hope Col: Mathews stated to the Board." * * *

Necessity of a Post at Mouth of Licking &c. "However Sir, the chief Design of my troubling you at this Time, is to remin'd you, that it has been long talked of, and I dare say often recommended, that a Post ought to be erected on the Ohio at the Mouth of Licking or Lime stone River, for the benefit of the middle and upper Parts of the Kentucky Country.

1783.

The Falls is beyond a doubt a proper station for a garrison, but it is of no more use to the upper and middle Country than a Post on James River would be to the people on Potomack. Jan'y 29th

I rather judge Limestone to be the most suitable Place, and that a hundred men would be a sufficient number for a Garrison there. It would be a proper Place for the Rendezvous of Troops going into the Shawney Country, and for the Debarkation of Families moving down the Ohio. The other advantages arising from a Post there, I need not explain, as they will in a moment occur to your Excellency. There is one however I have just thought of that I will mention. At Limestone or Licking would be a proper station for an armed vessel to cruize from, up and down the River. But it ought to be light and manageable for twenty or thirty men, which number in a proper constructed vessel would be strong enough to attack any number of Indians in Canoes. There is one thing I will mention, and although it may appear Selfish, yet you ought to be acquainted with it. Fayette County is the most exposed to the Enemy, of any County in the State, or perhaps in America, and if neglected, the Inhabitants will I dare say from Report, move away in great numbers to Cumberland in North Carolina: and if the present Inhabitants makes a Break I don't know where any others would be found to take their Places. I am informed by Letters from Kentucky that the People seem pretty easy just now, being amused with an account of a Cessation of Arms betwixt us and our Enemies: and some other accounts of General Carlton's having proposed to stop hostilities, from the Indians. The latter we hear often by travellers from Pennsylvania. Be those matters as they may, I have very slender Hopes that the Shawnees will regard either Carlton or Haldimand's Talks, in any short Time; besides the Doubt I have of Carlton's sincerity. And therefore I guess the People exposed ought to make Preparations for an early and vigorous attack. Small Parties have already been on our Frontiers: and near the Falls of Ohio. Their success will send out others, in spite of any vague and doubtful orders from their generals at ten or twelve hundred miles distance.

The River to be protected by an armed vessel &c.

Fayette Co., the most exposed

False security of Kentucky

I am your Excellencies obedient servant.

Wm. Hichman Jnr: to the Executive. Jan'y 30th

Praying the pardon of his negro slave Joe, condemned to death, by the Co. Court, composed of the following Justices, viz Joseph Holmes, Edward McGure, James G. Dowdall, David Kennedy and Elisha Williams Gents. Winchester Negro Slave Condemned to death

The said slave had been sentenced to death by hanging for Burglary, "and stealing fifteen pieces of bacon"—was valued at "Eighty pounds currency," he being about thirty five years old. Value of—at this date

1783.
Jan'y 30th
Richmond

JOHN PENDLETON JNR., TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Having been appointed one of the persons to "proportion the land tax," he desires a warrant from the auditor for sufficient money to enable his Co-adjutor Mr. Jones, and himself to purchase the necessary books, paper, &c., for the business.

Report of Capt: Henry Young's Accounts, in the State Store from the 5th Nov: 1782 'till last of January, 1783.

Jan'y 31st

CAPT: JNO: PEYTON TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond

Enclosing return of military stores belong to the State—they should be collected at one place. Artificers should be employed. Desires to know the number to be employed &c.

Jan'y 31st
Richmond

Lead mines in Montgomery Co. &c.

Capt: Henry Young—State Commissary, enclosing to the Executive an Inventory of the State Property at the Lead mines, in Montgomery County, and valuation thereof—with Bond of Jacob Rubsaman and Charles Lynch, owners of said mines, obligating themselves to furnish Fifty thousand pounds of Lead, to be paid for in tobacco &c—among the items enumerated are three white horses, fifteen, sixteen and twelve years old respectively—valued at eight and twelve pounds apeice. Two black horses, ten and seventeen, and Two Roan, fourteen and twelve years old—valued at twelve pounds each—Negro slaves, hired men at £12. pr: annum, &c.

February 2d

JOSEPH MARTIN, INDIAN AGENT, TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir,

Long Island

I returned from the Cherokee Nation on Monday last. The news from that Quarter is, that there is Warriours sent from four different Tribes of Indians from the neighbourhood of Detroit to hold talks with the Cherokees, Cheekasaws, Creeks, & Choctaws, from thence to proceed to San Augustine. The old Tassall informs me they are to collect as many Warriours from the Southern Tribes as in their power lyes, to assist them the Insuing Campain. That all ye other nations are this Spring, to Imbody in the neighborhood of Detroit & march from there with a party of British forces against Fort Pitt; from thence to the Falls of Ohio & Kentucky, & from thence to the Illinois in order to take the above places and destroy the Kaskaskian Indians, as they are sure of success. This appears to be their design and plan for this year.

1783.

They inform the Cherokees that if they will but join them they will be well supplied with every thing they want, for nothing: the above Indians were seen at the Creek Nation on their way to St. Augustine, accompanied with 575 Choctaws & near 500 Cherokees. I expect they will be back some time in March. At their arrival in the Cherokee Country I am to have Immediate notice. Therefore if your Excellency should think proper to order about 100 Horsemen to hold themselves in readiness, they might be easily cut off before they could cross the Ohio. I am told they have dispatches from the Commander at Detroit to the Commander at Saint Augustine; in all probability if they could be defeated on their way home, which I think is Easily Effected, we then should be made acquainted with all their secret plans of war. February 2d

Your Excellency's instructions respecting the Treaty with the Southern Tribes has not come to hand. Col: Donaldson have been waiting since the 2d of last month on that business, and waits your Excellency's Instructions. Maj'r Reid who I have Imploid to carry these dispatches, has also engaged to go to the Chekecaws' Nation, to fix the time of meeting at the Cumberland River. he is a person whose Diligance & Fidelity may be depended on. And I presume that it would be highly necessary he should be Enabled to make a good Apperance, to strike the Attention of the Indians where he is to go, as it may answer a good purpose with Those people.

I have the Honour to be,
your Excellency's
most obed' & humble Serv't."

CHAS: CAMERON TO THE GOVERNOR in reply. February 2d

He had received his favor of the 15th December 1782, instructing him that Communication usually made to Col: Wm. Davies, should thenceforuth be forwarded to himself—Encloses copy of Contract for repairing the public arms at that place, at ten shillings pr: musket, &c. Staunton

---

COL: JOHN DONELSON TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. February 2d

Having been appointed to act as joint Commissioner with Col: Jos: Martin to treat with the Southern Indians for Peace, he had made the journey to that place and had waited four weeks for the return of Col: Martin, who had gone to the Cherokee nation—No Instructions having been rec'd from his Excellency, he now sends Majr. Read, a gentleman of Character to Richmond for them, before he can proceed in the business. Upon his return from Richmond Major Read should proceed to the Chickasaw nation, to arrange for the time and place of meeting. Long Island of Holston River Measures looking to peace with Cherokees & Chickasaws

1783. GENL: NATHL. GREENE TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA.

February 3d "Sir,

Head Quarters Charles Town Thanks for the confidence reposed in him

Your favor of the 24th of December, with the several enclosures I have had the honor to receive. I am much obliged to you and the Council for your generous confidence in my integerity, and hope every part of my conduct will continue to merit it. I am sensible with you, of Checking improper suspicions, and of the impropriety of the liberty Mr. Banks took even in a Confidential Letter. There is nothing but the surmise that applies to me—If you will read his Letter, you will see the special privileges granted him even by the enemy, not by me—He never had a flag from me, nor any other indulgence whatever.

How Banks got his flag of truce

He went into Town from George Town under Col: Lushington's flag, and came out to Camp under the Enemy's flag with liberty to return again, and this obtained by his friends in Charles Town at the same time that it was refused to every Body else.

When it was known that the Enemy intended to evacuate this place, a number of merchants made application to the Governor and Council for liberty to remain here with their goods. The peculiar situation of this Country induced them to consent to it. Before the evacuation Mr. Banks made large purchases of these Merchants: and some little time before it took place, he came out to Camp, where he was introduced to me, before which I had never seen him.

Steps to procure clothing for the army &c.

Having received orders from Genl: Lincoln to procure clothing for the army almost at any price, and seeing it would be impossible to get it from the northward, and the troops in a suffering condition, I consulted Mr. Banks upon the practicability of procuring an assortment for Bills on Mr. Morris—He offered his services, and told me that if I could advance about 1200 Guineas he thought he could procure the Goods 20 pr: cent. lower of the same Merchants before the Enemy left the Town, than afterwards. I advanced him the money, and drew him a sett of Bills, the same mentioned in his Letter, and forwarded by Major Forsyth, and wrote to General Lincoln the steps I had taken to procure the cloathing, as you will see by a copy of my Letter to him of the 11th of November—I have been thus particular, that you might comprehend the whole transaction; and that you might have it in your power to

Genl. Scott's suspicion unfounded

inform General Scott, that the imposition he imagines he had discovered has no foundation, for the Bills were drawn for the public service, and the Secretary at war advised thereof—How far Mr. Banks has dealt generously in the prices of the purchases he has made, I cannot pretend to say, having never examine the invoices. Notwithstanding the agreement made with Mr. Banks, I gave the Clothier, as you will see by a

Efforts to get goods cheap

copy of his instructions, to try all the Merchants, generally, intending to purchase of him who would serve the public on the best terms. But unfortunately the Merchants would not sell for Bills on any terms, and this made an obligation the greater, to Mr. Banks, who furnished us

with all the articles of Cloathing we wanted. I have been obliged to draw Bills for two months pay for the officers—Mr. Banks has given those credit also, when few or no other Merchants in Town would. Every Merchant will make his advantages, and I suppose Mr. Banks has done it in the price of his goods furnished the officers. 1783. February 3d

I did not know that Major Burnet had engaged in business with him untill a few days ago. I know he had it in contemplation, and intended to leave the Army to go into business, his friends approving thereof: but I understood him every thing would be conditional untill he consulted them. Major Burnet &c.

However, all his engagements must have taken place after the evacuation: and it was my intention he should have been out of my Family before he entered into any business.

Lest there should remain a shadow of doubt respecting Mr. Banks' surmise, I herewith enclose you a copy of certificate* sworne to before Henry Pendleton Judge of the Superior Court of this State.

I am not conscious of having done anything in my whole life that should render a measure of this sort necessary, but as I cannot tell what lengths jealousies may run, and knowing that public officers should be like Ceasar's Wife, not only innocent, but free from suspicions, I take the liberty to trouble you with this Certificate, if anything of the kind should be insinuated, that you would do me the justice to which Mr. Banks' imprudence, and Genl: Scott's indelicacy have exposed me. Mr. Banks took a very improper liberty, nor can I imagine what he could ground it on, unless it was from my saying to him that Major Burnet had thoughts of leaving the Army, and going into business, if the Enemy should evacuate Charles Town; and should he go into business, as he had long been in my Family he would oblige me by rendering him any services in his power. Mr. Banks has entered into contract with Lt: Col: Carrington for the subsistence of the Army; and he was the only Person who could be found to make an offer, altho' the army were starving, and subsisted with the point of the Bayonet. I only mention this lest you should have a more unfavorable opinion of Mr. Banks than he deserves. How far his going into Town in the first instance was justifiable, I cannot decide on. The transaction was known by the civil authority of this state, and it lay with them to punish him, if he had exceeded the priveledges of a Citizen belonging to another State. Precautions necessary to protect his representation

Probable cause of Genl. Scott's suspicion

I have the honor to be your Excellency's mo: obt. Servt."

&c. &c.

"*Extract of a Letter from Genl. Greene to Genl. Lincoln—Nov: 11th, 1782.* Gives Genl. Lincoln information of what he is doing to cloth the Army

I am taking measures to obtain cloathing for the Troops. We have on hand but a small part of our winter cloathing, and after what we shall be obliged to issue to those Troops going Northwardly, we shall

* Certificate not found.

1783. have but small pittance left. I imagine our purchases will amount to
February 3d not less than 40,000 dollars, for which I shall draw Bills on the Financier: and as I provide this cloathing at your instance, and by your order, I hope you will prepare the Financier for the drafts, that the Bills may be punctually paid. I have already drawn in favor of Messrs. Banks & Comp'y for 8,000 Dollars in Bills of Different value to secure the cloathing: and by this step I am in hopes to save at least 20 pr: ct. on the Goods.

I am to advance also 1200 guineas, which I am in hopes to get of Mr. Hall the Continental Receiver.

You will please to inform Mr. Morris that I have applied, and propose to appropriate this sum to the payment of the Cloathing—If in anything I have exceeded your intentions, you will please to inform me. My estimates are barely sufficient for covering the Troops, and as I am informed the Northern Army is compleatly clad, and as you mention a desire that this should, I have laid out accordingly as far as the Articles necessary for the purchase could be had. Many things cannot."

Instructions to the Clothier (Capt: Hamilton.)

"Sir,

You will proceed to Charles Town, immediately after it is abandoned by the Enemy, and endeavour to ascertain whether the Articles necessary to compleat this Army with Cloathing can be had for Bills on the Honlb. Robt. Morris Esqr. Financier to the United States, and at what prices.

As early as possible you will lay before me an estimate of the Articles wanted and the prices at which they can be had: accompanied with an invoice specifying the quantity, the prices, and the names of the Persons to whom they belong, which they will be so good as to furnish you with—

Given at Head Quarters, Ashley Hill
December 10th, 1782.

(A Copy) N. GREENE."

February 3d WALKER DANIEL TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR ADJUSTMENT OF WESTERN ACCOUNTS.

"Gentlemen,

New Holland Agreable to the request of Mons: Carbonneax (the Protho notary and notary Public for the Illinois Settlements) I have had a conference with him through the assistance of Captain Tardiveaux: he appears to have been instructed as to the ground of his message by the better disposed part of the Inhabitants of the country whose complaints he represents.

The principal topics of conversation that passed between us I will endeavour to give you, as far as my recollection will avail me. He complains that they are wholly without Law or Government: that their Magistrates, from Indolence or sinister views, having for some time been relax in the Execution of their Office, are now altogether without authority: that crimes of the greatest enormity may be committed with Impunity, and a man be murdered in his own House and no person regard it: that they have no Sheriff nor Prison: and to crown the general Confusion, that many people have made large purchases of three or four hundred Leagues, and are endeavouring to have themselves established Lords of the Soil, as some have done in Canada, and have settlements made on these purchases, composed of a set of men wholly subservient to their views. 1783. February 3d

As a remedy to those Greivances, he would recommend that a President of Judication be sent them, with Executive powers to a certain Extent, and that subordinate civil officers be appointed to reside in each village or station, who should have powers to hear and decide all causes upon Obligations not exceeding three hundred Dollars, but that those which were given for more, the adjusting and settling all accounts whatever, and determining finally upon all intricate and important Questions should be reserved for the Court, which might be held at Haskaskias: and consist of the President and a majority of the magistrates.

He wishes the Grant in which the Kaskaskias Settlements lie could be considered as making one District; it contains five villages, of which Kaskaskias and Kohokia are the principal. The Grant reaches from Piaza to Amaric, about ninety miles along the Mississippi, and back from the River as far as the Illinois extends, that is to the Lakes. (I doubt the extent of the Grant to the N. E.) The Tract comprehended within these limits he informs me, was by Solemn Treaties, granted to the Settlers by the Indians, and has never been disputed by them. He further observes that there is no man in that Country whose abilities and Influence by any means capacitates him for the office of President; and he believes it would be absolutely necessary for a year or two, to have a company of Regulars stationed in the Country, who should be under the direction of the President; otherwise he conceives their decrees would not be carried into execution, as the Licentiousness of the People has risen to such a height. He seems anxious to encourage Population among them, and as an encouragement to adventurers to migrate thither, he wishes the President were vested with powers of granting Lands in moderate Quantities (for he appears afraid of monopolies) to such as chose to become Inhabitants of their Country. He says the Spaniards have the liberty of trading up any of their Rivers on the east side of the Mississippi, while they are prohibited by the Governor of Pancore to enter any one River on the Spanish side, and that they ardently wish proper representations were made of the matter, that they might enjoy reciprocal advantages with their neigh-

1783. bors, and especially that they could be allowed the Liberty of trading
February 3d up the Missouri.

He complains that the Board of Commissioners have not settled the obligations which were given, payable in Peltry agreeable to the known Rule and constant practice of the Ilinois Country, which is, when a note is given for 50 lbs: in Peltry, for Instance, and the obligor fails to pay in Peltry, that then he is considered as bound to pay 100 Livres in money.

My own observations to him, I presume, are unnecessary to communicate to you, though if you desire it, I shall upon being notified thereof, at any Time be ready to do it. As by your Commission, you might be empowered to enquire into the Situation of the Country of Ilinois, and state their grievances to Government, I thought the above narrative might not be without its use. I have the honour to be Gent: with great personal Esteem,

. Your most obt. & most humble Servant.

P. S. I have omitted, I observe in the Body of my Letter, to make mention of Mons: Carbonneaux's having pressed with much earnestness that the Inhabitants of Ilinois might be permitted the enjoyment of their own Laws and Customs.

W. D."

Feb'y 4th MESSRS. LACAZE & MALLET, MERCHANTS, TO GOV: HARRISON.

Philadelphia Directing his attention to two Bills drawn at Kaskaskias, one for
Bauregarde 30,000 Dollars, and the other for 12,000 Dolls: in favor of Mr. Bauregarde, for value received in supplies for the State of Virginia, and which his Excellency had agreed should be accepted &c. They desire as prompt action in this matter as the Executive can bestow upon it, else they shall be constrained to take steps to secure payment &c.

Feb'y 5th JAMES HAYES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond Expressing his great regret at not being able to print the Laws, in accordance with his contract; but that the cause of his delay was the utter want of funds, with which to procure workmen and material for his business.

MUSCOE LIVINGSTON TO THE GOVERNOR. 1783. Feb'y 6th

Asking for permission to send by flag of truce boat, for his family and property, then in Jamaica. He had left that Island, at the commencement of the revolution, and gone to England; thence to France where he had received a commission in the American navy, in which he had served and was then an officer. He should have paid his respects to the Governor in person, but having unfortunately had his leg broken during the winter, he was not able to ride to Richmond &c. Essex Co.

COL: DAVID SHEPHERD TO THE GOV: OF VIRGINIA. Feb'y 6th

Enclosing recommendations for a Sherif &c. as the temporary Line between Virginia and Pensylvania had left them without officers, having taken off most of that County. The militia small & in Forts. A very small settlement of People once belonging to Yohogany county should properly be made part of Ohio, as they were entirely without Law and protection. The Indians had not been troublesome as yet, but should they become so, "the whole of the County would be forced to move" &c. Ohio County

---

GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO COLO. WILLIAM FLEMING. Feb'y 6th

"Sir,

At St. Vincent on the 5th of Aug: 1779, the western Troops were disposed of agreable to the inclosed order. Lt: Colo. Montgomery received his Instructions accordingly. he was authorized by me to draw Bills of Exchange on myself, on the Treasurer of the state of Virginia for the Defraying the necessary Expences of the Troops &c. in the department, but not on any other person. at a Court of Inquiry held on Colo. Montgomery at Fort Nelson, in the year 1781, one of the charges against him was that of his drawing Bills on Mr. Pollock contrary to the orders of his superior officer. he then proved to the court the necessity he was under of drawing Bills on New Orleans, which was satisfactory to said court, the proceedings of which have been since Transmitted to the Governor.

I am Sir, your Hubl. Servant."

CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO THE EXECUTIVE. Feb'y 6th

In reply, that he had received the Instructions defining his duties as Commissary of Military Stores, and expressing his determination to carry out its provisions, but insisting upon the necessity of a fund to meet Contingent Expenses. Richmond

1783. Feb'y 7th Point of Fork

CAPT: PEYTON TO COLO. MERIWETHER.

By Mr. Price he sends return of the quarters transactions at that Post. The excessively bad weather had prevented his removing any public stores since Christmas.

"The public Books at Mr. Jefferson's in Albemarle" should be moved to his office as soon as the weather should allow. He had communicated with Col: Lynch in regard to the lead lodged at Mr. Ed'rd Winston's & Mr. Ross' Iron Works, in order to ascertain the exact amounts thus disposed of. The duties of the present contractor for supplies for the Post, having ended, he apprehends great difficulty in supplying his place, owing to the great difficulty of getting money to meet his payments.

Feb'y 10th

BENJ: HARRISON, GOVERNOR, TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT RICHMOND.

"Sir,

Richmond Salute in honor of Washington's Birth-Day

You will please to have such public Field pieces as are at this place got in order, and apply to the keeper of the Magazine for as much powder as will fire an American salute of thirteen guns, which you'l give orders for at 12 o'clock to-morrow, in honor of our worthy General's Birth day.

I am

your most obedient hbl. Servant"

&c. &c.

"13 6 lb: Cartridges.

10 Tubes & 1 port fire were made use of on the above occasion.

THOS. MERIWETHER."

Feb'y 13th, 1783.

Feb'y 11th

JOSEPH HOLMES TO GOV: HARRISON.

Winchester

He had received the letter by the Hon: Saml: Hardy in regard to supplying the wants of the Canada Prisoners, and should act accordingly. Immediately on their arrival he had provided quarters, money and food for them. To those who had preferred to proceed further on their way, he had furnished the means. Those that remain, had been regularly supplied with every necessary comfort. He had also relieved the wants of many while in Philadelphia, who had been sent with Col: Campbell of Fort Pitt from Queabaque (Quebec) to New York. Although their long captivity and sufferings speak loud for them, and warrants the humanity shewn them by the Executive, yet they show little disposition to help themselves. He proposes to procure waggons to transport them through Botetourt County where they have relatives;

The Canada prisoners at Winchester &c. &c.

but most of them desire to return to Fort Pitt, whence they may go down "the River to Kaintucky." This will be impracticable, on account of the difficulty of getting waggons to cross the "Allageny" mountains before April. He is much perplexed how to maintain them until that time "as they make no efforts towards doing any thing for themselves." 1783. Feb'y 11th

---

COL: JOHN MAPP TO COMMODORE BARRON. Feb'y 12th

"Sir

I have in my possession near Sixty Prisoners of War. a Capt: of a Barge and four privates of the number were captured on Hog Island by my militia: the remainder are the officers and crew of the British Privateer called the Digby, mounting 18 guns, and lately run on shore near Cape Charles." Having no craft suitable to carry them over the Bay, and "being surrounded with cruising barges" he sends this information by Express, and requests the "Look-out-Boat" be sent to take them over the Bay. * * * * * Northampton Co. British prisoners &c.

"Some of the Eastern shore militia who went as Volunteers with Commodore Walley in his unfortunate attempt on the British Barges, were captured and put on parole by the Commodore of the British Barges: they are now very anxious to be exchanged." "Capt. Hezekiah Pitts of this County is very desirous to know whether Capt. Pettitt who was captured here, or any other, is exchanged for him" &c.

Incomplete List of Inhabitants. Feb'y 12th Nansemond Co.

"Proclamation (printed) Declaring Cessation of arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between His Majisty, the most Christian King, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, and enjoining the observance thereof." Feb'y 14th Court of St. James King of England's Proclamation of Peace &c.

Return of Clothing furnished the State Legion, from April 8th, 1782, to date. Feb'y 14th

Signed H. YOUNG.

Printed statement of John Banks: giving the facts at length, in regard to his transactions with Genl: Nath'l Greene, in purchasing cloathing from British merchants, allowed to remain in Charleston S. C. after the evacuation of that City by the English forces. Also—printed statement made by Genl: Anthony Wayne and Col: Edward Carring- Feb'y 15th

1783. Feb'y 15th

ton—after due investigation; disabusing the public mind of any suspicions, which may have been aroused against Genl: Green, through the unwarrantable use of that officer's name by Mr. Banks, as discovered by Genl: Scott, upon reading certain letters from Banks to Mr. James Hunter of Va. &c.

Genl: Wayne & Col: Carrington's report &c.

After giving a summary of the facts and history of this affair, the two officers referred to above close their report in the following language "What we have said on this subject, together with Mr. Banks' candid and full narrative, will no doubt remove every impression those letters may have occasioned to the injury of General Greene, to whom it must be mortifying to have his conduct made a subject of public discussion, from a transaction which had the public good, and the relief of the suffering soldiers for its objects: nor can this explanation be necessary to support his reputation, unless the people have lost all sense of generous confidence, which would too strongly mark a general corruption: but as private jealousy saps public confidence, we think this explanation may be of public utility."

Feb'y 15th

COL: THOS: NEWTON JNR., TO THE GOVERNOR.

Norfolk

In regard to the delivery of the public hides. Mr. Robinson the Commissary had received all the cattle collected in Nansemond Co., adds "A flag has been on shore from the Lyon Man of War & landed several

First reports of peace &c.

prisoners without demanding any receipt, which induces us to think that peace is concluded, they & the officer of the flag both say that the King's Speech is on board, which indicates as much & that a second letter from Townsend to the Mayor of London dated 5th Dec. affirms it. I wish it may be so but I have my doubts, they also say the men of war's cruizes were out & they were to leave the bay in a day or two, &c."

Feb'y 17th

WM. FLEMING, SAML: MCDOWELL AND CALEB WALLACE, WESTERN COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR HARRISON.

New Holland, Jefferson County

Giving Statement at length of their investigations of Mr. Nathan's transactions with the State, but declining to give an opinion, not having "fully examined the affair." By return of Express from Kaskaskia, the

Western Commissioners report &c.

Board are informed of the coming of persons to settle their accounts. Mr. Carbonneaux the bearer of this is from that country and represents it to be in a most seriously confused State. The Posts ordered, were not yet erected. But Genl. Clarke would lay before the Executive all necessary information on this Subject. They recommend a Fort be erected near the mouth of Lime stone, to be garrisoned by Regulars &c.

1783. Feb'y 18th "Fort Nelson"

"At a meeting of the Officers of the Illinois Regiment at Fort Nelson on Tuesday the 18th of February 1783, at the request of Major George Walls, in order to confer on the present deplorable situation of the Garrison.

Present,
Majr. George Walls

Capt: George,	Lieut: Rich'd Clark,
Capt. Bailey,	Lieut. Williams,
Capt Chaplain,	Lieut. W. Clark.

The Officers, after consultation & mature deliberation find that the Garrison in its present situation, is by no means equal to the importance of the place. That there is not above one third of the men necessary for its defence, and in a short time the unavoidable casualties will reduce the number to not more than twenty or thirty men. That there is not more than three months Flower in store, not one pound of meat, and no possibility of procuring a sufficiency by the usual method of hunting. That there is not a sufficiency of lead to defend the Garrison twenty four hours in case of an assault. Some parts of the Fortifications going to wreck, and not men to make the necessary repairs. Also that the men appear to be on the Verge of mutiny in consequence of having served so long without receiving pay & other necessaries, and no prospect of an alteration for the better.

These considerations and the daily expectation of the Enemy now in the opening of the Spring induce the officers to conceive, that without some speedy remedy is taken they may be reduced to the shocking alternative of evacuating the Post. And should either its fall or the Evacuation happen, for want of the necessary supplies they cannot think themselves answerable for the consequences, being conscious of having done their duty as officers. But as it is the determination of officers & men to defend the Post to the last extremity (being sensible of its importance) wish only for the means, And hoping that something may be speedily done for the better support of the Department, Majr: Walls is hereby desired to lay this, with the State of the Garrison, before the General, requesting him to make the necessary alterations or Amendments, and lay the same before the Commiss'rs, or take such other measures as he may think most proper.

By order & in behalf of the Whole,

Signed W. CLARK."

1783. J. MADISON, JNR., JOS: JONES, JOHN F. MERCER, A. LEE, & THEO. BLAND, DELEGATES, TO GOV: HARRISON.

Feb'y 18th

Philadelphia

Rumors of Peace

In reply to his of the 7th relative to the supplying the Winchester Prisoners—they add—"on the 14th we dispatched a messenger with the King's Speech to your Excellency. This is the only authentic information that has yet reached us relative to Peace. The reports from N. York are, that the Preliminaries were signed the 13th Dec. between the American & British Commissioners, but not by those of France & Spain. It can hardly be long before we are better informed on this subject, &c. &c.

Feb'y 19th

MAJOR ALEX: DICK TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond

Giving report of the condition of the Gun Factory—there being only three artizans employed, and a few servants, and it being impossible to engage more workmen unless the wages in arrears be paid up, and as most of the arms are not worth repairing, he recommends it be transferred to the Point of Fork, where there is already a Laboratory. He should cheerfully do all in his power to cary on this work, if his Excellency declines this proposition, but prefers to aid Capt. Peyton at the Point of Fork. The land on which the Factory stands, he says, with the buildings, "cost the country about six hundred pounds, and would now sell for a thousand." He urgently appeals to the Governor for his pay, having been obliged to part with his private property at a loss of 25 pr: cent. of its value to defray his personal expenses.

Cost of the Factory at Fredericksburg

He had always esteemed his "life, fortune and services as due his country" and should always be ready to make the sacrifice, if necessary, yet his absolute wants now required relief at the hands of his Excellency &c.

Feb'y 21st

GENL: NATH'L GREENE TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir

Head Quarters

As the subject of Mr. Bank's letter might circulate farther than the limits of Virginia, and as suspicions are always kept alive for want of a just State of facts, I advised Mr. Banks to give to the public a full history of the whole affair, and for fear any doubts may rest upon the minds of the people at large, I have called upan General Wayne and Lieut: Colonel Carrington to examine the whole Transaction, and to publish their opinion of it.

Genl: Green's reason for requiring Banks to make a public Explanation

It is a disagreeable necessity, and I cannot but think General Scotts conduct indelicate, not to say Criminal. However I believe he acted with an honest zeal to serve the Community: but it was a foward one and without thought.

I am Sir, your most obedient, Humble Servant," &c. &c.

COL: ED: CARRINGTON TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA. 1783.

"Sir Feb'y 21st

* * * * * *

"The situation of my affairs in this quarter has not admitted of my being in Virginia as early as I wished, and it will still be some time before I can come. In the mean time I am advancing respectable payments to my creditors there, on account towards their debts, which will satisfy them till I can arrive to make a final close of their claims. Charlestown S. C.

My resignation of Deputy Qaurter Master General took place on the first of January, when I was to have proceeded immediately to Virginia; but no successor has yet been appointed, and I have been reduced to the necessity of remaining here or of leaving the department in a degree of confusion not wholesome to the present state of our Finances.

I am sincerely sorry the Letters opened by General Scott from Mr. Banks to Mr. Hunter should have occasioned so much uneasiness in Virginia. The inclosed publications will no doubt remove any suspicion as to the General, and I am persuaded Mr. Banks' conduct in his commercial views will also stand irreprehensible.

We have encountered the greatest of difficulties in procuring contracts for the subsistance of the Army here. amongst the inhabitants of the country the bands of Society had undergone too many fractures, and property too many revolutions, to leave us a resource in combined interests for the business.

The mercantile characters were mostly Foreigners unacquinted, as well as unconected with the country, and consequently would not speculate in such an undertaking on nice calculation. Every endeavour has been made to excite a Competition for the business, but in the course of three months an offer of no sort could be drawn from any but Mr. Banks. he has undertaken it at somewhat less than 11d. sterling, equal to 17½d. Pennsylvania Currency. This is very high, but other resort was left for the support of the army. The measures of Government for giveing us supplies had entirely failed, and for the last two months we have rarely received more than half rations, and frequently no meat for five or six days.

For a few weeks after the enemy left this country the people remained in tolerable tranquility, tho' not as to the interior country. in a State of Society the principles of Whigg and Tory were so equally dessemina-ted amongst them that mutual hostilities, and in many instances murders have left resentments which several Generations will be required to efface. But even that tranquality is now over. Several Parties of the banished characters have lately, through the upper parts of Georgia, penetrated into this State, and are now within 50 or 60 miles of this capital, plundering & burning the property of such characters as are odious to them, and some murders have been committed. The nature of the country and the dispersed as well as unconnected situation of the

1783. Feb'y 21st

inhabitants leave it in the power of very small parties to spread destruction before them with impunity. Deep swamps afford them the securest cover whenever danger approaches, and the only possible means of ever interrupting them is by Dogs. These animals both parties have in this country, trained as regularly for hunting of men as ever they were for beast. In short sir, this is, and must continue an unhappy country. The people are ideally restored to their political state, but that political Fabric wants the necessary foundation of a social & cordial Connection, besides being liable to constant depredations from incensed and desperate enemies.

Our cavalry have been sent after those people, but I fear can answer but little purpose, from the reasons I have mentioned.

I have the Honor to be
your Excellencies
most obedt. Servant."

Feb'y 21st

MAJOR GEORGE WALLS TO BRIG. GENL: GEO: ROGERS CLARKE.

"Sir,

Fort Nelson

My duty requires me to lay before you, a State of this Garrison. The better to enable me to do so, I have taken the opinions of all the officers present at this post and the stores it contains is of too Great Importance to the State to be neglected, and without some speedy measures is taken for its Relief I dread the fatal consequences that may follow, but for your further Information I lay before you exact Returns of all the Publick Stores at this Post, likewise the oppinion of a Board of Officers, beging you to lay the same Before the Commissioners, for their consideration, or take such other measures as you may think Proper.

The Contract I made with Majr. Williams in October last, for a quantity of lead, I have no hopes of him being able to comply with, as I have been informed that Gentleman was plundered by the Indians on his way down the River—meat we have none, and the Season of the year and weakness of the Garrison Renders it out of my Power to procure a sufficiency by the usual method of Hunting.

Should you think proper to lay the State of the Garrison before the Commissioners, I should be glad to have the Honour of being myself at the Conference.

I have the Honour to be
Sir, your obedient Humble Servant."

Bond of John Cunningham, master of the Brig "Two Brothers" mounting eighteen carriage guns, and navigated by Seventy five men, commissioned privateer cruizer against the trade & commerce of Great Britain, requiring the Captain and crew of said vessel, to observe the laws of nations, and rights of neutrals &c. &c. 1783. Feb'y 21st Privateer "Two Brothers"

COL: TURNER SOUTHALL TO THE GOVERNOR. Feb'y 21st

He had been appointed by the Genl: Assembly to superintend the building of the public Foundry, and after its completion was ordered by the Executive to take charge of its management, in which capacity he acted until its destruction by the Enemy. Duing this time he had been compelled to hire labor to carry on the work; and to secure hands had become personally responsible to the owners of slaves and others, who had no confidence "in the public." These people were now clamorous for their money, and he begs the interposition of his Excellency to protect him from the obligations under which he lays on this account. He thinks "three or four years service to the State, without receiving the least compensation," should be a sufficient argument in his favor now. Turner Southall as builder and superintendent of the Foundry &c.

COL: JOHN MONTGOMERY TO THE HON: THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN ACCOUNTS. Feb'y 22d

"Gentlemen,

As I am Sensible that many Reports prejudicial to my character hath been spred by persons of an Evil disposition, and perhaps their character not known, may of course make some impression on you; and as my accts. are now on the carpit. I take the liberty of addressing this short narrative to you, the Contents Being an undeniable truth, I am in hopes will have the desired effect and disperse any suspitions you may have, originated by those Characters alluded to. In 1777, being ordered with my Company from Wholstons to the Kentucky Country for its defence, I remained there untill the year following, when Col: Clark arrived at the falls of the Ohio with a body of Troops on his way to the Illinois. I Joined him, and on the presumption of our being Suckcessfull, it was thought prudent to Establish a small Post at that place for the conveniencey of a communication between the Illinois and Kentuckey Countries. after which we set out on our intended enterprise, and met with all the suckcess we could wish for, principally owing to the secrecy of our movements. after remaining in that country untill circumstances appearantly permited our Return, I came of with the volunteers, having Instructions from Col: now Genl. Clark, to New Holland

1783. Feb'y 22d wait on his Excellency the Governor as soon as possiable with Letters and verbal messages, when I received Instructions to raise three hundred men and Join Genl: Clark as soon as possiable. raising the greatest part of the Troops, I proceeded down the tennisse river, after destroying the lower Cherokee Towns in concert with Col: Shelby's division. I proceeded on my rout and arrived at Kaskaskia the 29th of May 1779. an Expedition being already planed, or rather a manouver to prevent the Enemy's taking the Field and Distressing the Frontiers, I was Ordered to conduct the Troops by water to St. Vincent on the Wabash, Genl: Clark crossing by Land to that post with a small escort. the appearance of a design of atacking the Enemy on the Lakes being kept up untill the aprehentions of all danger of their attempting anything Capital that Season Vanished, a Garrison was ordered to be left at St. Vincene. The body of the batalion marched back to the Mississippi to Garrison the Towns Kaskaskia and Kohas. Genl: Clark finding the Public interest required that he should reside at the Falls of the Ohio untill provision should be made for the Insueing Campaign, I was ordered to take command of the Troops in the Illinois; make often reports of the State of the Department to Genl: Clark, and to be carefull to have Expences of government as moderate as possible: drawing bills of Exchange on him or the Treasury of Virginia for the payment of the Expences of the Troops, studying the general Interest of the State and Tranquility of the Inhabitants of the Different posts leting all kind of opressions be the last shift. this is the Substance of orders I received. I set out for Kaskaskia the 14th of August, and disposed of my Troops according to order, drawing Bills on the Treasurer for the suport of the Troops. after some time the Inhabitants refused to Take Bills drawn any other way than on Mr. Pollock of New Orleans or the Treasurer addressed to both which I was necessitated to do or suffer my Troops to perish, not dareing, from the nature of my Instructions to Impress provisions, if to be got by any other mains on moderate Terms. What might have been Genl: Clark's views for giving Such orders I can't acct. for any other way than that of his views of future opperations being such that he suposed it to be our Interest to keep the Inhabitants attached to us by Every means in our power, knowing the influence they had over the minds of a great number of Savage Tribes. My Troops suffered, as the credit of the State fell: no payment being made for the Bills that was Drawn, and never haveing any goods, or other property in my possession to have purchased provisions, which was generally in Specie *notes*, which the vouchers to my accts. will best show. Bills I gave cash, for the recruiting Service was Depreciated. it required all the Industry we could possiable make use of to support ourselves, by hunting &c. in the Spring 1780, we were threatened with an Invasion. Genl: Clark being informed of it Hurryed his departure with a small body of Troops from the Falls to the mouth of the Ohio, when he receiving other Expresses from the Spanish Comm'dts and myself, luck-

1783.
Feb'y 22d

ily joined me at Cohos. time enough to save the country from Impending ruin, as the Enimy appeared in great force within twenty four hours after his arrival. finding that they were likely to be disapointed in their Design, they retired after doing some mischief on the Span'h Shore, which would have prevented, if unfortunately the high wind had not prevented the signals being heard. in a few days a number of prisoners and Disarters left the Enimy Confirming a report that a body of near thousand English and Indian Troops ware on their march to the Kentucky Country with a Train of artillery, and the Genl: knowing the Situation of that Country apeared to be alarmed and resolved to attempt to Get there previous to their arrival. at the same time he Thought it necessary that they Enimy was retreating up the Illinois River, should be pursued so as to atact their Towns about the time the might have been disbanded, distress them, convince them that we would retaliate and perhaps prevent their joining the British Emisarys again. previous to my knowledge of the above Resolution I had Informed Genl: Clarke of my Desire of Leave of absence for some time, in order to return to my family. it was then he informed me of his resolution; and that the Publick Interest would not permit of my request being Granted, that I must take command of the Expedition to Rock River, while he would attempt to interrupt the army marching to Kentuckey, and if they got them before him Except the weakened the country too much he would raise an army and atempt to play them the same Game in the Miami country, as he hoped I would go towards Miskelemacknor, and if we Should be Tolerable sucksessfull and the business properly arranged, I might absent myself for four or five months in the fall or winter. after Given me Instructions he left Kohos the forth of June with a small Escort for the mouth of the Ohio on his rout to Kentuckey. I immediately proceeded to the Business I was order'd and march'd three hundred and fifty men to the Lake open on the Illinois River, and from thence to the Rock river Destroying the Towns and crops proposed, the Enimy not Dareing to fight me as the had so lately Been Disbanded that they could not raise a sufficient force. after returning, takeing every method in my power to regulate business, I was resolved to return home, but after Deliberating some time, was convinced that the risque by land was Great without a Guard, which our circumstances would not admitt off, and that I could posably as soon or sooner return by Water than by land. what might also induce me in a great measure to Take my rout by Orleans, was the probability of Recovering some deserters from the Spanish Governor, and put a stop to that pernicious practice, which I in a great measure effected as that Gentleman appeared willing to comply with any proposition in his power to promote our interest. finding that a passage to Virginia was not expected in a Short time, I resolved to Return Emediately, and according to my resolution set out on the fifteenth of March and returned to my Command the first day of May 1781. the want of provision obliged us to Evacuate Fort Jefferson

1783. Feb'y 22d

the Eight of June & the Gen'l interest required my attention at the falls of the Ohio, when I arrived the second of July a few days before Genl: Clark. on my first Return from New Orleans, I was alarmed to find by some letters for Genl: Clark seting forth many allagations and Instructions in consequence to the Comd's of Fort Jefferson. I was Emediately convinced that some malicious person in my absence had made reports much to my prejudice asserting that I had made large purchases pretendedly for the State and apropriated them to my use, which is a palpable falsity, as it is well known that I never attempted any thing that could give the least suspicion of such practices. of course these reports have originated from false malitious persons so Common in the Western Country and so apt to be credited by persons that ought, and would despise them, could the know their charactar. You are sensible how fond some perticular classes of people are. of spreading reports prejudicial to others. a low charactor, in the Eastern part of the state, he fits himself out, come to the fronteers, supposes on his rout, that although of an Inferior Class in his own neighborhood will be at least Equal to the First in the Country he is a going to push himself into Company and perhaps Gets kicked out, and Emediately makes a point of Exclaiming, not only for sake of Revenge, but is in hopes that strangers will view him as a man of consequence. but Sirs, you are too well acquainted with the world to make it necessary for me to say any thing more on the Subject of such Characters. I flatter myself that you will at least find, that too great credit have been paid to party reports, and that officers zealous in the interest of their Country, that have sacrifised their all for it, have suffered by those very men, who not having virtue enough to step forth in its Defence, have maid their fortunes under the banner of those officers they wish to Destroy. no person but those that have been witnesses can have a just idea of the adress and Fatigues that it hath required to suport this Department that have Been the Salvation of all our fronteers, and saved much blood and Treasure, always Labouring under Every Kind of Difficualty. the want of men, money and provision, and haveing not only to Counteract the designs of a Powerful savage Tribe, incouraged by British Emissaries and others Equally Dangerous to the State. A duty I owe myself and Country require that I should give you every information in my power which will always give me pleasure, whenever you call on me.

I am Gent: with every sentiment of respect
your very obedient Servant."

COL: WM. PRESTON TO GOV: HARRISON. 1783. Feb'y 22d

In regard to the condition of the frontier. The extensive settlements on Clinch, Blue Stone and down New River, in the greatest consternation, expecting the Savages to be upon them, as soon as the opening season should allow them to penetrate the mountains. Many of the Inhabitants had already taken steps to retreat to the interior. Most of them anxious to remain at their homes, but the settlements has been so harrassed "the last year by the Enemy" that they had raised scarcely crops enough to supply their wants, and those who had provisions, for want of faith in the public credit, would not part with them. From those who had fled the country, the accounts of murders committed by the savages, warranted the apprehension of their usual Spring incursions. He had given orders to the officers "to draw out the militia upon the first alarm." untill further orders should be received from his Excellency. Major Reid and Mr. Love, the bearer of this letter, would give all necessary information on this important subject.

Montgomery Co.

Condition of the Frontier of Montgomery Co.

Indian invasion apprehended

GEO. ROGERS CLARKE TO HON: WILLIAM FLEMING. Feb'y 23d

"Sir,

A state of the Garrison of Fort Nelson accompanying this, by which you will be made fully acquainted with the situation of the Department.

New Holland

The returns include the whole of the stores that we have to depend on for the defence of the country & will point out to you the necessity of some immediate step being taken to enable us to put it in a better state of Defence. The importance of this Fronteer to the State at large I should suppose was of such consequence as to be a sufficient inducement to measures being taken more decisive than what has heretofore been attempted.

I am Sir, with respect
your obedt. Servt."

COL. JOHN CAMPBELL TO GOV: HARRISON. Feb'y 24th

Enclosing copy of a letter from Capt. Valentine Thos. Dalton, to Genl: Clark, dated Quebec Oct: 29th, 1782. The original had been put into his hands before he was on parole, and he hopes the names of himself and the writer will not be mentioned as they are both paroled prisoners. He warns the Governor against giving implicit faith to all Dalton says, and refers to Col: John Gibson, the bearer of this letter, for further particulars on this hand. He should have written from Philadelphia, "but emerging from an Enemy's Prison," and being led to think himself neglected by his Country, he had not sufficiently composed himself

Pittsburg

1783. Feb'y 24th — to state what he had been informed respecting the obstructions made to his exchange by the state of Virginia; but he now begs the Executive will endeavour to promote it, should it come under consideration.

Dalton Captured — Dalton states in the letter to Genl: Clarke, that he had been surprised in his bed, by a party of Warbash Indians and Captured, for which he blamed the people of St. Vincennes—He had been informed the Indians had made several attempts to take him alive, by order of the Commdt. of Detroit. After having been paroled, some British officers had offered him a Commission in their service equal to the one he held in the American, with many other promises &c. but he had assured them he was not a Second Arnold, and that his "Sentiments were the same as the brave Col: Crawford who suffered by them two years at a slow fire till Expired"—"this and many other Cruelties" he reminded them of, which displeased them, and he was next day put on board an armed vessel bound for Fort Erie, & thence marched to Quebec. He expected to be sent to Boston with other prisoners in Company with Col: Campbell.

Offered a Commission in the British service

* * * * * *

After giving account of the means by which communications are kept up across to the frontiers he adds "a grand scheme is now preparing. Sir John Johnston is lately returned here, after making a visit thro' the Indian Nations, inviting them to be in readiness again next Spring" * * * * "Col Butler with a Thousand rangers and all the Indian Forces are to go on a private expedition."

Preparation for invasion in the spring

"Col. Johnston is to be at the head of this Expedition: three years provisions are ordered to be stored in every Garrison." He is not certain of the strength of Detroit, but the new Fort is very strong, and every preparation made for its defence by covered ways, new batteries &c. He had gotten his information from some good Americans, to be found among the merchants, who tho' under great restrictions had furnished him with necessaries. Mr. Graverod & Forsyth were among those. These were those who went to Kentucky, Fort Pitt &c. as spies, by whom the Enemy were informed of every movement made by our people. Some of the prisoners taken on the Frontiers had taken the oath of Allegiance to the Crown and being on their way to be exchanged, it was expected their assistance would be given to the British in making incursions into our country. Mons Rosblock formerly governor of Illinois, who broke his parole at Williamsburg had been there a few days before, on his way to the Illinois. Niagara did not seem to be as strong as Detroit. Col. Butler was there with 180 regulars, and many savages, who draw daily rations &c. &c.

Sources of his information

Spies

Traitors &c.

CIRCULAR. 1783.

Sir. Feb'y 24th

I have the honor to enclose a resolution of Congress founded on reasons of the utmost importance to the United States. I need not add arguments to enforce a measure, which must appear, on the first blush, of absolute necessity, especially when from the critical state of our affairs, all the wisdom of the States is required. Philadelphia Important action of Congress

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Sir,
Your Excellency's Obt. & very
humb: Serv't

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

His Excellency
The Gov'r of Virginia.

Resolution referred to.

Feb'y 21st, 1783.

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the States of Delaware, Maryland and Georgia, to send Delegates immediately to Congress, and to each State in the Union to keep up a constant representation." Certain States urged to send delegate to Congress

CHAS: THOMPSON, Sec'y.

MR. DAVID ROSS TO THE EXECUTIVE. Feb'y 24th

Enquiring whether his accounts as settled by the Commissioners and returned, were satisfactory? and whether there was any objection to paying him the balance due him, as soon as there should be Funds in the Treasury? His solicitude in this matter is very much increased by the necessity to which he is driven, and which compels him to sell part of his private property to discharge his debts. Some may suppose this to be the only debt due him "from the public" and "that he could wait for payment like many other public creditors" but he had furnished the State other supplies of various Kinds, and adds "From the time of General Gates' defeat till the Reduction of most of the British Posts in the Southern States, I furnished that Army with bar iron & Horse shoes, & with my own money paid the Waggoners for transporting them to the Army. those supplies alone amount to near one thousand pounds & were furnished at a very critical & distressing period, for which I received Genl: Greene's letter of thanks. I furnished at one time thirty odd hhds: of West India Rum. Supplies of provisions and Horses have been drawn from my plantations, in common with other planters & Farmers. I hope when you consider my situation & that I have the Richmond Mr. Ross's anxiety to be paid his dues What he had done for the army &c.

1783. Feb'y 24th

His estate occupied by the Buildings at the Point of Fork without compensation

punctuality & credit of a merchant to support, my anxiety on this occasion will not be thought troublesome." He then draws attention to another important subject—viz—The public had erected several buildings upon his Estate in Fluvanna, and no terms had been stipulated, for this or other property of his converted to public use—he should not trouble the Executive with an Estimate of his losses incurred by the enemy following up and destroying the public stores at his estate, as he thought "private Interest should bend to the pub: good," but he trusts it will be thought proper to appoint some person to treat with him in regard to the occupancy of his property, purchased by himself, and for the use of the wood and other things necessary to maintain the Post at that place, &c.

Feb'y 25th GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO THE HON: THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, TO SETTLE WESTERN ACCOUNTS, &c.

"Gentlemen,

"New Holland"

In consequence of the conversation that passed between us on your receiving a State of the Garrison of Fort Nelson, I have been led into the train of thoughts I now transmit to you, on a subject that concerns not only the Inhabitants of this Infant Country, but the Tranquility of all our more Interiour frontiers. Prejudice & party disputes, and the want of aids from Government hath in a great measure been the occasion of reducing this Department to a Defenceless State, at a time when we might suppose they were rising superior to the Enemy they have to contend with. How it hath been supported under these difficulties would require a pamphlett to convey to you the Idea of the measures that have been taken, rather than a Letter. Its present defence is what we ought to be solicitous for, for reasons obvious to every thinking man that is zealous for the welfare of this Country and will divest himself of prejudice, must know that great part of the State owe their protection to this Settlement, being far advanced towards the Enemy's Country, engaging the attention of those Savages that would (had they no such object) make frequent depredations on the Fronteers, and would have long since caused the richest part of our Country to have been abandoned, and instead of that assistance to the General defence, that have been given by the frontier Countries of the State, they would have required support from the more interior parts. What might not have been the consequence in such a situation; and what is that of this Country at present, detached from all immediate resource, surrounded by numerous Savage Tribes, inflamed from Education and the prospect of British reward. Our interest in them nearly lost for the want of support. The Troops formerly a Barrier, reduced to a handfull, the credit of the State sunk; not a shilling of money, not a Ration to be procured any other way than by voluntary advances

from a few individuals. The Illinois settlements like to be lost to the State through inattention that will nearly double the Enemy, and the whole of the Savage Tribes let loose on a Country void of the necessary military stores to enable them to defend themselves, had they other supplies. 1783. Feb'y 25th

Emissaries among them dividing their Councills and destroying their Interest at the seat of Government, ready to take the advantage of the first opportunity to seperate them from the State they live in for the advantage of a few *Individuals*, who at present rejoice at every misfortune they meet with. Too few in number to harrass the Enemy, in the manner it ought to be done, and too great a number of women and children to make their escapes from the Country. We may expect nothing more certain than an Invasion the ensuing Fall if no measure should be taken to prevent it. Indian Tribes joining the Bloody League will counterbalance what they sufferred last year, and finding us to be too weak to keep up those Garrisons we have occupied &c; those circumstances with a little British Flattery will induce them to make a Violent attempt, and perhaps agreable to the Genl: Council of the nations last fall, will imbody, as they express it, from the rising to the setting of the Sun, and finally drive the Kentuckians across the mountains and then the other Inhabitants into the Sea. In short, I think the settlement in extreme Danger, and that the interest of the Continent require that it should be immediately put in a state of defence, which is by no means in our power without assistance from the Executive. I have repeatedly wrote to them on this disagreable subject, without as yet receiving an answer, & therefore think it highly necessary that an Express should be sent immediately to Government, laying a state of the Department before them, in which I hope for your assistance.

I make no doubt of it, from the Idea I have of your disposition, as it will farther convince them of the propriety of their taking some immediate steps for its support, by advancing money, Troops & Stores; at least such part as cannot be procured in this country. Fort Nelson ought by all means to be supported, as in the eyes of the Enemy, it is a key to the country, and immediately between the Body of the Enemy and the settlement. A garrison or two higher up the River might be necessary as a Barrier to the Eastern parts of the Settlement. one hundred Regulars in each, reinforced occasionally by militia, which would be much cheaper than Garrisons of militia relieved every two months, and exceedingly burthensome to the Inhabitants. This is the smallest scale that I could possibly suppose would answer the purpose; and not then, except our army should penetrate to the head of the Oubache some time the ensuing summer, as the greatest body of the Enemy live there, those on the Miami retiring since the last expedition, by defeating them, it is more than probable they would come to any terms with you before they would suffer their crops to be destroyed, which always

1783. Feb'y 25th

involves the nation in the greatest distress and prevents their going to war, neither can they recover the loss in a short time.

The greatest part of the hostile Tribes at present are of those people that have been in alliance with us until lately. An Expedition into their country would be appropo to what they ought to expect from us from the nature of the different Treaties held between us. Such an armiment to set out in July would prevent any capital designs they may have on this settlement, as that is about the time they generally take the Field when they move in large Bodies: their whole attention would be taken up by the Idea of defeating said Army as the preservation of their Families would depend on it. If they were disappointed you might be sure of any reasonable Terms. I could not suppose that such an undertaking would be difficult or expensive. 170,000 lbs Flour to be immediately purchased at Pittsburg and sent to Fort Nelson, and some other necessary stores. Kentucky might furnish 1,000 Troops, 500 to be drawn from other Quarters which would compose a sufficient Army, and probably in two month do the business proposed: at least they would convince the Indians that they were inferior to us, that the British assertions of our weakness was false, and that we could at all times penetrate into their country at pleasure and destroy that Idea they have of their ability of routing the Kentucky country or prevent its population, and might induce them to suppose that their own Existance depended on their Amitty with us. take a slight view of the undeniable advantages the settlement is of, to the States at large. we then might with propriety suppose that there ought to be at least 350 Regular Troops kept up in this Department, one third at St. Vincents, well supplied with necessary supplies, and a sufficiency to furnish any little army that might be drawn into the field, which under these circumstances might be raised at any time, & penetrate into any quarter of the Enemy's Country at pleasure.

I am, Gent., with respect
Your mo: obedt. Servt."

Feb'y 26th

CAPT: H. YOUNG TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond
Want of forage

Informing him that as the Post at York had not been furnished with the forage ordered from the Eastern Shore, and he not having the means to supply it, he would be glad to execute any orders looking to that end. Some of the horses had already been sold to support the others.

MARKES VANDEWALL TO THE EXECUTIVE. 1783. Feb'y 27th

He had been ordered by Genl: Muhlenburg to report for duty without delay, as Lieutenant 1st Va. Regt. under "the new arrangement." It was his desire to be declared a Supernumerary, and to retire in favor of others who wished to remain in the service. Lieut. Benj: Lawson would take his place, and he hopes, the request may be granted &c. Richmond

---

JNO: ANDERSON TO THE GOVERNOR. March 1st

His progress in recruiting has been very inconsiderable, which he regrets "with feelings not unhurt." Two Soldiers only "were all he could pick up," and these enlisted for three years—sent to Winchester. Hanover Co.

DAVID SHEPHERD, Co. LIEUT., TO THE GOVERNOR. March 3d

Asking for Sheriff's Commission &c. The Indians had done no mischief so far, and the people moving back to their plantations very fast, and if not interrupted the County would soon be settled again. Ohio County

---

Negro slave John, property of Wm. Fauntleroy Snr., tried by Court of Oyer & Terminer; Wm. Miskell James Gordon, Moore Brokenbrough, Rich'd Beale, Gents: Justices—LeRoy Peachy Atty. for Commonwealth, and Walker Tornlin, Gent: Sheriff, for burglary, was condemned & sentenced to death by hanging, was recommended to mercy; and pardoned. March 3d Richmond Co.

A. LEE, THEO. BLAND JNR: JOS: JONES, J. F. MERCER & J. MADISON JNR. TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. March 4th

In reply to his of the 26th ult: enclosing copy of the King's Speech &c. That & the Letters of Lord Townsend are the only pieces of intelligence respecting the final adjustment of Peace in Europe which seem to be authentic. Philadelphia

Congress is without official information of the formal signing of any Treaty by the belligerent Powers, either partially or generally. The same uncertainty existed in New York. Various and interested reports prevailed at Philadelphia upon the Subject.

1783. RICHD. ADAMS TO WM. ROSE.

March 5th
Richmond Hill

Informing him, his terms for rent of the house occupied by the latter, was 15000 lbs. Tobacco pr: annum. Crop of Upper Inspections of James River &c.

March 6th CAPT: H. YOUNG TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Richmond

The people of Gloucester refuse to furnish the beeves required by law, but are willing to pay money instead. Wishes to be informed what to do in the case.

March 7th
Norfolk

Thos: Newton Jn: requesting authority of the Executive to deposite the funds collected by him in that district with the Commissioner of the Navy, &c. Several British men of War Cruizing off the Coast, but none had been inside the capes for ten days—no accounts of peace having been made as yet.

March 7th JOHN TALBOT TO THE GOVERNOR.

Campbell Co.

Reasons why J. Talbot refused to be made Sheriff.

The County Court had recommended him to be appointed Sheriff, but he did not consider himself entitled to it, in as much as there were gentlemen who had been longer in Commission as Justices than himself, Richd. Stith, Esqr. for instance, who he hopes the Governor will appoint. Should the Commission be given to himself, he Should refuse to accept it, and thus prevent any collection of tax for the year &c.

March 8th GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO GOV'R HARRISON OF VA.

"Sir,

Lincoln Co. Ky.

Yours of the 19th Dec: came safe to hand the 2nd Inst: I am happy to find that my proceedings with the Chickasaws met with your approbation, although Capt: George was not as successful as I could have wished. he mentioned very little on the subject of Land to them, as I had verbally instructed him not to do so, except the nation was gen'ly at home. His arrival at their Towns being in the hight of hunting time, they could not collect the Council necessary in such cases; but I beleive the Lands may be obtained with a good deal of ease, if proper measures are taken. This is the first opportunity since his return, of a safe conveyance to you. the talk of the Indians, you have enclosed. I believe the Peace is fixed between us. I did not know, nor yet learn when they were to meet Major Martin. If the Chicasaws arrive before I leave the Country, I shall attempt to compleat your wish

with them. The several letters I hope you have received this winter, will give you an Idea of the situation of Affairs in this Quarter at that time, but much more alarming at present, as the Ouabache Indians have at last generally Declared War, and I doubt, the Combination of Savages which the last Expedition was intended to have confused, still subsists: and if the destruction of the Shawnee property and the appearance of such a force in their County at a time when they supposed we were too weakened to attempt any thing, do not discourage them. I am affraid the Western Part of this settlement will be tore to pieces the insuing fall without the greatest attention & without something should be done by Government to prevent it. The Illinois will be Garrisoned by the English in a short time, as they have now little to fear, Since getting the whole of the Ouabache Indians engaged against us. we should have to cut our way through them before we could get at such Garrison. I have but little confidence in British promises of putting a stop to the savages continuing the War: its dangerous to their Interest, and their conduct among the Western Indians fully point out their Views. Supposing them sincere. the late expedition would be attended with the most salutary Consequences in showing the Indians what they might continue to expect. and they would of course with greater Ease comply with the British request; for they do not view themselves as dependant on the English. for them and ourselves have formerly taught them to think so much of themselves. that they would strike both if they were equally affronted. 1783. March 8th

In my last letter I flattered you with the prospect of our attempting one of the Forts on the Ohio immediately. I was too sanguine in my hopes without Funds from you for the purchase of Provisions. Enough could not be provided to march a sufficient Body of men to the spot: Corn is the only article of Provision that could be got in tolerable plenty. a Bushel of which could not be got on the Credit of the State. I can't certainly conceive what reason your Excellency could have for supposing that I should be backward in having your Orders respecting those Forts executed. if in my Power one of them in particular would add greatly to my interest. and supposing me to be fond of Command. I then of course should prefer the greatest number possible.

I thank you Sir for your permit for returing. the smallness of the command could not have been my reasons. as it is certainly extensive. but quite a different cause. Every Exertion in my power have been made for many years for the Defence of this Department. Knowing the safety of all our Frontiers depended on it. of course took pleasure in encountering the greatest fatigues. leaving nothing in my Power undone. either by dividing the councils of the Indians. taking necessary steps to keep great numbers in our Interest. making necessary Excursions into their country to Distress our Enemy. and cause the Friendly to keep so. and attempting to destroy the Interest of that numerous Clan of Partizans or pretended Proprietors residing in Philadelphia that

1783. March 8th

was endeavouring to divide the counsels of the People here, and at the same time destroying their interest at the seat of Government, more effectually to compleat their disaffection to the State. As soon as I found they were likely to carry their point I at once saw the destruction of the country if the war should continue: and of course wished not to be a witness to the great success in their attempts against me, as the greatest stroke they could possibly make, put it out of my power to save the Country. I wished to be clear. These were my reasons.

You mention that you wish a stop to be put any further drafts on New Orleans, it has long been the case. I don't know of a Bill of any kind being drawn for two years. I have continued to reduce the officers, as the number of soldiers decreased, since I was first acquainted with the act for that purpose.

By this conveyance I expect you will receive a full account of the situation of the Country from the Board of Commissioners, as they have received every information in my power to give them. It is truly alarming. You will find by the last returns the great scarcity of Lead. If you will send an order to the mines for 1000 or 1500 lbs., previous to my arrival at that place. I will contrive to get it forwarded by any plan your Excellency should propose or direct.

I am Sir, with the utmost respect,

Your Mo. Obed't Hbl. Serv't."

March 8th

CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO MAJOR MERIWEATHER.

Point of Fork

Informing him of the unserviceable condition of the Arms at Winchester. Nothing doing at the Factory at Fredericksburg and Major Dick in charge, agreed with him, that it would be wiser to remove the machinery, tools, &c., to the Point of Fork.

March 11th

JOHN F. MERCER, RICH'D BLAND, JR., A. LEE, JOS: JONES & J. MADISON, JNR., TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

In Congress

Regretting their inability to relieve his anxiety on the subject of Peace. They call his attention to the long delayed remittances due the Delegates; and the great inconvenience in the way of extortion when they are compelled to borrow money, arising out of failure to supply the means of their support.

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—by Express. 1783. March 12th

Communicating the purport of Dispatches from the American minister at Paris, received on that day by Capt: Barney, who had left L'Orient on the 17th January under passport of His Brittanic majesty, &c. These would be found important, tho' not decisive: and his Excellency might form his own opinion as to the prospects of a *speedy* Peace, and act accordingly. Philadelphia — Arrival of Dispatches — Preliminaries for Peace signed at Paris

The preliminary Articles of Peace, had been signed by Mr. Ozwald, Minister Plen: of G. Brittain, & Messrs. Adams, Franklin & Jay, our Ministers, provisionally; that is, to be effective when the definitive Treaty shall be concluded between France & G. Brittain.

They are substantially as follows—ample recognition of the Independence of the United States, with relinquishment on the part of the Crown of all jurisdiction, sovereignty and property, &c., within the limits of the same. These are fixed as follows, from the mouth of the River St. Croix to the source, thence along those mountains which divide the waters that fall on each side into the St. Lawrence & Atlantic ocean, thence to the head of Connecticut River, thence down the middle of that River to the 45th degree of Latitude, thence west to the River Iroquois or Cataroquy, thence along the middle of said River to the Lake Ontario, thence thro' the middle of that Lake & the Lakes Erie, Huron, Superior & the lake of the Woods, pursuing the middle of their water communications, thence due west to the Mississippi, thence along the middle of that River to the 31st Degree of north latitude & thence from that intersection nearly an East course to the source of St. Mary's River, thence down the middle of that River to the Atlantic ocean, together with all Islands in s'd ocean within 20 Leagues of the Continent. Bounds of the United States

The Great Fisheries to be free to both nations, with liberty to cure on the shores subject to either power—& we allowed to fish and cure on the shores of Labrador untill they may become settled. Fisheries, &c

Debts due on both sides are to be recovered—no farther confiscations, and Congress earnestly to recommend the different States to revise all laws forfeiting the property of British subjects, who had never borne arms against the United States: and all refugees who have borne arms, are permitted to apply to the several Legislatures to be reinvested in their Estates, by refunding any sums paid by bona fide purchasers, now in possession. Confiscated property

The subjects of either Power are reciprocally to enjoy in commercial intercourse, all advantages enjoyed by the subjects of each respective Power within their own dominions, excepting only the exclusive Rights of chartered British companies, from interferance with which all other British subjects are precluded. Commercial privileges

All Posts within the limits of U. States to be evacuated by the British Troops without carrying off any property seized from the Americans. Evacuation of miltary posts

1783. March 12th — All Posts taken since the signing of these Preliminaries to be immediately relinquished—general amnesty on both sides for all offences, and a ceasing of all prosecutions growing out of such offences, &c. This was the general ground on which the agreement reciprocally signed. rested.

Difficulties in the negotiations on acc't of Gibralter — On the 24th Dr. Franklin writes, that difficulties had arisen, in the prosecution of the negotiations between France & Great Britain. From the Journal of these negotiations, and the letters of the American ministers, the chief difficulty seemed to be in relation to Gibraltar. France had offered to give G. Britain the Island of Guadaloupe for that Post, & to receive in return from Spain, the half of St. Domingo, which belongs now to Spain, but Britain obstinately contended for Porto Rico. To give some idea of the character of the information received by Congress, the following quotations from a letter from the Compte de Vergennes to Dr. Franklin, of the 24th ult: and transmitted by him, will describe the state of affairs at that date, "*Our negociations* (*i. e.* between France & G. B.) *are at the same point with yours: but yet far from an end,*" then again "*Our facility has occasioned difficulty*, again. "*I do not despair: I rather hope, yet every thing is uncertain.*" On the whole their impression is, that the terms between France & G. Britain are agreed upon, tho' not signed—but Spain & Holland had made little progress in their business.

His Excellency might be sure any further advices upon this important subject should be promptly transmitted to him by a safe hand.

They herewith transmit a copy of Commission of his Swedish Majesty, authorizing his Minister at Paris to conclude a treaty with the U. States, the terms of which are very honorable and flattering.

Refugees at New York — They are assured that a deputation from British Refugees at N. York had gone to the Legislature of that State, desiring to know what terms they were to expect, & everything in that direction indicated a Speedy evacuation &c.

March 12th — PAUL LOYALL, THOMAS BROWN & THOS. NEWTON JNR., TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Norfolk — As Commissioners, they considered themselves subject to the directions of the Executive, and should carry out any orders, considered necessary to the good of the service, in the Department they were employed in. Quarterly reports of their proceedings should be regularly transmitted. They had written on the 17th ult: and informed his Excellency that they should have "a vessel of 12 Guns ready in a short time." She should be fitted out with expedition. They also hoped to have two Gallies of fifty men and thirty oars each, and a Tender, with forty men ready to go on a cruize by the 1st of May. The Boat Liberty would be of great service to cruize in company with the above vessels; and a smaller boat would be useful to regulate the conduct of "Flags."

Armed vessels to protect trade &c.

They are at a loss to Know what officers then belonged to the navy—and would be glad to have enforced the Act of Assembly of the last Session, empowering the Executive to appoint a Court to enquire into the capacity &c. of officers, & to discharge the inefficient, &c. &c. 1783. March 12th

---

"Lieutenant George Dunlap a British Prisoner of War is permitted to visit his father in Virginia, and to remain there thirty days, provided he obtains permission so long to continue in that State from his Excellency the Governor of Virginia, to whom on his arrival he is to report himself and receive and follow his directions. March 12th War Office Officer on parole to Virginia

B. LINCOLN
Secy. at War."

Robt. Morris' instructions to the Pay Master General in Virginia, in regard to executing the provisions of the Act of Congress, requiring the several States to be called upon to complete the settlement with their respective "Lines of the Army" up to the 1st of August 1780 &c. March 15th Office of Finance

---

JOHN WORMELEY TO GOV: HARRISON. March 17th

"Sir,

His Excellency General Washington, in answer to an application I made to him, for permission to return to my wife and family in Virginia, had the goodness to inform me that when I obtained permission from the Governor and Council of that State, his passport should be ready for me. New York Mr. Wormely desires to return to Virginia

From the knowledge your Excellency has of my Family and Connections, I take the liberty to request your patronage and Interest in procuring permission to return and the united prayers of a grateful Family will be offered to Heaven for your Happiness.

I have the honor to be,
With every possible respect
Your most Humble Servant
&c., &c.

Wm. Rose late Deputy Q. Master, certifying that in 1780, when not a pound of Salt-petre could be furnished by the State, and when it was an excessively dear Article, wanted in the Hospitals by Dr. Pope and at Westham for making ammunition, he had purchased on credit one barrel from Mr. Hamilton, who refused to sell it for cash to a Jew, because he "preferred the public interest to his own." Up to this date he had thought Mr. Hamilton had been paid by Col: Minter then Comm: of War. March 17th Scarcity of Nitre in 1780

1783. THOS: NEWTON JNR: TO THE GOVERNOR.

March 18th
Norfolk

A number of men having landed at Lynhaven from two Brigs. some of them had been captured and admitted the vessels to be the "Charming Polly" Capt: Shannon of N. York, and the "Reprisal" of the same place. The two brigs had subsequently sent a flag to exchange Prisoners, which he had received and thereby recovered many worthy gentlemen and some seamen. He desires instructions how to proceed in the future, and would like to have Col: Thorogood who lives where the flags come, to aid him in preventing communications between the inhabitants & the enemy before he could reach the place, &c.

Privateers &c.

March 18th CAPT: H. YOUNG TO THE GOVERNOR.

In regard to renting Mr. Saml: Eges' "house and tenement, distant from the Jail 120 yards."

March 18th JOHN F. MERCER, THEO. BLAND, JNR: A. LEE, J. MADISON, JNR: & JOS: JONES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Philadelphia

The import of the last Dispatches received by Capt: Burney had been communicated. A Letter from Mr. Laurens received at the same time had not been read in Congress. Its date was posterior to those of his colleagues, and conveyed strong suspicions of the designs of the Court of London—that their plan was to disunite the belligerent Powers & he thinks the spirit of the English high "for the prosecution of the war against France."

Advice of Mr. Laurens

This minister's reflections were wise and deserved "the most serious attention." He recommends we "should ardently adhere in all points to every engagement with the Court of France," whose views he did not suspect, and cautions us against "trusting to our new but half-made Friends." The news-paper reports of the Parliamentary debates discovered indecision, even in the Cabinet of the British King, consequently he inferred Ld: Shelburne had not disclosed his ultimate views even to them. * * * * * * *

Refer to sundry claims against the State for goods furnished by French Houses &c. and recommends Mr. Barclay the consul in France, be appointed to settle them. P. S.—By a letter from Genl: Washington, rec'd the day before, they "find the army in a situation highly alarming & truly critical." They "trust much to the prudence & discretion of the General to prevent desperate measures."

Trouble in the Army &c.

Jos: Nevill to Gov: Harrison. 1783.

Enclosing copy of his Expenses in running the "Temporary Boundary Line" between Virginia and Pensylvania, excepting an amount for rations obtained from the Pensylva. Commissioners, for which they should not make any charge, in as much as they had furnished only sixteen men as a guard, while Virginia furnished eighty two. March 19th. Hampshire Co. Boundary Line Va. & Pennsylvania

---

Circular from Robt. Morris to the Executive of Virginia. March 30th

Requesting them to furnish the Paymaster of the Army, with accounts of all advances made by the State to Officers & Soldiers of the American Army, in order to establish claims of said State against the Union, then about to be brought to settlement. Office of Finance

---

Litt: Savage to the Governor. March 20th

Offering his vessel at one hundred and twenty pounds, to carry the Prisoners to New York, under the direction of Comm: Barron. He thinks it important to remove them as soon as possible, exposed as that Country is to the depredations of the Enemy. Northampton Co.

Jno. Donelson to Majr. James Robertson, Cumberland. March 22d

Expressing his concern that the treaty with the Southern Tribes of Indians had not long ago been "carried in Execution." After having ridden four or five hundred miles during the past winter, he had on the day before, received the Governor's Commission and Instructions, and forthwith employed Major Read to travel with all expedition to the Chickasaw Chiefs to invite them to a meeting, & appoint the time and place &c. He requests Major Read be furnished with guides, and all things "needcesary" for his journey. Hopes his trouble will end in success. Adds, "Peace much talked of," and it is his opinion, "will soon take place in Europe." Bedford Co. Va. Measures taken to execute the treaty with the Southern Indians

---

Robert Ewing to the Governor. March 24th

Informing him, that the Sheriff had refused to give security for the collection of the Taxes, and that although that was "one of the first inland Counties in this State," the people did not think it in their power to pay as demanded &c. Bedford Co. People refuse to pay taxes

1783. ROB'T R. LIVINGSTON TO GOVERNOR HARRISON OF VA. (Circular).

March 24th

Office of Foreign Affairs Phila

News of the signing of Preliminary articles of Peace

"Sir,

I have the honor to enclose an abstract* of the preliminary Articles for a general peace, signed the 20th January, 1783. They were brought by a vessel, that arrived last night from Cadiz, dispatched by Count d'Estaing to recall the Cruizers and privateers of His Most Christian Majesty. Tho' not official, they leave no room to doubt this happy event, on which I Sincerely congratulate Your Excellency. When the wisdom of the United States shall have established their Credit & Strengthened their bond of Union, which will doubtless be the first work of peace, we shall have every reason to hope that this will be a happy & a flourishing Country.

I have the honor to be Sir, with great respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient & most humble Servant, &c., &c.

March 24th JOS: JONES, THEO. BLAND, JNR: J. MADISON, JNR: A. LEE, & JOHN F. MERCER TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

"Sir,

Philadelphia Governor congratulated on the good news &c. &c.

We have the pleasure of congratulating Your Excellency on the result of the Negociations in Europe, which have at length happily terminated in a general Pacification.

The Triumph, a french Sloop of War, commanded by the Chevalier du Quesne, arriv'd here last Evening, dispatch'd from Cadiz the 14th February by the Marquis of Fayette and the Comte D'Estaingn, on a supposition, which the event has justified, that she might reach America before any Packett which should Sail either from Brest or L'Orient." * * * * * * "If anything can add to this happy event, it is that the late confusion in the army, thro' the prudence of the Commander in Chief has terminated in a manner y't reflects additional honor on that band of Patriots."

Trouble in the Army quieted

With the highest respect
We have the honor to be
Yr: Excellency's
Most Obt. & very hble Servants,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S. Congress have just directed the Agent of Marine to recall all armed naval Commissions & the Minister of Foreign Affairs to make the necessary communications to Sir Guy Carlton & Admiral Digby, which will produce an immediate cessation of hostilities."

* Printed—headed "Peace, Liberty, and Independence"—"Philadelphia, March 24th, 1783. Yesterday arrived, after a passage of 32 days from Cadiz, a French Sloop of War, commanded by M. Du Quesne, with the agreeable Intelligence of Peace."—then follow the articles in detail.

CIRCULAR FROM ROBT. MORRIS TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. 1783. March 25th

Enclosing order of Congress recalling "all cruizers commissioned by them," in consequence of the intelligence of Peace, and congratulating him on "the happy Event." Marine Office

---

MOSES HUNTER TO THE GOVERNOR. March 25th

Recommending Mr. James Morrison, "a gentleman of character & known to be an able Surveyor," who desires an appointment as Surveyor on the Western Waters. He expects to see his Excellency in May, "being determined to go to the Assembly." Berkeley Co.

GEN: GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO MAJOR GEORGE WALLS, FORT NELSON. March 25th

"Sir,

You are fully acquainted with my Design of leaving this Country agreeable to the permit of his Excellency. of course would wish to give you some Genl: Instructions, by which you are to conduct yourself untill the reception of further orders from your superiours. your known abilities in the management, and economy necessary in a Garrison circumstanced as the one you command is sufficient inducement for me to suppose that but little on that head need be said to you. I know you cannot support the few Troops you have, so plentifully as I could wish, but probably such as will be absolutely necessary for their Support. from my knowledge of them they are not Difficult to please, without that subordination necessary among all Troops should be neglected, which I have no Reason to suppose will be the case, and as the safety of this settlement greatly depends on the circle of intelligence that ought to be kept up beyond the Ohio, I would recommend it to you not to neglect such a case of importance. although the neighbouring Tribes of Indians on the Wabash hath Declared war, I don't supose it would prevent you from a Corresspondance at St. Vincents such a manner that the Indians should not know of it. all inteligance of Importance you must Imediately Transmit to Government, as it is necessary to Inable the governer to take the most necessary steps for the Genl: Defence. the strength of your Garrison ought to be proportioned to the quantity of provisions you have in store, and probable supplies that you are like to get, paying attention to the apprahentions of Danger. should you find from circumstances that it would be desirable to have a Raignforcement call on County Lieuts: in proportion to their militia or Delinquents, taking the Council of Colo. Floyd. I have had some thoughts of yr: Sending one of the Indian women that you have to the Shanawa Towns, pretending to negosiate an Exchange of prisoners in order to Cave Spring

1783. bring on some conversation that might tend to the advantage of the
March 25th State. if your council should advise such a step do it, but by no means drop an Expression to them would give an Idea that we would wish for a peace with them, as it would be Destructive to our Interest and inflame the war between us, confirming the Idea that all our former policy taught them too, between that of our being affraid of them is too true. but we ought to Destroy it if posiable. Should a Treaty be brought about do nothing decisive untill orders for the purpose, as you cannot previously know the designs of Government. you will pay attention to the Resolution for reducing officers of your Core in proportion to the decrease of the privates. this must not be neglected as the order is positive and necessary. if any thing Else should occur to me I shall transmit it to you. wishing you success,

I am Sir, your Humbl. Servt."

March 25th

SAMUEL JONES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond

Robertson late contractor said to have absconded

It having been currently reported in town the day before that Mr. Robertson, the late Contractor had absconded, and it appearing from the returns he had lately made, that they did not agree with those of the several Commissioners of Specifics, he recommends measures be adopted to secure such "specifics" as may be in the hands of Commissioners, &c.

March 26th

JOS: HOLMES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Winchester

Enclosing his account "for money advanced the Canada Prisoners" &c.

March 28th

COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Washington Co.

Indian trouble on the fronteer

He had just received a letter from Colo. Edmondson, informing him of the disaster on the frontier (?) There was no prospect of peace with the northern Indians, but on the contrary a more active prosecution of the war. He could not tell the exact causes of the present disposition of the Savages, "but unfortunately for us, the sound of peace has put us too much off our guard." He is at a loss how to defend the County for want of Instructions—Powder, Lead & Flints cheifly wanted.

The Troop of militia Horse, raised under the late Act of Assembly, "if provided with swords" would perform essential service in such emergencies as the late attacks of the Indians."

THOS: JETT TO THE GOVERNOR. 1783. March 30th

Sending £1081.2.2. collected by the bearer Capt: Briscoe, who had performed the duty in fourteen days, at his own expence and horse. Westmoreland

---

RICHARD RANDOLPH TO THE GOVERNOR. March 30th

"Honour'd Sir,

I have been called upon lately by our sherif, for two fines for not attending the Grand juries in Apl. & Oct: last, which I flatter myself your Honourable board will think proper to remitt, when I assure you it did not proceed from an Inclination to disobey the Laws of my Country; but from an Infirm disposition, a circumstance that has prevented my taking an active part (for several years) in any publick business whatever, which my distorted limbs can testify. I give you my honour Sir, I could not venture to sit in a cold Court House without risquing a severe fit of the Gout, nor can I with the least convenience ride as far as Richmond, & return at night to my own quarters, as I should be obliged to do for want of proper accommodations in the City & I hope my serving as a Magistrate for five & thirty years, without having even the Advantage of a Sheriff's place once, will be another good reason that will operate in my favour. Curls

Richd. Randolph excuses himself from serving on the Grand Jury &c.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
&c., &c.

B. LINCOLN, SEC'Y AT WAR TO GOV: HARRISON—In reply. March 30th

Lieut: Lawson had authority to continue in the Service, "in the room of Lieut. Vandevall, who will be regarded as retiring." Commissions for Officers of the Va. Line, who had served in the Southern Army, should be issued, as soon as "it is signified for whom they are wanted," &c. War Office

---

W. Foushee, mayor, releiving Capt: Wm. Carter from fine for not attending the Grand Jury in Oct: 1781, because when summoned, he was on duty with the militia and had leave of absence from Col: Holt Richarson, to come to the city on business, &c. April 1st City of Richmond Dr. Foushee Mayor of Richmond

1783.
April 1st
Charlestown

COL: ED: CARRINGTON TO THE GOVERNOR.

In behalf of "Doctor Gordon an old inhabitant of Norfolk," who being of the "Banished Characters" and persons of certain descriptions" prohibited returning during the war" desires to join his family in Norfolk and become a citizen, &c.

April 1st

THEO. BLAND, JR: A. LEE, J. MADISON, JNR: AND JOS: JONES, TO THE GOV: OF VIRGINIA.

Philadelphia
Propositions to Sir Guy Carlton & Ad: Digby rejected

His Excellency had doubtless received the particulars of the Intelligence lately brought by the French Ship "Triomphe." Proposals based upon its authenticity, looking to a cessation of hostilities and the further shedding of human blood &c. had been made to Sir Guy Carlton and Admiral Digby at New York.

However humane the motives which had dictated this proposition, it had been rejected by the British Commanders on the ground, that they had received no authority for such a proceeding, from their Court.

As the hands of the French naval force in American waters were now tied, they urge that this fact be made known as soon as possible at all the American posts, to save the risk to which vessels sailing at such a time may be exposed.

Appeal for relief of their wants &c.

They earnestly express the wish his Excellency would prevail upon the assembly at their next meeting to make provision for the payment of their salaries as they become due. At present they are obliged to borrow on the most humiliating terms, to meet their absolute necessities, thus "consigning them to the hands of extortionate usury," &c.

April 1st

Wm. Rose K. P. Jail—Calender of Prisoners &c. with remarks.

April 1st

COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO GOV: HARRISON.

Montgomery Co.
Indian Affairs

It gives him pleasure to inform his Excellency that the Indians had been repulsed in their late attack on "the Fort in Clinch Settlement": that the northward deputies to the Southern Tribes "had failed in stiring up a general war against the white. He had received the Instructions of the 6th & 7th ult: and should act accordingly, as there was reason to apprehend great trouble from the northern Tribes in the ensuing Summer.

John Scott, giving return of his operations as Dep'ty Commissioner of Specifics, in his District, composed of Albemarle, Amherst, Fluvana, Goochland and Louisa Counties—shewing disposition made of all grain, cattle, hides, flour, meal, & clothing collected by his agents—also report of public arms in the possession of the people. 1783. April 2d

---

COL: WM. EDMUNDS TO THE GOVERNOR. April 2d

Reporting the names of the officers absent from their duty in "laying off the militia for raising troops agreeable to Law &c." viz: Cols: Armstead & Churchill, John & Saml: Blackwell Capts:—Thos. Helm, Wm. Baylis and Linefield Sharp—At subsequent appointments the results were no better. He beleives the reason why the County does not respond to the demand made upon it, is that both officers and men were under the impression a majority of the Counties in the State had never complied with the terms of the recruiting Laws, either in raising troops or paying their taxes until the paper money had become worthless. Fauquier had, since the beginning of the war, met every requisition made upon her, and still would, if the people were satisfied the other Counties had not been indulged in their failures. Fauquier Co. Difficulties in recruiting &c. Reasons for

---

THOS. NEWTON, JNR: TO THE GOVERNOR. April 3d

He found the collection and care of the "taxes for raising Soldiers" very troublesome: "the money being all silver" was so heavy and inconvenient of carriage, he was very uneasy as to its safety. He had paid the Commissioners of the Bay Defence, "a thousand and thirty nine pounds" which sum should be deducted from the naval fund, &c. Norfolk Silver collected Bay Defence

---

GEO: BOOTH TO THE GOVERNOR. April 4th

Desiring to know how to dispose of a number of Cotton Cards, belonging to the State, which he had hurried off to his house in Dinwiddie when the British were approaching. They had never been finished, because he had no Tacks to nail them on to the boards, &c. Cotton Cards

1783.
April 5th
Caroline Co.
Forgers of Tobacco Notes

THOS: CHILES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Expressing apprehension of his life being in danger, on account of information given against the noted forgers of Tobacco notes, especially was he fearful of one John Miller. He had attended most of their trials but could not be present at any more without protection—he therefore asks for two men to be with him. Col: Temple finds himself also in danger and does not wish to take any farther part. The names of those known, are John Lipscomb, Saml: Longan, N. Lewis, Zachary Meriwether, Feilding Woodruff, Robt. Price, Richard Chewning. Christ. Kirns, John Purcell, Thos: Woodward.

April 6th
Richmond

BENJ: HARRISON, JNR: TO THE EXECUTIVE.

As he was about to be absent in Philadelphia some weeks, he desires to be allowed to close his accounts with the Treasury, &c.

April 7th
Accomac

JAMES ARBUCKLE TO THE EXECUTIVE.

In regard to the Sale of Gallies. He is astonished to hear he will be held responsible for the deficit resulting from that sale; and that he had been accused of lending out the money. This was false. He had not purchased any of the effects or the gallies. Mr. Bayley had managed the sale entirely of the first galley: he had acted only as clerk, &c., &c.

* * * * * *

Should he be required to pay the money as threatened, "it would compleate the ruin of a once respectable planter, who had been plundered by the refugee Barges, drove from his home to a retreat in the woods, with a wife and nine children," &c., &c.

April 7th
Richmond
Chile's life in danger &c.

JNO: TAYLOR TO THE GOVERNOR.

Enclosing a letter from Thomas Chiles expressing apprehensions for his personal safety. He cannot decide "whether the preservation of this man's life is of any public concern" or not. John Millar who threatens his life is capable of "executing any villiany." Col: Temple also apprehends danger to himself. Chile writes that one of his neighbours had been fired upon, returning from Col: Temple's house. Col: Taylor goes to Caroline the next day, and would carry any orders to Col: Thornton, the Executive might give, &c.

Report of Entries and clearances of vessels, with amount of Imposts and exports. Lower District of James River—by Jacob Wray, Naval Officer. — 1788. April 8th Hampton

---

"Authentic Copy (printed) of the Preliminary Articles of Peace," "brought to town last Evening from New York, where it was received on Saturday afternoon by a packet from England." — April 9th Wednesday Philadelphia

---

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. (Written by Mr. Bland.) — April 10th

They send by a gentleman on his way to N. Carolina, "whose route lays through Richmond" copies of papers sent by Sir Guy Carlton and Admiral Digby, confirmatory of information already sent to his Excellency. They sincerely congratulate him, and their fellow citizens on "the Happy Event" * * * * * * * — Philadelphia

"We take the liberty to inform your Excellency that the State of New York has made an offer to Congress of a tract of Land included in the boundaries of the Township of Kingston or Esopus on the North River, accompanied by a provisional act of Incorporation, granting certain Priviledges of Jurisdiction in civil matters, except in cases concerning the Property of the soil &c: the Policy of which is to Induce Congress to fix their residence in that State. — Measures adopted by New York to induce Congress to fix the seat of Government in that State

The Delegates of Virginia and Maryland conceiving that a more Central Situation for Congress, accompanied with other equal or superior advantages, might possibly be more agreeable, and that an offer of a small tract of Territory by Virginia & Maryland, in the neighborhood of George Town on Potowmack, might meet with the acceptance of Congress, in preference to that offer'd by New York, especially if a more ample and Enlarged Jurisdiction sh'd be annexed thereto, have conceived it their Duty to inform their States respectively, of the steps taken by New York; that if they think proper, they may conjointly adopt such plan as they may deem most Eligible to Induce Congress to fix their Residence in a place which we humbly conceive w'd be not only more Generally agreeable to the States, but w'd be so manifestly advantageous to the States, Immediately in the vicinage of the Seat of General Government. — Virginia and Maryland make an offer of Land for the same purpose

We shall endeavour to procure, before the Assembly sets, a copy of the Grant of New York, with the Boundaries therein assigned for the Jurisdiction of Congress, which will be transmitted to your Excelly. to be laid before them." * * * * * * *

1783. Since writing the above, they inform his Excellency of the arrival of
April 10th Official Dispatches from Messrs. Adams, Franklin & Jay, announcing the
Official news from abroad signature of the Preliminaries to Peace, and an agreement on all sides, for an armistice. The Definitive Treaty not yet signed, &c. * * *

"The British Prints inform us that in a Division on a Debate in their House of Commons, on a Paragraph in their address to their King for approving the Peace, a majority of sixteen were against the Approbation—North & Fox violently opposing the Ministry—the vote for approving was Carried in the Lords. how this temper of the Commons may affect the Politics of Europe, or the Ministry of Great Britain time must determine.

With the most perfect respect, we are
Your Excelly's most obed't Sev'ts
(Signed in behalf and at the request of the Delegates)

THEO. BLAND, Jnr.

April 11th L. Wood, Solicitor—Two letters to the Executive, in regard to Mr. Moss' accounts: with statements, &c.

April 12th WM. FLEMING TO THE GOV: OF VIRGINIA.

Lincoln Co. He is requested by the Commissioners for Western Accounts "to entreat your Excellency would direct the Inclosed Draught on the Treasurer of Virginia in favour of Colo: Thos. Marshall, for seventy-eight pounds cash received from him to defray the Expenses of the Board in this Country, to be paid on its being presented," &c.

April 13th COL: ISAAC COX TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

Jefferson Ky A few days after the death of Col: Floyd, he had received a letter requiring the County Lieutenant to make return of money received and men recruited &c. He replies that there was no money collected, and there was "no man recruited."

April 14th COL: JOS. MARTIN TO GOV: HARRISON.

The Great Island His Excellency's letters and instructions had been rec'd by John Read. He had written to Isaac Shelby at Kentucky in regard to the Treaty and now enclosed his reply.

He had sent Read to the Chickasaw Nation by way of Cumberland, and should take care to have every thing ready to set out for the French

1783.

Lick by the time he could return. He had thought the best place for holding the meeting for the Treaty, was thirty or forty miles down the Holston below the Island, or at French Broad, which is 36 miles this side of Chote, but Cols: Donaldson & Shelby preferred the French Lick. On this account the Expense would be fourfold.

April 14th. The proper place to hold the conference &c.

He had gotten ready to move to Powell's Valley, when the Indians attacked the Settlements on Clinch; this had discouraged the people for the present, but unless the business of the Treaty prevented, he hoped to move there in the Fall. The Indian Chiefs insist upon his going to the North Carolina Assembly to try and stop the settling of their territory without their consent, and he should have to go, but should be back before Read's return, so that no delay could occur in that business. People returned from Cumberland bring the information that fifteen men had gone down the river from French Lick in boats, to be joined by a number of Indians, and he fears it is to plunder the Spanish Boats on the Mississippi—Would it not be well to inform the Governor of North Carolina of this, they being citizens of that State? The Northward Indians, he referred to in another letter, "as having gone to Augustine" had returned through Cumberland & Kentucky where they killed & wounded several people, &c.

Indians attack Clinch settlements

Chiefs desire him to go to N. Carolina &c.

Expedition to rob the Spaniards on Mississippi

April 15th

List of Population of—Whites—Blacks.

3766 2902

Nansemond

Total, 6668

April 16th

THOS: NEWTON JNR: TO THE GOVERNOR.

On his arrival he had found the British Privateer Ship "Prince Wm. Henry" Capt: Math: O'Brien had been run ashore by her officers and Crew, she having sprung a leak. He had given the Captain leave to carry what he had saved to that place, but to consider himself on parole until he could communicate with his Excellency. Four British vessels assisted him in saving the effects of the Ship, one of which the "Farrier" had just arrived with orders recalling their cruizers, and with a proclamation which he sends by Express to the Governor. As Capt: O'Brian desired to sell the "materials saved from his Ship, he requests directions as to his duty in this particular,—especially as there were negroes on board, probably owned by people in that region.

"The Ship carried 22—6 & 9 pounders and 120 men."

Norfolk Privateer ashore

The Farrier brings official news of peace to the Chesapeake

1783. CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO MAJOR THOS: MERIWETHER.

April 19th
Point of Fork

He is in great want of Iron & Steel to repair the public Arms, and leather for the Cartouch Boxes. He had broken up the Tailors' Shop, for want of Material, and desires to know how to dispose of the cloth & linnen left. Hopes the Artificers will receive some attention, as their wages had not been paid for eighteen months past, &c., &c.

April 20th JOHN TAYLOR TO GOV: HARRISON.

Richmond

Enclosing his opinion of the justness of Capt: Reuben Taylor's and his own claim to public lands for military services—and requesting his Excellency to lay the same before the Council, and report their decision thereon to him.

He adds "having heard some doubts started relative to the claim of Capt: Taylor (for had it not have been for his case I should not have troubled the Executive with my own,) I thought it best to set down the reasons in writing, which induced me to beleive that both him & myself were entitled to lands. But as his claim seems to be quite indubitable, I would not have it connected with mine, to his detriment. He is one of ten brethren who engaged early in the war. Several of them have lost their lives, their limbs or their health. he commenced his career very young in the character of a minute-man, and having served six years in that capacity and as an officer, was at length compelled to resign his Commission through the want of health. 'Tis needless to observe, that so numerous a brotherhood, cannot be in very opulent circumstances, * * * "and that many of them will be compelled to seek an Asylum in the Western Territory. If, however, Capt: Taylor should find that this reliance had failed him, he might, I think, with too much reason, complain of the justice of his Country. As to myself (although to my capacity the claim appears to be well founded,) let me repeat again, that I am not solicitous about it, but as to Capt: Taylor, the license of repetition suffers me to say, that I hope the case will not be involved with that of your Excellency's

Reasons why he urges the claim especially in favor of Capt. Reuben Taylor

His unselfishness

Most obt. & most humble Sev't,
&c. &c.

April 21st
Prince Edward Co.
Col. Nash

Col: John Nash Encloses to the Executive his Commission as County Lieut: of Militia, granted him by Gov: Jefferson at Charlottesville May 29th 1781, he had once before resigned, on account of ill health, but consented to be reappointed until the war should be ended. Peace being now at hand, he no longer considers himself "bound in honor or in duty" to continue in that office, &c.

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS TO THE EXECUTIVE. 1783.

April 22d Philadelphia

Nothing of interest has transpired, except that Congress had modified their Recommendation to the States vesting in Congress the power to create a Revenue adequate "to the funding the public debt." They anxiously hope the effect of this measure will be, to establish the public credit, & therefore add to the public honor and good; and that the States would speedily comply with it. A frigate (the Active) had just arrived from France, but her Dispatches had not yet come up. The Comd: in Chief & Secy: at war had been ordered to arrange with Sir Guy Carlton for getting possession of Posts occupied by the British in the U. States, and for exchange of prisoners, &c. The Naval ones on both sides were already at liberty. Advices from New York, show as yet no signs which indicate a speedy evacuation of that place, &c.

Measures to fund the public debt

To take possession of Posts &c.

J. MADISON, JNR.
THO. BLAND, JNR.

P. S. Since the above Sr. G. Carlton had written to congress requesting some authorized person be sent to New York to take possession of the negroes and public property in conformity to the 7th Article of the Preliminary Articles, &c.

April 24th Condition of the Public Jail at Richmond

Wm. Rose, Keeper of the Public Jail, applies to the Judges of the General Court to cause proper regulations to be made for the government of the Jail. The want of a residence for the Keeper had already cost the Country more money than would have built a new one and its enclosures. Mr. Adams' house, tho' near, was too far from the Prison, to prevent Escapes and preserve order, but his present residence put it totally out of the power of the Jailor to prevent former or support the latter. Prisoners should be taught both to love and fear their Keeper: this constituted his and their safety. He should on this account live under the same roof with them, as a school master should with his scholars. The Present Prison "being surrounded by tippling houses, liquor is conveyed to them by the guards, by disorderly people plying round the Pickets." "they drink frequently to excess and immediately the Prison is all riot and confusion," and more than once the life of the keeper had been in danger, in quelling those "unhappy wretches committed for murder and robbery" when intoxicated. This could never happen if he lived upon the spot. The Justices of Henrico Co. at their last Court had given the old Jail to the Public; the bricks to be used as underpinning and for chimnies to the House to be built for the Keeper where the old Prison now stands; also the timber and plank. The Keeper would be contented to live in a log house, rather than the "Public should continue to pay an enormous rent for one so remote and inconvenient for every purpose of his Duty." He therefore

1783. April 24th — begs a "tolerable habitation" for himself and family may be built where the old Prison stands, as soon as the new one is finished. Decency and order could then be preserved, and the Prison hid from the view of persons passing up and down the Main Street, &c., &c.

April 24th — WM. REYNOLDS, COMMISSARY OF MIL: STORES, TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond — Sending return of Ordnance stores re'd of Capt: Crump, State Troops at York. To save expence he had remained at York to act as Quarter Master. James Day, a person employed in the Laboratory, during his absence at York, had been accused of "transgressing in defrauding a black soldier, and through a hasty & rather unfair hearing was ordered to prison where he now lays punishing." Said Day had served in the army and had been honorably discharged. Hopes his Excellency will be pleased to allow him another hearing, &c.

Negro Soldier

April 26th Richmond — L. Wood, Jr., Solicitor, encloses to the Executive, report of the Public money received by him, with vouchers therefor; in order that notice may be given to delinquent Sheriffs, &c.

Solicitor's Office

April 26th Richmond — Judgement of the General Court, against Samuel Barker, convicted of Robbery, in the Parish of Dale, Co. of Chesterfield—"that he be hung by the neck untill he be dead," &c. &c.

April 28th — R. YARBROUGH TO THE GOVERNOR, in reply.

Dinwiddie Co. — The great delays on the part of the deputy Commissioners had prevented his making return as District Comm'r. There were great delinquencies on the part of the County Lieutenants. Capt. John Stith who had rec'd a considerable sum of money had left Brunswick Co: his friends said he had gone "to the northward."

L. Wood. Jnr. to the Governor. 1788.

April 28th Richmond Solicitors Office

Enclosing list of Judgments* against delinquent sheriffs, obtained by him at the last General Court: and representing the difficulties attending upon the present mode of serving notices to said sheriffs—viz: when the notice is left at the home of the sheriff with his family, he being absent, it is not considered duely served: the failure of the clerks of County Courts to return attested copies of Sheriffs' Bonds for collection of Taxes, a serious trouble. He hopes the Assembly will remedy these evils at the next Session. His Excellency is fore warned of the numerous petitions to be presented to the next Genl: Assembly, for setting aside Judgements against delinquent sheriffs. A few may be justly entertained: but the public good should not be allowed to suffer from interested representations, and he trusts due enquiry shall be made into the reasons for these Judgements, before petitions are granted. He desires further instructions in regard to proceedings against the mil: officers of Fauquier, "who had failed in Executing the Act of Assembly for recruiting" their quota of men for the Continental Service.

Delinquent Sheriffs and the remedy

List of Inhabitants of—Whites 1167—Blacks 2282—Total 3449.

April 28th Middlesex Co.

Col: George Skillen to the Governor. April 29th

Enclosing a letter to him from Gov: Jefferson in Nov: 1780, urging the necessity of raising men for the defence of the country and appealing to their zeal for the American cause in promoting the objects of the war, &c. &c. Acting under this appeal, and in accordance with his own feelings, he had, after great exertions, by attending the places of meet- of the militia, spending his own money and by giving treats, &c., raised and "marched off a Major's Command, with waggons of provisions. These men had gone through the hardships of the campaign, many had lost their lives, and those who had returned, had never received the pay promised them; had not the means of paying their taxes, were constantly applying to him and threatening to sue him for their dues. Under these circumstances it would be impossible to recruit any more men in that county unless their sufferings were relieved.

Botetourt Co.

Reasons why no recruiting could be done &c.

* The list shows forty-three Sheriffs to be delinquent, to the aggregate amount of £56.385:17:0.

1783. THEO. BLAND, JNR., J. F. MERCER AND A. LEE TO THE GOV'R OF VIRGINIA.

April 29th

* * * * * * * *

Philadelphia Nothing of importance, since the official information of the cessation of hostilities and the proclamation issued by Congress, already fowarded, had occurred, "except that it had been moved in Congress by us, in order to sound the present disposition—viz: "that the United States in Congress assembled will and they do hereby accept the Cession of Territory made to them in the Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia bearing date the —— day of ——— on the Terms and stipulations therein mentioned, except so much thereof as stipulates that the U. S. in Congress assembled shall guarantee to the said Commonwealth the remaining Territory contained within the bounds therein described." This had been referred to a Committee, who reported, that "the report of a former committee on the Cession be taken up and considered." This action on their part had been, "to produce if possible some decisive determination" on so important a matter to the State. It would probably be resumed in a day or two.

Cession of Territory to U. States by Virginia &c.

April 29th JOHN F. MERCER TO GOV: HARRISON.

Philadelphia Enclosing a letter from Mr. Wormely (not found) from New York—he adds "Its contents will inform you how incapable I am of adding any comment or explanation, unacquainted wholly with this young Gentleman & the truth of the circumstances which he alledges in his favor—Nor will I offer any observation of my own, how far he is an object of the Provisional Treaty or any law of the State, but request your Excellency to enable me to inform him, how far his Expectations & wishes can be complied with," &c.

April 29th THOS. CHILES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Praying a repreive for Richmond Chewing at the request of his father, as he beleives "the youth was Innosently Drawn in the Snar of that Cruel Disdermener by Mr. Lipscomb & my self," "that of selling Tobo. notes" &c.

"At a Court of Appeals held at the Court House in the city of Richmond, the 30th day of April 1783." 1783. April 30th

The President of the Court presented a letter from Edmund Randolph Esquire, to whom it was assigned to collect and take care of the Law Books belonging to that part of the Public Library, heretofore consigned by the Governor and Council to the use of the Superior Courts, stating the present Situation of said Books, and the necessity of proper presses, and an Apartment for their Reception: Whereupon the Court request the President to Communicate the Same to His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of State in order that proper provision be made at the public expense for the security and preservation of the said Books. Richmond. The Public Law Library &c.

A copy—Test

JOHN BECKLEY, *Cl'k Court.*

"The Letter referred to in the above is as follows:"

"To the Honorable Edmund Pendleton Esqr. first Judge of the Court of Appeals. April 30th

"Sir,

I have pursued the scattered remains of the Public Library with my best Diligence, but I have been unsuccessful indeed, not having collected above fifty dissorted Volumes. These are now exposed to great injury from the Want of Proper Presses and an Apartment for their Reception—I must intreat you Sir, to Communicate this State of the Books to the Court of Appeals and to assure them that I would not trouble them with this Communication were it not to shelter myself from Censure, should any Accident overtake them. At the same Time I must profess my Willingness to endeavour still to reassemble the Books, if I could be furnished with the necessary means of their Preservation. Condition of the Library

I have the Honor Sir
To be with the Highest Respect,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) EDMD. RANDOLPH.

Richmond April 29th 1783.

A copy

JOHN BECKLEY Clk. C. Ap.

1783. GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO MAJR: GEORGE WALLS.

April 30th "Sir

Read Creek I have Inclos'd the last Letters from Government to me, for your perusal, and make no Doubt but it will give Genl: Joy to the Inhabitants of Kentucky when they find the prospect of peace with the Indians so certain, In the course of the Insuing Summer.

You'll find that his Excellency still wish to have the post at the mouth of Kentuckey Established & to Inable it to be done hath Sent orders to the Different Counties to deliver the Taxes for the purpose of Victualing the Troops which you will call for as they are wanted, orders to the Different County Lieuts: accompanying this for furnishing you from Time to time with one hundred militia—Lincoln 65. Jefferson 25. Fayette 10 men, those aded to the Regulars you have will Inable you to Garrison both of ye posts with 68 Rank and file, Exclusive of a small party that may occasionally be Detach'd on hunting parties &c. It's highly advisable to Divide the Regulars Equally between the two posts, by which means the militia be kept to the duty. As I expect this will have a speedy conveyance to you, I hope you will loose no Time after ye Reception of it to have the orders put in Execution. By all means, the plan is highly advisiable as it may cause the Indians to suppose that we determined to correct them for their former Insolence, and perhaps confuse their Councils. I think the plan proposed last winter for the Building those works very Good and worthy attention. I hope that you will find no great Difficulty in furnishing the Troops Tolerable for four or five months, by which Time I think you may be sure of assistance. Don't fail in Embracing every opertunity that offers in fowarding all Inteligance of Importance to Government. 1500 lbs. of Lead is Sent to the Block-house on Holston, to be from thence conveyed to Kentuckey. You know how necessary it is to pay the Greatest Attention to the Expenditures of Amunition as it is Exceedingly Difficult to be got to you.

I am Sir, your
Obedt. Servt."

April 30th GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

"Sir,

Read Creek Your several favours of March, and 9th of April Inst: come to hand on my Rout to this settlement. The agreeable news with Brittain I am in hopes will greatly alter the face of affairs in the back Country. The prospects of our possession of the posts on the lakes will, I make no doubt, divide the councils of the Indians for some time, and prevent their making any Capital stroke on the Settlement of Kentucky.

As the Inclosed speech to a few of the cheifs of the Oubash that continue in our Intersest, will be fully credited among the whole, as it cal-

culated for the purpose of dividing their Interests. But I have not the least Idea of their Quitting the war until they are Envited to A treaty by the prospect of presents, or Reduced to a peace by an armament in their own country. They are, or will be convinced that a peace will take place and will push the war by small partyes with great Vigour, supposing that the greater number of prisoners they got, or the more formidable they make themselves to apear to us, the greater price they will get for peace, making no doubt of it whenever they choose to offer it, suposing that we are under obligations to them for it. This is the Idea that I could wish to be destroy'd. that they should be obligated to treat with us on our own terms, and convinced that they were Inferiour to us, and that they are under obligations to us for the Very lands they live on. An Army of 1500 men would be necessary to do this. I beleive easily to be got, but how they are to be furnish'd, it is impossible for me to tell not knowing the Resources of Government. But as I hope to have the pleasure of waiting on your Excellency in a few days. I shall Endeavour in the mean time to Inable myself to sketch out some plan the most agreeable to my Ideas of the General Interest of the State. Inclos'd is copies of Instructions &c., which I hope your Excellency will aprove of. I could not think of any plan so likely to have the lead convey'd to Kentucky as the one I have fallen on. I am in hopes that the orders you have sent for the different Taxes to be deliver'd will Inable us to garrisou the mouth of Kantucky in time, Except the collectors should be negligent in their duty. I could have heartily wished to have been at the treaty with the Chicasaws, but am convinced it will not take place until the fall or latter part of the Summer, as it will be a considerable time before Mr. Reed gets to that nation. I met him on his Rout to Kantucky and Recommended it to him to go by water from the falls as the most Expeditious and Safe Rout he could take. and if it was agreeable to the Indians, to have the Treaty at that place. My principal Reasons for such Recommendations was the great scarcity of provisions at the French Lick. The Indians continue to make Incursions into the different Countys in Kantucky and have Repeatedly suffer'd the loss of some of their men. 1783. April 30th

In answer to your Letter of the 29th of Novemb'r 1782, which lately came to hand, I can only say that Major Landot was Employed by me in the Spring of '79 as an Indian Agent for the upper Mississippi. That he rendered singular services in that department, and was permitted to go to Government, where he was Commissioned as Agent, and I beleive was very serviceable until his death. previous to his latter appointment I Generally Judg'd of the propriety of his Expences, and paid them myself and charged them to the State, which was the case with all the Agents in the Western Departm't, several of them being necessaries.

I am S'r your Excellency's

Obedt. Humble Servt."

1783. GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO "THE COUNTY LIEUTS: OF "JEFFERSON" AND "LINCOLN" KENTUCKY.

April 30th

Read Creek

"Sir,

By late dispatches from his Excellency the Governor, I find that the Taxes of the Kentucky is to be appropriated to the support of different Garrisons intended to be kept up for its defence, and that letters have already been sent to the different County Lts: to that purport. This will enable the Building & Garrisoning the mouth of Kentucky which his Excellency is Extremely anxious for. I have Instructed Majr. Walls to have it put into Imediate Execution Caling on the County Lts: for a proportion of their militia to build & garrison that post and the falls and to divide the Regulars between the two posts. you will be pleased to furnish him with —— men when called for, to be releived agreeable to Law observing this. That every Delinquent furnish'd is to be Included in the number called for. I am sensible that nothing in you will be wanting to promote this business, and hope the people will be convinced of the propriety of it and chearfully give every aid. Especially when they are informed that the faith of Government is pledged for the paym't of any expence they may be at. And that a total subjugation of the Indians is now in contemplation, which their Implicit Obedience to the orders of Government will greatly facilitate, and Encourage the Executive to study the promotion of their future hapiness.

You may take it for granted that a genl: peace hath taken place much to our advantage. All the brittish posts on the lakes are to be given up to us & garrisoned by Continental Troops, and hope that a spirited exertion of the frontiers this summer will put an end to their sufferings, that peace and tranquillity will take place in your little Country when the long and spirited Exertions of the people so much entitle them to it. I don't think that any thing on the part of Government will be wanting, as they apear Exceedingly dispos'd to use the most salutary measures to answer the purpose of Reducing the Indians to Obedience. And their circumstances must be so widely different to what they formerly were that they will be able to execute what they please."

May 1st

Fredericksburg

Danl: Ryan informing the Governor of his having been robbed on the road by his servant of a horse, and his Portmanteau, containing the Dispatches to the Governor of Georgia, &c.

Col: Wm. Preston to the Governor.

1783. May 5th Montgomery Co.

Acknowledging receipt of his letters of the 6th & 7th of March on the 19th of said months. Prior to that date, he had sent out experienced Scouts, at the request of the people most exposed, and had ordered the Captains of militia to hold their companies in readiness to go to the relief of the frontier if necessary.

Indian outrages &c.

On the 21st March, notwithstanding these precautions, a party of Indians had gotten in, undiscovered by "the Inhabitants of Clinch & Blue Lick" to Walker's Creek, and killed one man, took his wife and two children, and two children of a poor widow. They were immediately tracked and persued by experienced woodsmen, but were not overtaken. A few days afterwards a man was killed on Blue Stone by a Small Party, who were also pursued to no purpose. In consequence of these alarms, he had sent out two companies to the defence of the frontier, and the minds of the people were much quieted thereby. Proper measures had been taken to furnish supplies to these troops, by purchase, and contributions from those who had no money; he had given fifty pounds himself, & people of property were willing to subscribe and wait until government should pay them. He should resort to impressment only when it became necessary.

Troops sent out

His very bad State of health had prevented his meeting Col. Campbell to confer with him "on the subject recommended by your Excellency." He sends this Express by his nephew Mr. Breckenridge, which saves expence, "as he goes down occasionally." He should neglect no means necessary to defend the frontier, and should observe the strictest economy in so doing.

Col: Arthur Campbell to the Hon: Saml: Mathews.

May 6th

The Governor had desired information in regard to the ammunition ordered to Washington Co. Some time ago the Comm'r of War had directed him to receive 500 lbs. Powder at New London; but notwithstanding the assurances of Col. Davies, that the powder "lent out of the County magazine" for Col. Martin, should be replaced, not a single pound had ever been received.

Want of ammunition on the frontier &c.

In addition to this, out of 1000 lbs. of Lead ordered by the Executive to be delivered, only 300 lbs. had ever been received from Col: Lynch. To this fact was due the want of ammunition in the late alarms.

1783.
May 6th
Richmond

COL: DANIEL CLARK TO GOV: HARRISON.

In as much as all his efforts to get payment of the Bills drawn on and accepted by the Executive, had proved fruitless with the Treasurer, he begs his Excellency will recommend the Assembly to order their payment. He had been two and a half years from his home, at great trouble and expence; but would not further detain his Excellency with the details of his sufferings in mind and fortune, by this detention in Virginia, except to urge attention to this matter.

May 6th

WM. FLEMING, T. MARSHALL AND CALEB WALLACE, WESTERN COMMISSIONERS TO GOV: HARRISON.

Bellmont
Botetourt
Co.
Col. Le grass
& Maj. Basseron

They had left Kentucky the 16th of April, and had rec'd his letters of 29th Feb'y & 27th April on their way back. "Colo. Le Grass & Major Basseron from St. Vincent two gentlemen of good character and to whom the Commissioners think the State of Virginia much indebted, not only for sums actually advanced by them, bnt likewise for their many friendly services & warm attachment to the American interest" were on their way to Richmond, and the Commissioners earnestly hope they will be furnished the means of procuring the many necessaries of which they should be much in want, &c.

May 7th

GEO: MOFFETT TO THE GOVERNOR.

Indian
depredations
&c.

He had rec'd a letter from Colo. Vance informing him, that the Indians had attacked the house of Lawrence Drenin, "nigh ye head of greenbrier," on the third of April, and had Killed a young man named Baker: and on the 25th "nigh Erwin's Ford" two young men of the name of Bridgers. Fifteen Indians had been seen, and signs of others. He had ordered Col: Vance to send out two spies, and to station some men at Clover Lick, until instructions should be received from his Excellency. He had hoped the news of peace would have Kept them away, but should they prove troublesome "and needcessity require that men should be sent to guard the frontiers," he should await orders as to how the Spies and the military force are to be supported, &c.

Elliott Sturman, Deputy N. Offi: reporting to the Executive his detention and seizure of the sloop Betsy from St. Martin's, laden with 650 Bushels Salt, on the ground that her register showed she was a "British Bottom": he refers the Captain, in view of the late Change in affairs, to the Legislature, who will decide upon his status, &c. 1783. May 7th Rappa: Naval Office Vessel seized

---

B. Dickson to the Executive. May 8th

Desires instructions as to what he shall do in the case of a vessel just arrived from Ireland; as he cannot allow her to "enter," under present instructions. W'msburg

---

General Nath'l Greene to Gov: Harrison. May 8th

Sir,

I embrace the opportunity by Mr. Hunter to acknowledge the receipt of your letter by Major Burnet, with the agreable information of a conclusion of the war. Nothing could have been more acceptable: and I beg leave to return your Kind congratulations on the subject. If we have wisdom to improve the blessings of Peace and independence, we shall be a happy people, but I am afraid a local policy will disturb the harmony of the union. Head Quarters Charles Town Genl. Green returns his congratulations but doubts the success of the Union

A vessel from London by the way of the West Indies, in fifty four days, says there is likely to be a continuation of the war between the French & Dutch & the English. It is only conjecture. The great armament going from England to the East Indies, is not approved of by the belligerent powers. We shall hear more of the matter soon, if there is anything serious in it.

I have the Honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
Humble Servant,
&c., &c.

Jno: Robertson, late Commy. of Issues, State of Va. to the Governor. May 8th

"May it please your Excellency

Having been for some months past much distressed by Law suits for monies due to individuals in this State for Provisions & Liquor I furnished the troops by Contract, and also anxious to have my accounts adjusted & settled both with the State & Continent, makes me bold to entreat your Excellency would grant me Dumfries Harrassed by suits for provisions &c. furnished the army

1783. Liberty to return to Richmond, or stay at any other place unmolested
May 8th by Suits or Executions &c. Served upon me, untill such time as I can
Desires to return to Richmond to settle his accounts Settle fairly all my Accts. & Render with fair vouchers the Stated acct. I have Ag'st the Continent, for my services since the year 1779, as Comm'y to the Virg'a Line, which have yet not been paid, neither for part of purchases, & wholy as Supt. Comm'y of Issues within this State.
He has paid others, but has not paid himself I have in a great measure paid all my Assistants & have their receipts. have not rec'd my own pay, but what I owe am daily sued for. I have petition'd the Hon: House of Assembly now Sitting, to take the Same matter under their consideration: & to Appt. one certain person as Commissioner to Settle all my Accts. w'th me as Comm'y. I hope your Excellency & the Honbl. Board will condescend to this petition & grant me
Going to jail is not paying a debt the request I crave, as going to Goal for a Debt, that by giving time to Settle, would not be the way ever to bring the accts. to a period. I beg leave to inform your Excellency, that if only half the pay that was allowed me by Congress was now paid up, I should be fully able to discharge every Debt I owe, which I will cheerfully do. I reside in this place & will do untill I have your Excellency's permission to Settle my accts. in Public, Elsewhere & in any place where your Excellency & the Honbl. Board may think proper to Order.

I have the Honour to be
Y'r Excellency's most obt. H. Servant
&c. &c.

May 10th

B. STARK AND H. RANDOLPH TO THE GOVERNOR.

Auditor's Office State debt Expressing their regret that miltiplicity of business had prevented their furnishing an Estimate of the National Debt as required. A Clerk was then engaged on that work, which should be furnished in about a week.

May 12th
Botetourt Col: Wm. Fleming informing the Governor, that the Commissioners were endeavoring to complete their accounts, but would not be able to finish them in order to lay them before the Genl: Assembly. By the 1st of June he should be through most of the business and hoped to set out for Richmond. the papers, &c., with the Commissioners were "a horse load." Mr. Wallace, the bearer, would honour his Excellency with all necessary information, &c.

JOHN WORMELEY TO GOV'R HARRISON. 1783.

"Sir May 12th

The high and elevated situation that you hold in this state gives you a right to the most mark'd respect and deference from every individual in general and from me especially, circumstanc'd as I am: Not then to expose myself to the charge of being deficient in paying my just tribute, I now do myself the Honor to acquaint your Excellency, that I arriv'd here last saturday, having first landed at Norfolk, where I waited on Col: Newton, who saw no impediment that oppos'd my pursuing my course hither. Rosegill

Mr. John Wormely gives the reasons why he had returned to his home &c.

Upon Peace being concluded, I address'd myself to Col: Mercer, one of the Delegates in Congress from Virginia, he laid my letter before the other Delegates his Colleagues, he promised me to write to your Excellency in consequence of my application, and seem'd to be of opinion that there would be no hindrance to my returning hither. Your Excellency will do me the favor to view this letter in the light in which it is drawn, as an instance of deference to you. And I have the honor to remain,

Your Excellency's most Obedient and
Most humble Servant
&c., &c.

"Sir May 13th

The Commander in Chief is at present, much indisposed, and I think Your Excellency will therefore allow me on his behalf to acknowlege the receipt of your Excellency's letter by Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker has deposited, as he informs me, a list of the negroes which he claims, whether as his own property or that of others, in the hands of the Commandant of the town, who is the proper officer to receive such claims, and those considerations will of course be had, concerning them as the reason of the case and the Obligations of the treaty will require. I enclose for your Excellency's notice a copy of the orders issued on the subject of American property. Head Quarters New York

In regard to American property to be delivered up in N. York &c.

This letter will be given to Mr. Walker, to be by him placed in Your Excellency's hands.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and
Most humble Servant

M. MORGANN,
Secretary to the Commander in Cheif.

1783. ED: HARWOOD TO GENL: THOS. NELSON, Richmond.

May 13th
Warwick

Praying his influence with the Governor to allow his half brother John Goodrich and family to return to Virginia &c.—and enclosing a letter from the same dated N. York April 10th 1783, in which he states the Proclamation of the King of G. Britain had been read the day before, "ordering Hostilities to cease against all the Powers at War" &c.

Proclamation read in N. York 9th of April

May 13th — COL: JOSEPH HOLMES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Winchester — Making report of collections in his District. Capts. Williams and Barby had received the amounts collected in Frederick, Hampshire & Shannando. Capt: Williams said he "could not settle untill he seen the County Lieut: of Berkeley" &c. He is under no apprehensions, those being good men.

May 14th — Capt: H. Young having had the misfortune to lose his horse requests permission of the Governor to purchase one, then in his possession, belonging to the State, to be valued by a person selected by his Excellency &c.

May 15th — CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL: MERIWEATHER.

Richmond — Enclosing quarterly return of Transactions at Point of Fork. * * Desires authority to discharge the State Soldiers employed in the Laboratory, who do not wish longer to be considered Soldiers &c.

May 17th — COL: JOHN EVANS TO GOV: HARRISON.

Monongalia Co. — Reporting the number of militia at 313—he had no Public money in hand, only a balance of a sum sent to him to pay bounty for the 18-month-men, &c.

May 19th
Monday H. of Delegates

Resolutions requesting the Executive to lay before the House a statement of the monies, appropriated for recruiting the States quota of troops for the Continental Service, also a statement of the monies received under the Recruiting Act, and the "exact sum received from each County," &c.

DANL: SMITH TO COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL, at Richmond. 1783.

On his return from Cumberland (Tenn:) he had come through Castle's Woods, just after the Indians had been at the Fort at Hamlin's Mill. The people were greatly depressed; half of them had moved away, and the remainder ready to go, Should the Indians make their appearance again. This was due to their not having received any protection or assistance from the interior—he continues, "Last Wednesday the Indians murdered Joseph Ray and Several of his family, also one Samuel Hughes who happened to be there. Mr. Ray was a neighbor to Major Masten. They have killed and made prisoners eight persons. On hearing of this, I immediately gathered a few men to follow the Indians myself—but before I could get to the place, a party of fifteen men had pursued after the enemy too far for me to expect to join them before they must expect to overtake the Enemy." * * * * "I give you this detail with the view that it may be made known to the governor, in hopes that it may cause some mode of action to be adopted which will render our stay here less dangerous if not quite safe" * * *

"I wish you to get explicit instructions how the militia which may be ordered to this River, are to be furnished with provisions."

I am Sir

Your very Hble. Servt.

&c. &c.

May 19th

Indian incursions & murders

Necessity of aid

Will, a negro slave, condemned to be hanged, for poisoning Curtis Nunnally, recommended to the Executive, as an "Object of mercy" &c.

May Court Chesterfield Co.

J. MADISON JNR: THEO. BLAND JR., AND J. F. MERCER, TO GOV: HARRISON. May 20th

They had recd. his letter of the 9th, and had made the correction therein indicated, to Mr. Thompson, in regard to the territorial cession.

Philadelphia

"If an official & joint correspondence with your Excelly. be less circumstantial than that which individual delegates may enter into with their private friends, we persuade ourselves that your Excelly. is too sensible both of our public & private respect for your character to impute to any defect of either. The difference can only proceed from the necessity in the former case of confining ourselves, not only to such matters as are worthy of the public, & for which we can be officially responsible, but to such also, with respect to which no diversity of private opinions may exist."

Character of their correspondence with his Excellency

No further news from Europe—Sir Guy Carlton in reply to a letter from Genl: Washington had expressed his former sentiments regarding the negroes, uttered at the conference held at Orange Town, &c.

1783.
May 20th
Office of Finance

Necessity of Virginia aiding in settling the public accounts

ROBT. MORRIS TO THE GOVERNOR OF VA.

Enclosing Copy of an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the settlement of public accounts. He declines to make comment, or recommend this act, "the science of Law being entirely out of my Line," but adds, "Your Excellency will indulge me in the observation that unless your State will give some aid to the Commissioner for settling accounts, it will be next to impossible for him to perform the duties of his office," &c.

May 21st

Head Quarters Charles Town
Mutiny of the Virginia Cavalry

Steps should be taken to bring them to punishment
Sergt. Dangerfield the leader

GENL: NATHL. GREENE TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir,

About one hundred of the first Regiment of Cavalry mentioned, and marched off from the Congaree, last week, for Virginia, taking all the best horses belonging to the Corps. They say they are going to lay their complaints before the Legislature & to demand their pay.

I have sent an officer in pursuit of them, with offers of pardon if they return immediately to their duty & promise to behave properly in future. I do not expect they will listen to propositions, nor do I think they will continue long together, as I am told their principal object is to have an opportunity to dispose of their horses. But let them enter Virginia as they may, measures ought to be taken for apprehending them immediately. The ringleaders, at the head of whom is Sergeant Dangerfield, ought to be tryed and punished without loss of time. If an Example is not made to deter soldiers from practices of this Kind, it will be impossible in future ever to keep an Army from mutiny. It will be of importance that some decisive steps are taken in the business. I have written to Genl: Scott & Colo. Baylor to give all the aid they can for having the insurgents apprehended, & I hope Government will act with spirit & dispatch in the matter. The Mutineers may pretend to complain of the want of provisions & other sufferings, but at the time of the mutiny, they had provisions in plenty. I have written on the subject to the Secretary at War & hope he will write you, but if he should not, I hope no time will be lost in having the men taken up.

I have the Honor to be
Yr: Excellency's
Most obt.
Hble. Servt.
&c. &c.

May 21st
Hanover

J. Syme certifies to his having employed in 1781 David Hanes of Hanover to repair seventy-five muskets belonging to the Public.

GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO GOV: HARRISON. 1783.

"Sir, May 21st

Nothing but necessity could Induce me to make the following Request Richmond of your Excellency, which is, to grant me a small sum of money on acct. I can assure you Sir, that I am Exceedingly Distressed for the want of necessary cloathing &c, and don't know of any Channell thro' I could procure any, Except that of the Executive. The State I beleive will fall considerably in my Debt—Any supplies that Your Excellency favors me with might be Deducted out of my Accounts.

I have the Honor to be

Your Excellency's Obedt. Servant.

JOHN SMITH CO. LIEUTENANT TO GOV: HARRISON. May 21st

In 1781, when he had charge of the guard at the Winchester Barracks, Frederick Co. upon the prisoners being sent north, the country people determined to destroy the buildings, under the idea, this would prevent impressments The people of Frederick wish to destroy the Barracks &c. of supplies, in the future. Some depredations were made, but through the vigilence of a militia officer the attempts were stopped, and notice given him of what had been threatened. In this emergency he had appointed Mr. Perry Drew "Barracks master," who had remained in that position from June 1st, 1781 to Jany. 31st 1783, when Genl: Muhlenberg took command. The appointment of Mr. Drew had been approved by the Executive, and it is earnestly hoped he will be paid for the service rendered in protecting the public property, &c.

M. MONBOS TO THE EXECUTIVE OF VIRGINIA. May 22d

Informing them, of his having Power of Attorney from M. de Francy Baltimore to claim and receive from the State of Virginia, all debts ceded to him, in behalf of M. De Beaumarchais; and applying for three hundred hhds: Tobacco, to be shipped from York River, according to contract, &c.

B. STARK AND H. RANDOLPH, IN REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR. May 22d

They find upon examination that from January 1782 to date, War- Auditor's office rants issued for payments out of the Military fund, had amounted to £11,579.14.10—and out of the Contingent Fund £2364: 7: 5—but in as much as directions had frequently been given to the Treasurer by his Excellency to pay money, in addition to their warrants issued, the amount could only be ascertained "by jirking over the warrants taken in" at the Treasurer's office.

1783. GEN: GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

May 22d

Richmond

"Sir,

Agreeable to your Excellencies' Instructions, I lay before you the plan of such offensive measures as I should suppose the general Interest Required to be put in Execution this season against the Indians. It is notorious that those Tribes that have been for the greatest length of time acquainted with us firmly beleive that they can make war or peace with us at pleasure, and that we would at all times gladly embrace the offer of any terms with them. They have Abundant Reasons to believe it, if they Judge from our former conduct, as a treaty was always attended with considerable presents from us, which caused them to beleive we were afraid of them. In short, every Kind of lenity shewn them by us, is Imputed to Timidity, and until this Idea is destroy'd, a war will be the consequence of the least suppos'd affront they receive from us, which periods the young warriours will often wish for, and promote, in order to have an opportunity to show their valour, to which they are also Excited by the prospect of gain, as well by plunder as that of presents at the End of the war, confidently assured of peace when Ever they shall offer it. This Idea, I presume, hath not yet gain'd much ground on the Oubash and the nations west of that River, as by some lucky strokes and the smiles of fortune, the Effections of near four thousand of their warriors, were weaned from the brittish Interest in the fall of Seventy Eight. Having the management of them myself thro' the means of Agents, I Endeavour'd to Instill such notions into them as will yet be of advantage to us in future treaties, altho' they have lately made war on us, owing to the Inabillity of our merchants to supply them with goods, and the distresses of the State being such, that they could not give any assistance. Those circumstances gave the brittish Emisaries Every advantage in Engaging them again to Receive their bloody belts. And I make no doubt but their correspondence with the Shawanees, Wiandots and others, will Enduce the whole of them to Embrace those Ideas I have before mentioned. They have no notion of being dependant on either the Brittish or Americans, But would make war on both if Equally Insulted. They conceive the English to be gratly Indebted to them for assistance given them during the war, and I suppose are by this time pretty well convinced that a peace will take place, and I am confident they will prosecute the war with as great violence as possible in order to make themselves more formidable to us. That the terms of the treaty may be more to their advantage, which might be brought about in a very short time by sending a General Envitation to them. It is what they will Expect, and generally attend to, Influenced by the hopes of Receiving presents, Rather than a desire of being friendly with us. Should this line of conduct be pursued, they will yet view themselves as yet superiour to us, and

we shall be Eternally Involved in a war with some nation or other of them, until we shall at last, in order to save blood and treasure, be Reduced to the necessity of convincing them that we are always able to crush them at pleasure, and determined to do it, when Ever they misbehave. A peace between us and brittain, may not have the Impression on them as is generally suppos'd, of conveying to them such an Idea of our Importance as to cause them to fear us. I make no doubt but the English Emisaries Explain the case in its most favourable light on their side, and cause us to apear as Insignificant in the Eyes of the Indians as possible. A greater opportunity can never offer to Reduce them to obedience than the present moment, as they are generally at war (I allude to those north of the Ohio), and nothing we could do to them would destroy our faith among other tribes. On the contrary have a valuable Impression on them, as we have every Excuse. If Reducing them to obedience should be Resolv'd on, I should Recommend the following plan: To march an army of at least two thousand men Immediately into the heart of their country. If they Imbodied and fought you, a defeat would Ensure the terms you wish for. But I am confident they would generally sollicit to treat, when it would be in your power to convince them of what you were determined to do, giving them their own choice, either to come to your terms or continue the war. There would be no doubt of your wishes being compleated: they would be at once convinc'd that their non-compliance would be the destruction of their families. Judging from your uncommon and apparently determined conduct, your speeches to them could not be too daring, but it might be advisable to have the terms Easy, and let them know, that if they broke a single article, that you would make war on the nation that did it. Such conduct would soon put a final End to thoughts of a war Existing among them. At the Same time Justice Requires that we should not infringe on the Treaty ourselves. From their disposition, I have found that nothing will so firmly bind them to us, as the fear of our arms, and the dread of loosing their Country. Which would be the greatest security we could possibly have for their good conduct, by obliging them to give up part of their country to pay us for the Expence of the war, which might lay waste until government chose to have it dispos'd of, and Informing them that whenever they acted contrary to a single article of the treaty, that you would make war on them, and take as much of their lands as would pay the Expence. Should your Excellency order such an armament, I conceive the most Easy and cheap plan would be to have the Rendezvous at the Kentucky. The People of that Country would rejoice at the prospect of an advantageous peace with the Indians, and most chearfully furnish near half the number of men. Militia might easily be marched from Holston, New River and other parts of the frontiers, without any great Expence, and I should suppose ought to be equally interested with the Kantuckians, as they have undoubtedly, been cover'd from the depredations of

1783. May 22d

1783. May 22d

the Savage by that people. Perhaps it might be thought advisable for some assistance to be given from the frontier in the neighborhood of pittsburg, thro' the channel of the Ohio. But your Excellency will be the best Judge, in what manner such force could be collected with the greatest Ease to the falls of Ohio, which is undoubtedly the most central and advantageous post that is now possessed by the Americans, for the management of the Indian department in general. To Equip such an army as here propos'd, with all those necessary supplies that would Enable them to do the greatest service possible, would require a sum of money, which I doubt from the present state of affairs could not possibly be furnish'd. And of course suppose that the smallest scale that could be thought to answer the purpose, would be prefer'd. From my long Experience in Indian affairs, and the knowledge of the policy of those nations alluded to, I take it for granted that if the plan was Enter'd into and prosecuted with vigor, that it would be of but short duration, and that two or three months provisions might answer the purpose, the greatest part of which must be procured in the pittsburg country. The Expence of the small supply of Horses and provisions necessary to Enable such an armament to answer the desirable purposes, could not be very considerable, provided they got on their march by the latter part of this summer. I learn the British posts on the lakes are to be garrisoned by continental Troops. If those Troops and the armament propos'd were to commence their Rout nearly at the same time, it might greatly promote the general Interest. A few troops of horse would be much wanting, as it is found by experience, that they are of singular service in the Indian Department. If there is any farther Information in my power to give your Excellency, that may Enable you to conduct your western frontier to greater advantage, I shall at all times do it with pleasure.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's Devoted
and very Humbl. Servt."

May 22d

GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

"Sir,

Richmond

"Enclosed is a farther answer to your last letter to me. It is my Ideas of the most advantageous policy that could be used in Order to reduce the Indians to that subordination necessary to Ensure a perfect tranquillity to the frontiers. I have not Enlarg'd so much on several heads as I at first intended, as it bore so much the appearance of dictating to your Excellency, but I am in hopes that I have been sufficiently explicit.

I have Honor to be, Sir,
Your Devoted and Very Humble Servt."

Capt: H. Young recommends to the Governor, that the residue of Public goods on hand, and the Negroes belonging to the State be sold at "public Vendue" &c. 1783. May 22d Richmond

---

HUGH WALKER TO GOV: HARRISON. May 23d

"Sir,

I informed you the 9th instant from N. York pr: Capt: Elliott, for Jame River what was done & likely to be. I waited on Sir Guy Carlton's Secretary every Day, till I got the answer sent: I was not allowed to take any slaves without their own concent: & they are taught not to come here. I've done every thing I could do, to foward the recovery of them. I send you a copy* of the Receipt taken, if any is paid for they will: as few has got a Receipt, & others they made bring the slaves to shew, before they Regester them": * * * * "the British talk of staying in New York 'till next Spring. I think they will leave it this Fall: the Garrison is still kept as usual, only allowing the country People to come in to Trade: & Vessels to come in from Various Posts. I think of being there when they Evacuate it, if I can know the time, as many slaves may be recovered then: Your Excellency's is Chiefly in Government service:

Urbanna

Slaves not allowed to be taken against their will, but may if paid for

British in New York

Emanuel, I understood waited on an Officer on Long Island. any furder commands your Excellency may have, I shall be glad to receive.

The Governor's slaves &c.

I am Sir

Your Excellency's most obt. S't"

&c. &c.

CALEB WILLIAMS TO THE GOVERNOR. May 23d

Stating what pay he had received from Col: Wm. Fleming as one of the Commissioners in the Western Country, and requesting authority to draw two hundred dollars, until the Commission should make their final report &c. Richmond

---

HENRY BANKS TO BENJ: HARRISON. JNR., Agent of Commutables. May 24th

Offering to purchase of him all the transfer Tobacco he had for sale, at 25s. (about six dolls:) pr. cwt: &c. Price of Tobacco

* Found enclosed but mutilated.

1783.
May 26th
Richmond

CAPT. JOHN PEYTON TO COL: MERIWETHER.

All the Artificers employed in the Laboratory at that place being discharged, he desires to Know whether "that business is still to be carried on" &c.

May 26th
New York

Manifest of the Cargo of the ship Cochran Capt: Wm. Richardson, sworn to before Andrew Elliott, Superintendent.

May 26th

CHARLES McIVER TO THE GOVERNOR.

Alexandria
The Ferries over which the Army crossed in 1781 at Alexandria

Complaining of the great losses he had sustained, in consequence of the orders given to Capt. Slaughter, when the Ferries and boats belonging to him, between Alexandria and the Maryland shore, were used in crossing over the French and American Troops in 1781. The French Quarter Master had given certificates "for only 6 or 7 days, 1 small & 3 large Boats"—whereas the Quarter master of the Army had declared, that but for his Boats and Hands the Army could not have crossed in 12 days, instead of in one week. "There being no writing Paper for sale in Town, and to avoid the Publick notice of a Post office" he sends this by a "transient opportunity," &c.

May 26th
Solicitor's Office

L. Wood, informs the Governor, that Mr. De francy had no account upon the Commercial Agent's Books. Mr. Hay had never had dealings with Mr. Beaumarchais. It must therefore be upon some of the Books of State Agents not in his office.

May 27th
Tuesday
Richmond
Meeting of officers in regard to securing their bounty lands &c.
Gen. G. R. Clarke President

Proceedings of a meeting of a number of State Officers, in consequence of an advertisement from Major Meriweather, requesting them to meet, "for the purpose of endeavouring to get proper means adapted for locating, allotting & surveying their lands: to have their certificates put upon proper footing, and measures taken to give them a sufficient credit: & to have their claim to half pay finally determined by the Assembly." Genl: G. R. Clarke acted as President. Resolutions were passed—That a memorial be presented to the assembly requesting that officers & soldiers of the State Line & navy be put upon the same footing with the officers & soldiers of the Va. Continental Line with respect to these Land Bounties, &c., and stating that in lieu of their half pay for life, they preferred to receive full pay for five years only.

Genl: Clarke, Colo. Brent, Colo. Muter, Col. Dabney, Major Meriweather, Capt: Rogers, Capt. Boswell & Capt: Roane appointed to draw the memorial. 1783. May 27th Committee to draw the memorial

Genl: Clarke, Colo. Montgomery, Maj: Wayles, Capt: Walsh, Capt: Rogers, Lieut. Humphery Marshall, Lt: Rice & Lt: C—— appointed to "superintend the surveyors employed to survey the Lands, together with the Officers appointed by the Continental Line for that purpose—and to see that the regiments and corps that had served "in the westward" were duly provided for: as all other troops, in the memorial to be prepared for the Genl: Assembly. Further proceedings

The officers appointed to draw the memorial, presented it according to order, which having been signed by the President, was on the next day "given in to the Assembly."

JOHN F. MERCER, J. MADISON, JR: AND THEO. BLAND JR: TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. May 27th

Philadelphia

Mr. Jones had probably carried with him to Virginia, "a copy of the offer for a seat for Congress in the State of New York."

* * * * * * * *

Great uncertainty existed as to the "British Bill relative to commerce with the United States." "Congress had received no further communications from the Commander in Chief with respect to the conduct of the British Commander at New York touching the Evacuation of that post, or the execution of the other articles of the Provisional Treaty. The breach of that which stipulated a restoration of negroes, will be made the subject of a pointed remonstrance from our minister in Europe to the British Court, with a demand of reparation: and in the meantime Genl: Washington is to insist on a more faithful observance of that stipulation at New York." The British still in New York and refuse to restore negroes

We have the honor to be, with great esteem and respect, yr: Excellency's obt. hble. Servants"

&c. &c.

GENL: NATHL. GREENE TO GOV: HARRISON. May 27th

"Sir

Head Quarters Chas. Town

For fear my letter of the 20th of this inst: may not come to hand, and the mutineers of the first regiment of Cavalry misrepresent their Conduct, or leave government in some doubt how to take up the business, I have sent on Lieut: Meriweather, with a copy of my former letter on the subject. The bad example of those men has already seduced several more to leave the army, and I fear the infantry will copy their example, if orders do not immediately arrive for their being moved to the northward. I can but repeat my earnest wishes, that the ringlead- The mutineers of the 1st Regt. Cavalry Effects of their bad example already visible

1783. ers of this party, may be taken up and punished capitally as an example to deter others from a similar conduct. If this is not done I can readily foresee its baneful influence.

May 27th

Punishment should be visited upon them

If the men should have dispersed and the horses sold, a bounty offered for the ringleaders & a pardon for those who shall come in & deliver themselves up, with their horses, may put nearly the whole of them in our power. But as you are on the spot, you can judge of the best mode to accomplish the business, consistant with the dignity of government and the good of Service. Never did a Corps forfeit a fairer reputation. The advisers deserve the severest punishment.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's
Most obedient, humble Servant"
&c. &c.

May 29th Thursday H. of Delegates Baylor's Regiment

Resolution, desiring the Executive, to request Genl: Morgan, and such other officers as he may select, with a commissary, to meet Baylor's Regiment of Cavalry then on their march from the South to Virginia; and that such officers as may be thought necessary by him be put in command of said troops, until other measures be taken for their future Provision.

The Executive authorized to draw on the Treasurer for sufficient money of the fund created by the Recruiting Law, as may be necessary to the support of the said Troops to Winchester or any other Post selected by the Executive.

May 30th

J. AMBLER TO THE GOVERNOR.

"Sir,

Treasury office

Your Excellency's letter respecting a payment to Mr. Mazzie is this moment delivered me; We have not a single shilling in the Treasury subject to my disposal, indeed if the money was here, I am so overwhelmed with business, not to say perplexities in the extreme, that it is utterly out of my power to mix with the mercantile People, which is necessary in order to the obtaining a Bill.

I am, Your Excellency's
Most obt. Servt.
&c., &c.

May 30th

MESSRS. LACAZE & MALLET, MERCHANTS, TO GOV: HARRISON.

Philadelphia

In regard to the "two Bills drawn by Messrs. Todd & Montgomery in favour of Mr. Beauregard."

L. Wood Jnr: Sol: to the Governor. 1783.

May 30th

Solicitor's office

Requesting further instructions in regard to executing the Recruiting Law. Officers of the Line, appointed by the Governor, according to Law, to receive the money collected, from the County Lieutenants, are now required to proceed against the latter, in case of failure to render prompt account of their entire receipts. Upon an official Certificate being furnished the Solicitor by the Clerk of the Council, that any County Lieutenant had thus failed, he is required to demand and recover from the latter one "Eigth of the County's Tax." Col: Peachy, whose brother is Co. Lieut: of Richmond Co., had made his Settlement with Mr. Jett, as required, but some small sums having been subsequently paid in, and not returned, he is thereby liable to be proceeded against.

Suggestions in collecting the recruiting tax

This would be unjust to Mr. Peachy, and be "fixing a kind of stigma" on his character extremely disagreable." Other Co. Lieuts. were in the same category. In view of this difficulty, the Solicitor suggests to his Excellency that he be at once furnished with a list of the County Lieutenants of the District officers appointed to adjust their accounts, places of residence, counties assigned them, recruiting officers &c., so that he may make direct application to those District officers, and hold them responsible, by Suit at Law for the prompt settlement of their affairs, instead of proceeding in the Co. Courts against the Co. Lieutenants. His Excellency's instructions are earnestly requested in this matter.

Account of No: of Copies of the Laws, delivered to the several counties in the State, of the May Session of the Genl: Assembly.

Gov: Benj: Harrison, to the Hon: the Speaker of the H. of Delegates of Va. May 30th

"Sir,

In Council

The frequent applications from the Inhabitants of our frontier Counties, for assistance to repel the invading Indians have induced the Executive to order militia from the adjacent counties, on that service, which tho' all that we have it in our Power to do is frequently found ineffectual. On conversing with General Clark on the subject, he is of opinion that they never can be kept quiet till subjected by a military force sent into their Country. I have ever thought as he does but have been deter'd from the measure by the distress'd situation of the State with respect to its finances. Tho' at the same Time, I have doubted whether the expence would be in the end so great as we now incur by having so many parties of militia for such —— of Time on duty. Gen: Clark has reduced his Thoughts on the subject to writing, which

1783. May 30th together with a Letter just received from Ohio County I have the Honor to enclose for the consideration of the assembly. It is a clear point to me that such expeditions when found necessary for the safety of any one State, ought to be carried on at the joint expence of the whole. but of this the assembly will be the best judges. as it may give encouragement to those claimants who have been using means for some time with Congress to obtain a decree for a large and valuable part of our Country.

A circumstance has lately happened which may show a defect in the militia Law. and will require a remedy. Sixteen men were ordered from a neighbouring County to guard the Jail and stores. and Ten out of that number have refused to obey the order. tho' I am clear in my own opinion, that a mode of punishment may be found in the general power given the Executive over the militia by the Constitution. Yet I think it would be advisable to make it more so. by a clause in the militia Law. which every man might read and understand. The natural defence of a free People is militia. It will therefore perhaps be found expedient to arm government with such Powers over them as to render them useful whenever there should be an occasion for their services.

I am. with sentiments of great respect & Esteem.
Sir. your most obedt. Servant."

June 1st

Col: Arthur Campbell to the Governor.

Richmond

Enclosing a letter giving account *of* Indian incursion in his county. *Before* he left home, a detachment had been ordered to "range on Clinch" but for want *of* provisions had failed to do so. Notwithstanding the danger apprehended from the Indians during the summer, he hopes to be able to protect the county with parties of militia and scouts, until the action *of* Congress shall be known, "for taking possession of Western Posts."

June 4th

Col: Joseph Holmes to the Governor.

Winchester

He had "in his hands" twenty pounds of Recruiting money, paid by the Co. Lieut: of Frederick, and desired to know how it should be conveyed down to the Treasury. It was all he had received or expected to get from the County Lieutenants, or recruiting officers, except what should be in the hands of those against whom Judgements had been gotten.

JNO: TALIAFERRO TO THE GOVERNOR. 1783. June 4th Richmond

In regard to Drafts upon him, as Executor of Genl: Woodford deceased, for debts contracted while the latter was Prisoner at Charleston. As it had been "the usage of the Executive to pay the Drafts of officers, in similar circumstances" he trusts the same indulgence would be granted Genl: Woodford's family.

ELECTION OF MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL. June 6th

Joseph Jones, Wilson Miles Cary and Mr. Strother, appointed a Committee to meet the Senate Committee, and examine the Ballot Boxes; which being done, a majority of votes was found to be in favor of "William Short Esquire." H. of Delegates

---

RICH'D GRAHAM TO THE GOVERNOR. June 6th

Sending by Col: Lee the amount of Collections made in his District. Col: Lee had with great difficulty obtained Judgements against all delinquents, &c. Dumfries

---

B. Stark and J. Boush, reporting to the Governor, that there was no money charged on their Books to Beaumarchais or Chevallie. It might be found upon Mr. Days or Smith's Books, if not destroyed during the late invasions. June 9th Auditor's Office

---

John Lewis' certificate, that "Mr. James Tutt and Mr. Richard Brooke had been employed by Feilding Lewis Esqr. Dec'd, late of Fredericksburg to build the Public magazine near said town—appended to Account of Tutt & Brooke against State of Virginia, dated Nov: 1776—for building said magazine "on the Gun-Factory Lot adjoining Fredericksburg" &c. June 10th Public Magazine at Fredericksburg

---

REPORT OF PRISONERS, AND PENALTIES UNDER WHICH THEY REST. June 13th

James Stowers to be hanged for horse-stealing.

John Purcell, for forgery—to stand in the pillery this day for one hour—and again on the first day of October Court for one hour—to be imprisoned for eighteen months, and afterwards until he pay a fine of five hundred pounds. Prisoners convicted of civil offences how punished

Samuel Longan of York Co. convicted of deceit—to stand in the pillory—imprisoned for two years & fined five hundred pounds.

1783. WM. PIERCE, JNR: TO GOV: HARRISON BY GENL: LINCOLN.

June 16th
Philadelphia

As Congress had not formally disbanded the Continental army, and claims for promotion were still admissable, and as Virginia by the last reorganization recognised him as one of her officers, he hopes his Excellency will grant him a "certificate for a majority" in place of Major Holmer "who took his departure for the other world about ten Days ago." Although he does not expect to engage in active field duty, having rendered the country seven years of service, he thinks great advantages to him will result from having this commission. Genl: Lincoln had promised him the honor of delivering this letter, and would receive the certificate if granted.

Promotion asked for ulterior purposes

June 17th J. MADISON JNR: AND J. F. MERCER TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir,

* * * * * * *

Philadelphia "A letter from General Washington encloses a very feeling address from the officers of that part of the Army, comprehended in the late Resolution of Congress heretofore transmitted to yr: Excellency. Their minds too much agitated by the contemplation of prospects, cruel & dispiriting, gave way to suspicions (founded on the indefinite terms of the furlough,) that this mode was adopted to disperse them, & to avoid a compliance with that part of their request which related to payment on their discharge—they lamented, but in Strong and manly terms, that they were to end their toils & hardships by returning to inevitable distress without any alleviation of their present wants. They implored his interference as their General, as their friend. The Commander in Chief then explained to them, that this measure was calculated to promote their interest, without endangering the safety of the states. That by this means, the money y't must otherwise be expended in their subsistence, would now be appropriated to the paym't of part of their dues. He said, that in justice to Congress, he could not but declare his sentiments. That they had made every exertion within their Power to obviate the present distresses of & to procure final justice to the army. By this prudent, wise and noble conduct of General Washington, gathered discontents, which now seemed again ready to burst forth, were once more happily assuaged—& the Resolution of Congress was quietly complied with.

The troubles in the army arising out of the furlough-ing act and Washington's conduct in composing them

A spirit of mutiny discovered itself in the Troops, immediately in Phila., that at first wore an alarming aspect, but by timely exertion, it terminated without any ill consequences."

* * * * * * * *

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obt. humble Servants" &c. &c.

Commissioner's Office, June 19th, 1783. 1783.

£25—Specie.

June 19th

Sir,

Pay to Green Clay ———— the sum of Twenty five pounds Specie, for a Horse furnished the Com'r prov: Law in Lunenburg—as per Certificate allowed by the Court of Claims in the said County. Specimen order on the Treasury

M. CARRINGTON.
SAML: JONES.

Mr. Treasurer.

Col: Geo: B. Poindexter to the Governor, in reply. June 19th

That in accordance with orders, he had directed Sixteen men of the militia rank and file to be sent to Richmond to releive the militia guards at that place, but only four appeared. The others having refused to go, and not having officers enough in the County to form a Court martial, he desires instructions as how he shall proceed. New Kent Co. Men refuse to serve as guards &c.

Andrew Johnston, British Merchant, to Gov: Harrison. June 21st

He had arriv'd at City Point in the ship Flora from Liverpool, with a cargo of Goods—had paid duties at Hampton as a British Bottom. Desired to dispose of the cargo, and purchase Tobacco in return. Should remain if allowed and carry on trade, &c. Should there be any objection or obstructions to this course, he desires instructions, in order to avoid infringing upon the laws of the State, &c. Petersburg Arrival of goods at City Point, &c.

Copy* of Resolutions of this date, passed by Congress, informing the President and Executive Council of Pensylvania, of the "disorderly & menacing appearance of a body of Armed Soldiers about the place within which Congress were assembled" &c.—with the resolve to remove to Princeton N. Jersey on Thursday the 26th of June—and directing the Secretary at War to communicate with the Commander in Chief, that steps may be taken by him for "supressing any disturbances that steps may ensue"—also copy of the report of the Committee appointed (consisting of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Ellsworth & Mr. Peters) to confer with the Authorities of Pensylvania on this subject, &c. June 21st Philadelphia

* These, being spread at length upon the journals of Congress, it is not necessary they be recorded here.

1783. MAJOR J. SWAN TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA.

June 22d
Baltimore

He regrets the necesity of troubelling his Excellency again upon the subject of his rank as Major in the 1st. Regt. L. Dragoons, a rank he had held for twelve month. Genl: Lincoln then with his Excellency would verify his pretentions; his seniority if not his services should prevent a younger officer being put over him, especially one who had not been in service for three years. He had sacrificed his interest by entering and continuing in the army during the war, and now that peace had arrived, he could desire only that justice be done him.

June 23d JOHN DODGE TO PONEMAUGHTEHAW, KING OF THE CHICKASAW NATIONS.

"Dear Sir,

Kaskaskias

News of the capture of Detroit and condition of the hostile Indians

This moment Receivd an Express from Detroit—the Americans has taken Possion of All that Contry, Nigare, &c., &c.—All the English is Obliged to withdraw out of the Contry—their Poor foolish Indians which refusd to make Peace with us, is miserable on the Earth, Crying & begging for mercy Every Day, But none for them, their Greate Farther the English is drove off, and theay find no hideing place from the Americans.

Mr. Colbert had taken his negro slave

Mr. Coldert, when he took the Spanish Boats toock a young Negro man which Belongs to me, he was formerly the Property of Mr. Thomas Bentley and was only Lent to go to New Orleans, and before we knew that he was taken I Purchased him, of Corse he is my Property. I beg the favour of you to Order Mr. Colbert to Deliver him up & send him to me," &c. * * * * * "I would wish

Desires to pay him a visit

to know wheather you would Let me Pay Mr. Colbert a Visit with a few of my Young men, without interfearing with Either Party—that is if he Refuses to Deliver up what I have Requested you to ask him for. I am with the Greatest Regaurd Your Sincere friend & humble Servt., &c., &c.

June 23d
Com. Office

Report of the Western Commissioners on certain Bills of Exchange Drawn by Col: John Montgomery in favor of Danl: Murray, on the the Treasury of Virginia, &c., &c.

June 23d ROBT. MORRIS TO GOV: HARRISON.

Office of Finance

Desiring to receive regularly from the State of Va., the Laws, Votes, & Proceedings, &c.," for the use of his Successor in office—adding "For my own Part, my political existence is drawing so fast to a close, that I shall not probably benefit by it."

Resolutions, submitting the claim and Petition of Mr. Nathan to a Committee of Arbitration of gentlemen of Maryland, &c. — 1783. June 24th H. of Delegates

---

CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO ———, in regard to paying Artificers, &c. — June 24th

In obedience to orders, he was on that day moving the Stores from Westham to that Post, but having only two waggons, & the Canoes not running on account of the harvest, it would take some time to "compleat it." — Point of Fork

---

J. MADISON JNR: AND JOHN F. MERCER, TO GOV: HARRISON, by J. F. Mercer. — June 24th

Entirely in Cypher, no Key to which being found, its purport not Known. — Philadelphia

---

Estate of Isham Hodges, British Subject, escheated, and Sold by Commissioners. — June 25th Chesterfield Co.

Return of Commutables, in Skins, Crop & Transfer Tobac. Hemp, in the hands of the Agent—Benj: Harrison Jnr. and have disposed of, &c. &c. — June 25th

---

GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO ———. — June 26th

"Sir

The following hints will sufficiently point out the cause of every Article of Life on the Onabash being raised to so great price, as charged in some of the Western Accounts. On our getting possession of Post St. Vincennes in 1778, and gaining three or four thousand warriors to the American Interest, all commerce between that country and Dutroyt immediately ceased—the Checasaws, part of the Cherokees and other Southern Indians warmly attached to the British Interest rendered it exceedingly difficult for the merch'ts to get supplies from the Mississippi, as numbers of them were cut off on their passage up the Ohio by the Indians, who had been instructed by the English to block up that River if possible. Those circumstances caused every article at St. Vincent to raise at least to four or five prices. — Richmond

The garrison kept at that Post were obliged to receive its supplies from the Inhabitants of the Town, whom consisted of about three hundred militia, about one Fourth farmers that scarcely raised a sufficiency of provisions to supply the Inhabitants. The British on the Lakes, sensible of our growing Interest with the Savages, spared no pains to

1783. June 26th

regain them by Emissaries &c., which made it necessary that the greatest attention should be paid on our part. Consequently vast numbers of Savages were constantly at that Post, councelling &c. as agents were kept in every quarter of their Settlements where we could venture them, and St. Vincent at one time, became the seat of Indian Affairs. And those Articles necessary for the solemnity of Treaties, support of troops, &c. was generally procured for the State by a few merchants (Lagrass, Boisou, Lanitot and others) whose zeal Induced them to advance their fortunes for the public Interest. Governor Hamilton, by his Enemies in the pittsburg Country being informed there was a great number of disaffected Persons in that Quarter ready to join him, resolved to make a Descent on that place, with all the power he could raise. Genl: Carlton approved of his plan, but recommended it to him, first to drive the Rebels out of the Illinois Country, otherwise they might possibly step in and take possession of Dectroyt, as he would have to leave it in a defenceless situation. after puting the latter into execution he might regain the whole of the Indian Interest, and complete his force to enable him to execute his first Design (the attempt was daring) but the prudent measures that Gentleman conducted himself by, enabled him to get possession of St. Vincent without much difficulty. the Season being too far advanced he was obliged to take up his Winter Quarters at that place, and of course disperse his Indian forces untill the Spring. In the mean time got captured by a superiour force, which doubly revived our Interest in that Quarter, and extended our Influence nearly to the walls of Dutroyt, and the great concourse of people that consequently happen'd for many months, Troops, Indians &c. nearly caused a famine.

The Inhabitants not being able to recover their former plenty, in 1781 were obliged to abandon the Post for the want of supplies, from which moment our Interest with the Indians Sunk as rapidly as we had gained it, and nearly the whole engaged in War against us.

I am S'r, your Humble,
and Obedt. Servt."

June 28th

JACOB WRAY, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, TO THE GOVERNOR.

Hampton

Difficulties attending the coll. of customs, &c.

He is very much annoyed by vessels coming into his Port, being "a mere Basin," instead of lying out in the Roads. Passengers with their effects land there, and he is obliged to charge them duty, much to their surpprise—Foreign vessels making pretence of distress come in, and attempt to trade their cargoes for Tobacco, but find the balance of trade against them—This had been the case lately with a Swede from the West Indies. He thinks, although the "laws of Republicans are and should be stronger & plainer than others" they should be modified by circumstances, especially when to advantage of "our Staples"—The state might reap great advantages from accommodations to these callers

on their way to Europe from the West Indies. Under these circumstances he asks for further instructions, especially in cases when vessels are in distress for stores &c. Mr. Thomas Bolling was then, expecting a Ship bound to Baltimore with his sons on board, but having some Cargo for Virginia &c. 1783. June 26th Thos. Bolling

---

ICHABOD CAMP TO PONEMATAHA, CHEIF OF THE CHICKASAWS. June —

"Dear Brother,

This comes to Congratulate you upon the Peace concluded between us, & hope it may remain as long as the Sun continues to Rise & Set." * * * * * * Kaskaskias Illinois

"I must Remind you that all your Messengers who have been Here to Settle & Confirm a Peace have promised to Deliver up the Prisoners Amongst you." * * * * * *

"I hope it is not your Decins to Deceit us with Vain words, by pretending to make Peace & Keep our Property. the Cherokees Long time ago made Peace with the Virginians & carried in all the negroes whom they had Taken. Why are not you as Honourable as they." * *

"If you refuse to do this, I will Complain to our great Chief at Philadelphia against you & pray them to send Armed men to come to your Nation, & rescue ye Slaves which are unlawfully Detained by you & if they Do not make Reprisals upon your it will be well for you."

I have the Honour to be your Friend,

&c., &c.

Account of Rich'd Adams with State of Va., for rent of house and garden, to Wm. Rose, Keeper of P. Jail for one year 15,000 pounds Tobacco, upper Jas: River Inspection. June —

JNO. BOUSH TO THE GOVERNOR. July 1st

"Sir,

From the exorbitant price of every necessary of Life in this place, and the difficulty of obtaining money for my Salary after I have earned it, I am under the necesity of resigning to your Excellency, my office as an Auditor of Public Accompts which I beg you will receive. Richmond

I have the honor to be

With every sentiment of respect,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient hbl. Servnt.

&c. &c.

1783. July 1st Richmond

CAPT: H. YOUNG TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Caparison for Genl. Morgan

Pistols &c. for Mr. Jonette

He had delivered to Genl: Morgan "the caparison you ordered me to procure for him: they cost thirty four pounds & sixteen shillings, the man of whom I had them is in town & is anxious to receive his money," and he will be obliged to his Excellency to enable him to pay it, adds, "There is in this town a small sword & a brace of Pistoles very highly finished. I think they will suit Mr. Jonette very well, the owner will take twenty Guineas for them, provided the money is paid in hand."

July 2d Tuesday Public Jail

WM. ROSE, K. P. JAIL, TO THE GOVERNOR.

Setting forth the deplorable condition of the Public Jail, his having only one slave, an idiot to aid him. The others, hired negroes, had run away on account of the filthy work they were compelled to perform, in carrying upon their heads "the buckets of Excrement and urine" three or four times a day to the River—The want of a pump, an oven for Baking Bread, and water for washing, required at least three assistants. That number had been employed in Williamsburg, when the Prison was larger, and when one man was obliged to work in the garden, by which vegatables was supplied the prisoners, much to the benefit of their health—He therefore begs the Executive will consider of these facts and allow him two of the Public Slaves, of the forty advertised by Capt. Young to be sold, &c.

July 2d Hampton

JACOB WRAY TO THE GOVERNOR.

Vessels had cleared for New York, in condition they would "look into York as they return," they having orders for "strayed, &c. negroes." One or two vessels having come into his Port from N. York with Sir Guy Carlton's permission, he thought he would return the compliment by giving clearances in return to New York. If in this he had been wrong, pleads ignorance, &c.

July 2d Richmond Proclamation against refugees, & native enemy's to the State, &c.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY BENJAMIN HARRISON ESQ'R GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by reason of ye late Suspension of hostilities, between the United States & his Britannic Majesty & an abuse of those Indulgences granted to British Commerce, at the last session of Genl: Assembly, many evil disposed persons, still obnoxious to the Laws of this Commonwealth, have found means to introduce themselves into the same: And

whereas it is probable many others will follow their example, to the disturbance of the peace & harmony of the State, unless spedily prevented by a vigorous execution of the law: 1783. July 2d

I have therefore, thought fit, with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this my proclamation, hereby commanding all such persons as have either voluntarily left this Country & adhered to the enemy since the 19th of April 1775, or have been expelled the same by any Act of the Legislature, or Order of the Executive, or such natives who have at any time borne arms in the Service of the Enemy against this Commonwealth, and have since returned without being authorized by law so to do, forthwith to depart the State. And I do hereby strictly inhibit the return, as well of those, as all others coming within the like description, until the determination of the Legislature on this subject can be known. And to the end that this proclamation may have its full effect, I hereby enjoin & command all officers, civil & military within this Commonwealth, and all others concerned, to pay due obedience hereto.

Given under my hand & the Seal of the Commonwealth, in the Council Chamber at Richmond this 2nd Day of July 1783.

BENJ: HARRISON.

GOV: JOHN DICKINSON, OF PENSYLVANIA, TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA. July 3d

"Sir

The letter with which your Excellency has lately honored me, has been considered in Council. Philadelphia In Council

We have not any knowledge of facts, that afford the least foundation for the complaints that have been made, it having allways been, as it now is, the intention of this Government to adhere to the Engagements made with your State. If particular instances had been mentioned by the Complainants, enquiries might have been instituted concerning the observation of the conditions assented to on both sides; but the memorialists seem to have made their Charges in vague and general expressions. Defence of Pennsylvania against the complaints of Monongalia

As the honor of Pennsylvania requires the strictest attention to the obligations of Public Faith, we shall take such measures as shall be judged most proper to demonstrate the purity of our intentions and the rectitude of our proceedings.

Permit us to add, that we hope your Excellency will believe the complainants give no favourable evidence of the regularity of their temper or conduct, by making their application in the manner they have done, rather than to this State.

I have the Honor to be, with entire Esteem, and Sincerest regard,

Your Excellency's Most obedient and very humble Servant, &c., &c.

His Excellency Benjamin Harrison, Esquire, Governor of Virginia.

1783. July 4th Henrico Co. Arrest of mutineers, &c.

Warrant of Arrest and Confinement of David Miller & John Wilkinson, accused of Mutiny and Murder, while Mariners on board the Privateer "Genl: Gregory," who had escaped from Jail at Edenton, &c.

July 4th Orders for building magazine, arsenal, &c. at the Point of Fork, &c.

Orders to ——— for the erection of three buildings at the Point of Fork, "on the ground where the State magazines were lately built & burnt by the Enemy." The first for a magazine to contain one thousand barrels of powder, of one hundred pounds each, to be forty feet long and fifteen and a half wide in the clear. Side walls two feet and a half or three feet thick, the ends half that thickness; lined inside with boards and arched over, the roof above this and shingled, hinges and locks to be copper, and the floors of two inch plank. This building to be enclosed with a brick wall. Iron points must be fixed on each end of the buildings before the stores are deposited in them.

The second building for an Arsenal, 160 feet long & 20 feet wide, to be upon a stone or brick wall eight feet high from the ground so that artillery and gun carriages, Ammunition waggons &c., may be deposited on good plank flooring kept dry. Door-way of ten feet, to admit the longest axle-trees, &c., all door-ways to be arched with brick. Upon this wall lay beams eighteen inches thick, close enough to each other to support the floor for the arsenal above, on which ten thousand stand of arms may safely rest. Ten windows in front & ten in rear to secure free circulation &c. Proper racks for arms. This building to be of frame work above, weatherboarded with feather-edged boards, sides filled in with bricks & boarded on the inside. The roofs boarded before they are shingled. A third building, of brick, or framed as may be found best, &c. for use of Superintendent, &c.

July 4th

PART OF A LETTER (MUTILATED) ENDORSED AS RECEIVED AT THIS DATE—NO WRITER'S NAME ATTACHED.

* * * * * * * *

News of the march of the mutineers

"On Friday we received thro' the Executive of this State transmitted by the commanding officer at Lancaster, that part of the troops there had set out for this place headed by their Sergeants. Congress immediately appointed a Committee to confer with the Executive Council & concert means for preventing a junction—the Committee reported from the Executive that they were indisposed to call on the militia as they were doubtful whether a call would be obeyed, when their officers were obliged to retire. On Saturday the state house, whilst Congress were setting, was surrounded by a mutinous and menacing force to the amount of three hundred, while detachments took possession of the arsenal and

The Executive of the State declines to call upon the militia to aid in suppressing the mutiny

magazine. They sent in a written demand to be allowed to appoint under-officers to redress their grievances, requiring a favourable answer in twenty minutes, or they would let in enraged Soldiery. This, altho' directed to the Executive Council was certainly meant ultimately for Congress, to whom a memorial had been previously presented signed by Sergeants, of so insolent a nature as to forbid any answer. In this situation Congress thought it most becoming their character to take no public notice of the insult, but to forbear any official act whatever. By the exertions of Genl: Sinclair and of individual members of Congress they were gradually diverted from their purpose, altho' inflamed by misrepresentation & intoxicated with liquor furnished by the rabble present. This scene continued about twelve to three o'clock when Congress retired thro' the soldiers—who themselves shortly after retired to their Barracks. At about 6 o'clock, Congress reassembled and resolved that the committee should again wait on the Executive & demand a categorical answer, whether they could make exertions to support Government & to inform that unless satisfactory measures should be taken to restore the authority to Government, (of which the Committee and President were to be judges in the recess of Congress) that then Congress should be summoned to meet at Prince Town or Trentown in New Jersey. Of these steps General Washington was informed & directed to detach a select force for the purpose of quelling the mutiny. The Committee found the Executive wholly indicisive, & at their request, gave 'em a day to deliberate, at the end of which they remained either incapable or indisposed to exert the necessary force. In this state things now remain, the temper and views of the mutineers are not ascertained, as little are known the root or extent of the evil.

1783. July 4th

Conduct of the mutineers, &c.

Genl. Sinclair and others influence them favorably

Congress again demands of the Executive of Pennsylvania their interference, &c.

Washington informed, &c.

CAPT: H. YOUNG TO WM. REYNOLDS, Keeper of the Magazine. July 4th

"Sir

It is the request of his Excellency the Governor, that you have thirteen discharges of Cannon, fired at the usual place, at the rising of the sun to-morrow—thirteen at 12 o'clock, & thirteen at the seting of the sun & no more," &c.

Order for the National Salute

Endorsed.

Richm'd July 4th, 1783—Rec'd of Capt: Jno: Peyton C. M. S—39 blank Cartridges, containing ab't seventy eight pounds Canon powder—two pounds priming musket powder, two port-fires, &c. for the within purpose.

WM. REYNOLDS.

1783. THEO. BLAND DELEGATE FROM VIRGINIA TO GOV: HARRISON.

July 5th "Sir,

Prince Town Your Excellency's favor with its enclosures reach'd us at this place, where you will have learnt from the public Prints, Congress thought it

Reasons of the move set forth in report, &c. both prudent and proper to adjourn on the 26th of June. The causes which induced them to take that resolution, your Excellency will find fully Explain'd in the report of their committee* herewith enclosed. We have little doubt but that the step will meet with the General approbation of our constituents, when it is consider'd what pernicious Instruments Congress might have been made, in the hands of a Lawless band of

Danger to which the Union was exposed Armed Desperados—and what fatal consequences might have ensued to the Union in General, had they remained impotent and Passive spectators of the most outrageous Insult to the Government, and to the Authority which is vested in them by the Federal Compact. On the

Congress made every effort, and the army called upon Part of Congress, the most vigorous and Immediate Exertions were made to preserve their Dignity, and restore the mutineers to that obedience due to Law and Government. A detachment was immediately ordered from the Army to suppress the mutiny and restore order, which pass'd by this place two days ago for Pennsylvania under the Command

Genl. Howe of Maj: Genl: Howe. We have since heard that the mutineers have return'd to their obedience, but that most of the Ringleaders (among whom we are told were unhappily six commiss'd officers) have fled. The

Names of the Officers of the mutineers. names of the officers who have fled, are Sullivan and Carberry: those who remained, are Christie, Steel and two others; all of which accepted Commissions from a board of Sergeants, to compell a compliance of Government, with their demands at the risque of their lives, &c.

* * * * * * * *

We are with the most perfect respect,
Yr: Excelly's most obt. Sev't,
&c. &c.

July 5th B. STARKE TO THE GOVERNOR.

Auditor's Office In regard to the ambiguity of certain Orders in Council, respecting the terms upon which western Claims were to be settled, and calling attention of the Executive to the failure to provide for the payment of the Soldiers of the Illinois Regiment, whose pay had been due since January 1st, 1782.

---

* Recorded June 21st, 1783.

THOS: BENTLEY TO THE GOVERNOR. 1783. July 7th Richmond

Urging the payment of his claim of £4272:18 already allowed—he had waited two years at great expence, and was anxious to return to the Illinois country where his private affairs were suffering greatly for his attention.

ARCHIBALD CARY TO THE GOVERNOR. July 8th

In behalf of Mr. Cross, who desires indulgence from the consequences of the Governor's late Proclamation, requiring all aliens and others to leave the state, &c. Ampthill

---

Capt: H. Young gives certificate "that the state of Virginia is indebted to Colo. Thomas M. Randolph eight pounds, ten shillings, for a pair of Pistols purchased of him, for Mr. John Jonitte agreeable to the Order of Council." July 12th Pistols purchased of Mr. Randolph for Mr. Jonette

---

ALEX: MARTIN GOV: OF N. CAROLINA TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA. July 12th

"Sir

I did myself the Honor to lay your Excellency's Letters respecting the Cherokees, before the last General Assembly—The sentiments of Humanity your Excellency has breathed towards those Savages, have their weight, and the Assembly have passed an Act, authorizing me to treat with that nation, on such terms as may effect a lasting Peace between them and us." Halifax N. C. Treats with the Cherokees at the instance of Gov. Harrison

He had assured them of this, and required the intruders upon their lands to retire to the East of French Broad River until a boundary could be settled between them, within that State. This Treaty was delayed, for want of goods to give in return for Such lands as they might cede to N. Carolina. He having not heard of any Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, nor received from Congress any regulations for the States, and there being a number of British adventures and vessels in the Ports of his State, under restrictions of trading with the people, he begs his Excellency will give his advice, and inform him as to what Virginia, "our sister State whom we are frequently proud to copy in our Political transactions," had determined in the matter, &c. Is willing to follow Virginia in her policy towards British traders

1783. ROBT. MORRIS TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

July 15th "Sir,

Office of Finance I have received by Tuesdays Post your favor of the fourth Inst. I pray you will accept my Thanks for the polite Assurances of Confidence which are contained in it. To merit the Confidence of and Esteem of the wise and worthy, forms a principal Inducement to perform the Labors and endure the cares of my Office.

How States are to be charged with the support of their Troops &c., &c. The Expenses which attend feeding the Troops from Carolina are undoubtedly to be borne by the United States, but in order that they may appear regularly in the public accounts, I am to request that a Regular account thereof be transmitted with proper Vouchers, to me. I shall hand them over to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who, (after they have passed thro' the necessary forms of Office) will certify the amount as being due by the United States to the Party, in whose name the account shall be exhibited. For the sum so certified, my Warrant will pass, and the Payment will be made in Paper, which being delivered to Mr. Webb, the Receiver of your State, will be acknowledged by him, and remitted on account of the State quota. It will then be paid to the Treasurer on my warrant in his favor and thus (as these warrants are all recorded by the Register, as well as the Receipts given on them) the Treasury Books contain the complete Evidence of all Receipts and Payments in the simplest Form, and being accessible to every citizen of the United States, must furnish incontestible Proof of the Verity of my accounts as exhibited."

I have the Honor to be, &c., &c.

July 16th ROBT. MORRIS TO GOV: OF VIRGINIA.

Office of Finance Congress having referred to him the resolutions passed 4th June by the Va. Legislature, in relation to contracts made by whom, &c. &c., he had transmitted it to the Comptroller of the Treasury. He adds "I am glad to find that your Legislature are disposed to inquire into the Conduct of those who have touched the Public money. How earnestly I desire to have such Enquiries carred to the utmost Extent, will appear from some of the Instructions given to the Commissioners for settling accounts."

"I shall readily furnish every aid in my Power to those Enquiries which the Legislative or Executive authorities of any State in the Union may set on foot," &c. &c.

Col: Rd. Corbin to Gov: Harrison. 1783.

Sir July 17th

I have two sons just arrived from England. One of them (Francis) was sent for his education in the year 1773. and I conceive, is not prohibited by any Law, from remaining in this State. As this may not be the case, in respect to my other son (Thomas), I have to request your Excellency's permission for him to remain here, till a convenient opportunity offers to Jamaica, where Business of the utmost consequence determines me to send him. Col. Corbin's two sons &c.

Your Compliance with this Request will very much oblige, your Excellency's

Most obt. Servant

&c. &c.

Permit me to relate the following fact—My Son Thomas received a passport from Gov: Henry to go to Europe—he agreed for a passage in a vessel of Mr. Braxton, but being disappointed, he was obliged to endeavour to get one from Baltimore. On his way thither he was intercepted by a British Ship of War, carried to N. York & from thence sent to England.

Jos: Martin, Indian Agent, to Gov: Harrison. July 30th

He and Col: Donelson had been ready and waiting to treat with the Chickasaw Indians ever since the middle of May, but they had no accounts of Read, who had been sent to that nation, except that he was idling his time away at Cumberland. About the 1st of June they had employed a young man Saml. Evings to go to the Chicasaws by way of the Cherokee nation. He had been heard from, and without difficulty had gone safely by Chicamoguy, and had sent back word he would be in the Chicasaw nation, the middle of June, and should return with the Chicasaw chiefs either to Chota or to Long Island, some time this month. He was daily expecting him, and had made every preparation, in the way of food, &c. The Cherokees were very much in need of the lead and powder promised them, but had other articles. This want of ammunition had prevented their procuring skins last Fall, with which to purchase the goods sent out, which consequently were still on hand. Long Island Holston River. Waiting to treat with the Chickasaws. Read had not yet returned. Another messenger sent and heard from. Cherokees in want of ammunition to hunt with.

Col: Donelson and himself had settled the treaty with the Cherokees in accordance with his Excellency's wishes, but he regrets they had no authority to treat with them for the "mouth of Tenessee" on the north side, in as much as it had never been claimed by any other Indians. He hopes to complete all the business entrusted to him by the last of October. He had just heard, the Shawnee Indians were at Falls of Ohio to treat for peace. If so he should leave for that place at once. Shawanees treat for peace

1783. July 20th — Attack upon the Spanish settlement

He hears from good Authority, that the Whites who lived in the Chickasaw nation, had gone to the settlement on Cumberland, gotten a party from them, and went down the River and attacked a Spanish Garrison at Ozark, but were repulsed, with the loss of several Killed on the Spot. The account was said to be true.

July 21st

SIR JOHN PEYTON TO WM. HAY, ESQR.—State Agent.

Essex Co. — Money due for arms purchased of Mr. Vanbibler, &c.

Recommending "to his friendship" Mr. Vanbibber, interested in the arms, he (Peyton) had purchased for the state in Baltimore; and who had never received payment therefor. Mr. Lomax had informed him, that the sixty thousand dollars Mr. John Dixon should have deposited with Mr. Hay, had not been lodged with him. Mr. Dixon had received the money to be carried to Richmond for this purpose. He hopes Mr. Vanbibber will See Mr. Dixon, and that the matter will be explained, &c.

July 21st

ROBT. MORRIS TO GOV: HARRISON.

Office of Finance — Forgeries of U. S. Bills, &c., &c.

Enclosing a letter from New York, addressed to him by Danl: Parker, giving account of certain forgeries, he adds, "the important Intelligence contained in it will doubtless excite your attention. It happens well that the true notes are struck upon Paper made on Purpose, and contain in Water Marks, *U. S. National Debt.* I shall be extreamly happy that the villians could all be detected. The whole Continent seems to combine against the Federal Government. For while the several States leave us in extreme Indigence, the Profligate are busy in undermining these anticipations which form our only Sapport."

Sir Guy Carleton aids in the arrest of the forgers

The letter, dated July 17th 1783 at New York informs Mr. Morris, of the circulation of forged notes in that city by a man from Massachusetts, named William May, who by the aid of Sir Guy Carleton had been arrested, with six others informed upon by May. Types, and all necessary implements for making the several kinds of notes of Different States, with large quantities of those already struck off had been secured. These People admit larger quantities of these forgeries had been sent to Virginia, and "a lame man who had on a red jacket left this city yesterday with a large sum for Philadelphia." Sir Guy had afforded every facility for arresting and confining those villains, until he "determines on some mode in which they can be tried and punished."

THO: LOMAX TO HON'BLE JAMES MONROE. 1783. July 22d

Requesting him to obtain a Warrant for the money due Sir John Peyton on account of arms purchased of Mr. Vanbiber, by him, &c. Port Tobago

---

ELIAS BOUDINOT TO GOV: HARRISON—Circular. July 22d

"Sir,

Since my letter of the 10th ult: enclosing the propositions of the States of New York & Maryland to induce Congress to fix their permanent in one of these States, propositions from the State of New Jersey have been received, a copy of which I do myself the honor of enclosing for the information of your Excellency: and beg leave to remind you that the period assigned by Congress for the determination on this Subject is the first Monday in October next." Princeton

N. Jersey proposes to give a place for the seat of Government

In the N. Jersey House of Assembly June 18th 1783—a report of a joint Committee appointed for the purpose by the Council and H. of Assembly, was submitted, and it was Resolved that the Legislature of the State would invest Congress with jurisdiction over a district of twenty square miles of that state, for "the place of their permanent residence—that the sum of thirty thousand pounds in Specie would be appropriated to procuring lands and erecting suitable buildings thereon, to be held by Congress and their successors forever &c—that a copy of these resolutions, together with the proceedings of the freeholders & people of the western part of the Township of Nottingham, in Burlington Co—be sent to Congress—that the Inhabitants of any other part of the State who may desire to invite the residence of Congress amongst them, be requested to transmit the same to the Delegates of N. Jersey in Congress before the first Monday in October next, &c. Action of a committee on this subject

---

JAMES COLBERT TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. July 25th

He cannot claim the honor of a personal acquaintance with his Excellency, but the motive impelling him to write must be his apology for the liberty he takes. Since the "general peace" had taken place, those Indians were in the greatest possible trouble. The Spaniards to whom the Floridas had been ceded, were and always had been their utter aversion, as well as the French. "The English whom they yet suspect for their friendship have now abandoned them" but had recommended them to cultivate the friendship of their Brothers the Am's. As the only step to insure a continuation of the Happiness they have enjoyed, they are naturally inclined to that step of themselves, and indeed their Cheifs and head men could never be brought to Understand any distinction, Chickasaw Nation

The Chickasaws anxious to become friendly to the Americans and the reasons

1783. calling the one the Great Father & the other the Children. Altho' they
July 25th are willing to follow the recommendation of the English, yet they know
Spaniard's efforts to seduce them not where to apply or find the American Cheifs. the Spaniards have thro' means of French & other Emissaries, been using all Arts to seduce them, but they will not hearken, waiting impatiently for an Opport'y of Effecting a lasting Union with their Brothers the Am's. In this difficulty they have applied to me to second their Address & were happy in the opportunity which Offered by Mr. Donne of laying before your Excellency a true statement of their situation." This gentleman had taken great pains to learn their true condition. In the absence of all trade they wanted supplies, and unless the Americans came to their aid they would be forced to seek intercourse with the Spaniards. This feeling was confined to the young men, who were enticed from their obedience
Their necessities imperious to their Cheifs by the latter. Although in want of clothing and ammunition for the next approaching winter, they so far had resisted all proposals, until they could hear from their Brothers the Americans. In as
Choctaws much as that nation, as well as the Choctaws were very numerous, and their trade had been a valuable one to the English, he thinks it might
Value of the Alliance, &c. become of greater importance to the Americans—their alliance in case of war, or even their neutrality could not be dispised. They could if necessary be made to oppose the Spanish Indians, who might attempt to disturb the navigation of the Mississippi & its tributaries, or commit depredations on the Am'r frontiers.

The limits of a letter did not allow him to describe the advantages to arise from securing at once the affections of those people—It was particularly desirable, in the present willing temper of their minds. Any service he could render to bring about this happy State of things he should Cheerfully give, and he is "vain enough to think they may have weight." As to himself, his condition is so far above want, that he has no other motive than to relieve the present disturbed Condition of those people, and to serve the Country in which he lives and was born. Genl: Clarke could inform his Excellency that long before there was any prospect of peace, through his influence they had Saught the friendship of the Americans.

Mr. Donne the bearer of this, a gentleman of merit and Character, being thorougly informed of these Indians' wishes and his own opinions, would take pleasure in giving more at length his views on this important subject, &c., &c.

B. Lincoln Secy. at War, to Gov: Harrison.

July 26th War office Inspector Genl. to the Va. Line appointed by Baron Steuben Acknowledging receipt of his of the 20th ult:—In reply he begs leave to observe "that Baron Steuben had an undoubted right, by the resolutions of Congress of the 25th of September, 1780, to appoint Colo. Hawes Inspector to the Virginia Line—and that Gentleman has a right to

the additional pay, while he Served—But he could not retain the appointment longer than the 10th of January 1782; for on that day the system under which he acted was repealed, and a new one established; which limited the Baron to one Inspector for the Main, and one for the Southern Armies, which offices were immediately filled by Colonel Stewart and Lieutenant Colonel Ternant." 1783. July 26th Cols. Stewart and Ternant

"I am clearly of opinion that the Office of Deputy Adjutant Genl. to our troops while in Captivity in South Carolina was requisite, and that the additional pay should be allowed to the Gentleman who performed the duties of it," &c. * * * * *

"Staff Officers who have done no duty as such, while prisoners have not been allowed any additional pay, and have only drawn pay as officers in the line according to their rank as such."

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

THEO: BLAND JNR: ARTHUR LEE, TO GOV: HARRISON. July 27th

They acknowledge receipt of his two letters of 4th & 12th inst: They "should make due enquiry after Capt: Camell & endeavor" to recover the effects he carried off. They take pleasure in giving his Excellency the information of intelligence just received, of the arrival of the Definitive treaty at New York. Congress had received no advices of it from their Ministers in Europe. They add—"We do not know any colour of reason for the report you mention relative to our Commander in Cheif—On the Contrary, we beleive that his popularity, like his merit, has not suffered the smallest diminution." Princeton

We have the honor to be with the greatest respect, &c., &c.

"P. S. Congress has this moment rec'd from Sir Guy Carleton, information that several persons have been taken up in New York on suspicion of forging the notes issued by the Superintendant of Finance. It appears from their Examinations that this nefarious practice has been carried on to a great extent in that City. His letter dated the 23d makes no mention of the Definitive treaty.

A. L.

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE HONORABLE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED AMERICAN STATES." July 28th

"Friend & Brother,

This is the first talk we ever sent you—we hope it will not be the last. We desire you to open your Ears to haer, and your heart to understand us, as we shall always be ready to do to your talks, which we expect will be good, as you are a great and wise man." Chuck-ul-issah

1782. Brother,

July 20th. The English affirm them to be friendly with the Americans that that peace is made

When our great father the King of England called away his warriors, he told us to take your People by the hand as friends and brothers. Our hearts were always inclined to do so & as far as our circumstances permitted us. we evinced our good intentions as Brothers the Virginians can testify—It makes our hearts rejoice to find that our great father, and his children the Americans have at length made peace. which we wish may continue as long as the Sun and Moon. And to find that our Brothers the Americans are inclined to take us by the hand, and Smoke with us at the great Fire. which we hope will never be extinguished.

Brother,

Spaniards communicating with them, &c., &c.

Notwithstanding the Satisfaction all these things give us we are yet in confusion & uncertainty. The Spaniards are sending talks amongst us, and inviting our young Men to trade with them. We also receive talks from the Governor of Georgia to the same effect—We have had Speeches from the Illinois inviting us to a Trade and Intercourse with them—Our Brothers, the Virginians Call upon us to a Treaty, and want part of our land, and we expect our Neighbors who live on Cumberland River, will in a Little time Demand, if not forcibly take part of it from us, also as we are informed they have been marking Lines through our hunting grounds: we are daily receiving Talks from one Place or other, and from People we Know nothing about. We Know not who to mind or who to neglect. We are told that the Americans have 13 Councils Compos'd of Chiefs and Warriors. We Know not which of them we are to Listen to, or if we are to hear some, and Reject others, we are at a loss to Distinguish those we are to hear. We are told that you are the head Chief of the Grand Council, which is above those 13 Councils: if so why have we not had Talks from you,—We are head men and Chiefs and Warriors also: and have always been accustomed to speak with great Chiefs & warriors—We are Likewise told that you and the Great men of your Council are Very Wise—we are glad to hear it, being assured that you will not do us any Wrong, and therefore we wish to Speak with you and your Council, or if you Do not approve of our so Doing, as you are wise, you will tell us who shall speak with us, in behalf of all our Brothers the Americans, and from whare and whome we are to be supplyed with necessarries in the manner our great father supplied us—we hope you will also put a stop to any encroachments on our lands, without our consent, and silence all those People who sends us Such Talks as inflame & exasperate our Young Men, as it is our earnest desire to remain in peace and friendship with our Br: the Americans for ever.

Virginians &c., encroaching upon their lands

Do not know to whom to listen

Desire to communicate with Congress

Express confidence

Brother,

The King our Common father always left one of his beloved Men among us, to whom we told anything we had to say, and he soon

obtained an answer—and by him our great Father, his Chiefs & headmen spoke to us. 1783. July 28th

Our great father always gave him goods to cover the nakedness of our old men who could not hunt, our women and our children, and he was as one mouth, and one tongue between us, and was beloved of us all. Such a man living among us particularly at this time, would rescue us from the darkness and confusion we are in. By directing us to whom we should speak, and putting us in the right Path that we should not go wrong. The King of England has always left an agent with them, &c. Benefits of this policy

We have desired our Br. Mr. Donne, who brought talks from General Clark, and has been some time among us, to deliver this talk to you, and speak it in our behalf to your Grand Council, that you may know our want, and as you are wise, that you may direct us what to do for the best. He has Promised, at our desire to take it to your great council fire & to bring as your answer, that you may be no more in the dark—beleive what he tells you from us; we have told him all that is in our hearts. Genl: Clarke

Brothers, we are very poor for necessaries, for Amunition particularly. We can supply ourselves from the Spaniards but we are averse to hold any intercourse with them, as our hearts are always with our Brothers the Americans. We have advised our young men to wait with patience for the answer to this talk, when we rest assured of having supplies, and every thing so regulated that no further confusion may ensue. We wish that this land may never again be stained with the blood of either white or Red men, that piece may last forever and that both our women and children may sit down in safety under their own shade to enjoy without fear or apprehension the Blessing which the good Spirit enriches them with. Brother, we again desire you and your cheifs to Listen to what we say that we shall not have to Repeat it again, and as you are all Wise, you will know what to do. They are very poor and averse to trading with the Spaniards. Never desire war again &c.

Done at Chuck-ul-issah our Great Town the 28th Day of July, 1783.

MINGHOMA,
PYAMATIHAHAW,
KUSHTHAPUTHASA,
PYAMINGOE of Christhautra,
PYAMINGO of Chuckaferah."

Speech of the same Cheifs "To the Great Cheifs of the Americans and the Cheifs and Warriors of the Virginians in Particular"—reiterating the same sentiments, and in the same style, &c. July 28th Chuck-ul-issah

1781. July 20th. Lieut Lovell [illegible] Letter to Gov. Harrison.

Reasons of Philadelphia the service in the army

Expressing his feeling obliged for receiving his Excellency. He had entered the service as Ensign in 1776: made Captain in Col. Neil's 4th Va Regt in Oct. 1778—was wounded in the right knee in Oct. 1779. by which he lost his leg and thigh and in 1780 was transferred to the Invalid Regiment. He had been since that time in the Barracks at Philadelphia without friends or acquaintance and the pay he had received from the Government was so small that he "had been beholden to strangers to get decent mourning apparel" &c. He therefore begs to be "empowered to draw on the state for such money as the Governor may think his circumstances require."

July 20th. Gov'r Harrison to Gov: Harrison—in reply.

"Dear Sir,

Carolina Gt. In regard to collecting and promulging the laws, &c.

If I was tardy in not having sooner acknowledged the receipt of y'r fav'r of June 19th, on the subject of collecting the Laws, it proceeded from a mistaken opinion that I was not desired to do so, until I could communicate the result of a consultation with my brethren on that occasion, which I am not yet able to do. I immediately wrote to those Gent'n inclosing y'r Letter and the resolution, and expressing my entire concurrence in sentiment with y'r Excellency, that the Judges taking up the original collection of the laws would insure greater accuracy, and give them very little if any more trouble than the revision & correction of the work formed by another hand. I mentioned at the same time, that as the business was refer'd to two of the Judges, their vicinity to each other & my remote situation from both of them, seemed to throw the work into their hands. To this latter, I have hitherto rece'd no answer: indeed I was perhaps too Parsimonious intrusting it to a private hand, to save the postage. I shall write again & send it, as well as this by Post, and will add, that they may command any assistance in the business which they may require of me. So that those Gent. having expressed their willingness to engage in the work, I think y'r Excellency & the Council may rely on its being performed in the manner proposed. I hope the severity of y'r gout is over.

Gout

I have the hon'r to be, with sentiments of great respect,
Y'r Excell'y's most ob't & H'ble Serv't,
&c., &c.

ALEX: DICK TO THE GOVERNOR. 1788. July 30th Fredericksburg

In regard to the expenses of the "Gunnery," and Mr. Hunter's & Messrs: Brooke's & Tutt's Acct. Had been referred to Col: Feilding Lewis, but his son Mr. John Lewis knew nothing of them.

CAPT: H. YOUNG TO HON: SAML: HARDY. July 31st Richmond

As he was about to set out for the Springs in a day or two, he requests that Col: Meriweather may take charge of his books, &c.; that Mr. Owen Newman may have the direction of the Wagon and forage Department. He should leave with Capt: Mayo Carrington his Accounts, in case of accident, but expected to return as soon as his health should allow, and settle them himself. Mess: Carrington & Jones desire to occupy the house he lives in.

THEO: BLAND JNR. AND ARTHUR LEE, TO GOV: HARRISON. August 1st Princeton

Congress had directed the Superintendent of Finance to publish his authority given to Continental Receivers, to receive notes issued from his office for the payment of the Troops in exchange for Specie.

Speculators having gotten this information, there was dangor, the Suffering Soldiers would be imposed upon. They therefore suggest it be made known at once to the public in Virginia. Information for the protection of the troops from Speculators

The discovery of the forgers in New York would probably arrest that "nefarious practice" in that quarter, but "as there appears to be many persons concerned in similar practices in Virginia" they trust they may be apprehended and punished. Treasury note forgers in Virginia

The report of the reception of the Definitive Treaty by the Frigate Mercury, at New York, was premature, &c., &c.

CAPT: JOHN REID TO COLO. J. SHELBY. (Copy.) August 2d

"Sir,

Yesterday the Chickasaw nation assembled togother to hear the Talks which I brot: from Virginia, which was perfectly Agreeable to their Nation, and has agreed to meet the Commissioners at Cumberland the full Moon in October next." He had sent to the Creek Nation to attend at the same place Nov: 1st, to the Delawares living on the Tennessee to attend with the Chickasaws, and by request of the Choctaws, had invited some of their Chiefs to attend, &c. The trouble and confusion among the people on the Cumberland had ceased since the Chickasaw Nation Assembling of the Indians to treat for peace

1783. August 2d

confirmation of Peace, and the Indians being disposed to be friendly no guard from his Country would be required.

All the white People in that Country had treated him well, especially Mr. Turnbull and his Company, who had aided him much in forwarding his business, &c.

August 4th

B. JOHNSTON TO HONL. MERIWETHER SMITH, VA.

Shirtee Creek Ohio

Poverty of the West

Enclosing important imformation to be laid before the Gov: Council, in regard to the Collection of Taxes by the State of Pennsylvania—Hopes the Executive of that State will be required to desist, "as there is not money to the west of the Alleghany hills to purchase our Salt, (cheap as it has got)." Desires to know what he is to do with the stores belonging to Virginia remaining deposited in that Country.

August 4th

B. JOHNSTON TO GOV: HARRISON.

Shirtee Creek waters of Ohio

Outrageous policy of Pennsylvania

The people would not submit to these proceedings

Penn. would derive no benefit from this money

Since his departure from Richmond, and arrival in that Country, he had been "a spectator of a piece of Policy of a singular nature"—By Act of the Penn: Legislature, in consequence of a large debt said to be due for the Proprietorship of that State, each county was to be called upon to furnish its quota of taxes, and his county (Washington) would have to pay a large sum—The assessors were already at their work & the Collectors would soon follow— he adds "can it be supposed, men without the Chartered bounds of Pennsylvania *ought* to pay, or contribute to discharge the purchase from Mr. Penn; can men of common sense suppose there is no man west of the Alleghany Mountains capable of Knowing & observing these things—Perhaps the western air metamorphoses the Inhabitants, and like Centaurious beings, incapable of Judging & that such impositions would be tamely submitted to—*I said the Policy cannot benefit the state one shilling*"—My reason for that is, before the money can reach the Treasury, the Line between the states will certainly be ordered to be run Agreeable to the Charter, viz: 5° west Longitude, from the most Eastern bounds of the Delaware River, (so that the money Stops in the Collectors hands) indeed so farr am I convinced in this notion, that instead of receiving 5 pr: ct. for collecting, I've offered 5 pr: ct. to collect. Virginia therefore would do wisely by desiring Pennsylvania to desist from such Tax, until the Line is run.

* * * * * *

Further irregular proceedings of Pennsylvania

I am determined to move over the meridian line and be out of the squabble." I thought proper to give you this timely notice, as nothing but your interposition can save a people from falling into a civil war." * * * * "Pensylvania is about selling lands west of Ohio, making the Temporary line an Establish'd Line. Such are the strides of that State

Ag'st Virginia, and so great is their jealousy, that nothing but a speedy concluesion of running their *Charter'd* bounds can and will produce peace and Unanimity on both sides." His Son would deliver this letter to his Excellency, and would bring back with him "Comissions of Peace, Sheriffs' Comissions for Yougohania Co." The Western People would be much pleased if Mr. James Innis were added to the Commissions to fix the boundary Line: or some other person "skilled in Astronomical observations," &c. 1783. August 4th

---

A SPEECH FROM THE CHIEFS OF THE SHAWANAH NATION. August 9th

Characteristic Indian Speech

"Well Brother, I will ansor to your Speech, now wee Dont no how near wee are to you yet Because all our Head men is not hear at present, Now Brother wariers, after we heard that Good Speech ower young men went of to hunt Away to the Big River, and some them went oaver the Big Water for the Thought thare was no danger according to your Speech.

This I let you no that some of my foolish young men went of a hunting and the met three of your young men down by the River, and the took them Back, your young men told them that the would go and fetch some licker and sault to sell to the Indians. Wich too of them went Away and one of Staid with my young men Some Dayes and the Chereceas came across him and killed him, which my young men Hunted for him to Dayes Before the found him. Wich thare was too more of your foolish young men came oaver the River to a camp and Stall some horses and my young men follow'd them an killed them. Because my young men is foolish as well as yours. When I did return from you I did let my youngest Baothers the Cherocoas no that good news you and us was talking About wich the dont mind me But still goes of a hors hunting and when the meet aney poor Body the kill them and you that Sets at the falls I soon let you no that."

To
GEORGE WAILS, Mgt.
Comdr. at the falls of Ohiho."

The members of the Co. Court of Louisa, recommend to mercy Peter, a negro slave condemned to death by them, for poisoning, in as much as "the said culprit had no previous malice against those persons, nor Sought their Death, but rather that it was an ostentatious Parade to Increase his Credit with those negroes who had Pressed him to Destroy those persons, their Enemies, for the purpose of Betraying him, as a person guilty of poisoning and Conjuring." August 11th

Reasons for pardoning a negro Slave condemned to death, &c.

1783. August 11th Richmond

THOS: L. SAVAGE TO THE GOVERNOR.

Resigning his place of Assistant Clerk of the Council, as he is "going immediately to the University at Williamsburg."

August 11th

COL: BENJ: LOGAN, CO. LIEUT: TO GOV: HARRISON.

Lincoln Co.

He thinks it his duty to inform his Excellency that although they had been induced to hope for peace, hostilities were still carried on in the lower part of that County, by the Indians, in the most Cruel manner.

Indians still committing outrages

Two men had been Killed on Green River, and on the 2nd day of August, Capt. James Shelby was Killed near a station on the road to Washington Co. Horses were continually carried off, and the Indians were numerous in that country, having been seen at three different places, thirty miles apart. They had such a range of country in which to take

Singular conduct of Indian Agents

shelter that it was impossible almost to find them. It appears to him very strange, that although Agents had been employed to "conclude a peace," it had not been done; else that it should be made known that the war was to continue. If Agents could manage to treat with the Indians for the purchase of lands, in Georgia on the north side of Tennessee River, they could also arrange for peace. He suspected Col:

Col. Donelson's conduct suspicions

Donelson when sent by his Excellency to treat with the Chickemoga Indians, had laid the plan for this purchase, especially as he hears Col:

N. Carolina members of Congress interested

John Bowman is one of the partners. And he is informed also that two members of Congress from North Carolina are partners in the purchase—he continues "It appears to me to be a Cuning way for Col: Donelson, our Indian Agent for Virginia, To do his and the Partnership Business in Georgia Government, when appointed an Agent for Virginia and I expect supported at her Expense. I fear our Treaty and answer from the Indians Lyes over in Regard of the War, untill those Private matters are Completed and Brought about. there has been a party of Volunteers Raiseing to go against the Chickomogee Indians,

More of Donelson

for which Colo. Donelson applyed to suppress the measure—saying he had solicitated that Tribe to a Treaty, and it would be a Breech in the faith of Government to Discomode them untill it was over. the Volunteer scheme is Done.

Rumors of the Indians

Since I began to write I have Intelligence of the Indians fireing on a man in one part of the County, and in another part they have Taken a quantity of horses; and their Tracts laid Southwardly, and these Horses were taken from where the Chickomogee Indians formerly committed Hostilities, which satisfys me they are that Tribe. it appears to me that it might be in our power to have Satisfaction of them, if Government Would Grant the liberty to go to their Towns, for the Country in general Despair of an Agents loyalty to Treat with a Tribe of

ns, Where their own interest so much Depends, and can have it in 1783.
power to forgive all Murders, Hostilitys, Horse Stealing, only to August 11th
Tract of Country at a Low and Easy Rate to himself and Com- Indian Agents not to be trusted

is informed that Col: Donelson intends to leave that Country, and
to Georgia. which proved where his interest was. Col: Isaac Col. Isaac Shelby
y resided in that County, but the proposed Treaty with the Cher-
being out of his way, he should not attend in person, but send
ntiments in writing, &c., &c.

HENRY SKIPWITH TO CAPT. JOHN PEYTON—in reply. August 13th

would have been agreable to him to have undertaken the supply- Cumberland Co., Va.
e State Troops with rations, but their small number and detached
ion, rendered it unprofitable. He would be glad to accept his Provisions for Troops &c.
if the Continentals were added. He had provisions in abundance,
ally flour, which he is ready to deliver from his mill at any time.

CALEB WALLACE TO GOV: HARRISON. August 14th

had received on the 2d ult: his Commission as one of "the Assist- Botetourt County
udges of the Supreme Court in the District of Kentucky," and
ppreciates the honor, being at the same time impressed with his Appointed Judge of the the Supreme Court of Kentucky, &c.
Insufficiency to fill the office." But that the importance of secur-
ie attachment of that "remote Quarter of the Country" to Vir-
and that its affairs demanded the organization of the Court at
he should feel constrained to resign the appointment. But he
l at once arrange to attend at the next Session, and at the subse-
terms.
apprehends great difficulty however, from two sources, the uncer-
of procuring a Presiding Judge, qualified for the office, and the
of sufficient salaries to induce the assistants and other officers to
l properly to their duties.

EO: BLAND JNR: ARTHUR LEE AND JOHN F. MERCER TO GOV: HARRISON. August 14th

aving been "three posts" since they had heard from his Excellency, Princeton
were concerned about his health. * * * *
ear ago, a Commission had been appointed to settle the accounts
: State with the United States; they therefore desire information
s head. No advices had reached them in regard to the Definitive
y for peace. The Empress of Russia had declined to receive the

1783. American minister, as "inconsistent with her character as Mediatrix,"
August 14th until the treaty be signed. A minister from the U. States had been
Empress of Russia U. S. Minister received in Great Britain, with credentials bearing date subsequent to the acknowledgement of their Independence. The question for adjourning
The question of adjourning to Philadelphia to Philadelphia, after a long and mature debate, had been decided in the negative, by a vote of "Six States to two." A copy of the Yeas and nays enclosed. Two of the Ringleaders in the late mutiny had been tried and condemned to death.

Information from abroad, by letter from Mr. Laurens P. S. Aug. 15th. By letter from Mr. Laurens, at London June 17th, they are informed, that the mission of Mr. Hartley would not result in a Commercial Treaty; that the ministry was tottering, and that the restoration of Ld: Shelbourne as Prime Minister, would embarrass the negotiations. The British Court seem inclined to insist upon all commercial relations being in their own favor. He made no mention of the Definitive Treaty, but Mr. Fox had assured him that orders had been sent, for the evacuation of New York.

August 15th CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL: THOS: MERIWETHER.

Point of Fork In regard to the difficulty of securing a Contractor to furnish supplies for that Post at less than "9d. pr: Ration"—transmitting by Mr. Price a Warrant on the Military Fund, and urging its payment as absolutely necessary to defray the expenses of his Department.

August 19th ROB'T MORRIS TO GOV: HARRISON, VA.

"Sir,

Office of Finance I have received your Excellencys' favor of the ninth, for which I pray you to accept my thanks. It did not enter into my Idea, that I could by Possibility have been in the Contemplation of Your Assembly, neither did I suppose that the Persons who had contracted with me were the immediate objects. Truth is that the Business in its former Modes was so multifarious, that very particular Explanations became necessary before any particular Informations can be collected, and perhaps it may after all be extremely difficult, if not impracticable to trace up frauds to their Source.

Evils of a defective System, &c. This is one of the many Evils which arise from a defective and unmethodical System, and the Evils of such System are (I am sorry to say it) the Reasons why many are desirous of seeing it re-established. So long as I continue in Office, your Excellency may rely upon my most zealous Aid in the Investigations which the Assembly of Virginia have

Complains of want of support in his office instituted. If I had met with that support, which, tho' unmerited by my abilities, was due to my zeal for the public Service, I believe that I should have continued in office, until all accounts being settled and all

Debts provided for, I could have left to my successor, the pleasing prospect of future wealth unclouded by any dismal Retrospect of past Poverty. But all other things out of the question, there is such a Disposition among men to traduce and vilify, that no prudent man will risk a fair Reputation, by holding an office so important as mine. 1783. August 19th The tendency to traduce office holders

I am with very sincere Esteem,
Your Excellency's most obedient
and Humble Servant,
&c., &c.

List (Printed) of Persons on the Bill of Attainder, Banishment, and Confiscation passed at Augusta, May 4th 1782, &c. August 19th Savannah Georgia

---

"A Speech from the Little Beaver," head warrior of the Vermillion towns." (Not important.) August 22d St. Vincent

---

THEO. BLAND, JNR: J. F. MERCER AND A. LEE TO GOV: HARRISON. August 23d

Sir,

"We have been honor'd with y'rs of the 9th Inst: S'r Guy Carleton writes in a letter to Congress, dated Aug: 17th that the June Packet lately arrived, has brought him orders for evacuating that Place—and that he shall lose no time in fulfilling his majesty's commands—but he adds—that notwithstanding his orders are urgent to accelerate the *Total* evacuation—the difficulty of assigning the Precise time for that event is of late greatly increased—which he attributes to the effects which the Proceedings of the Committees, &c., have had on the Loyalists, who conceive—he says, the safety both of their property and their lives depends on their being removed by him—for this he appeals to the Gazettes and daily publications in the U. S.—and he further adds—he should shew an Indifference to the feelings of humanity as well as to the honor and Interest of the nation he serves to leave any of the Loyalists, that are desirous to quit the country, a prey to the violence they Conceive they have so much reason to apprehend—on which grounds he appears to Justify himself for any delay in the evacuation which may take place—he also expresses his surprise that Congress have not officially interposed their authority to restrain the Violences he speaks of, and taken other steps to carry into execution the terms of the Treaty. He appears however to think that no blame is imputable to himself, in the glaring infringement of the 7th Article, in suffering so large a number of negroes to be carried off under the flimsy pretext that they were declared free by the Proclamation of his predecessors, previous to his arrival and the signature of the Treaty, from whence he draws this

Prince Town
Orders to Sir G. Carleton to evacuate N. York
His reasons for delay
His conduct in regard to the negro slaves

1783. August 23d

singular conclusion, that they could not possibly be the objects of the negotiation.

The official information of the evacuation, being soon to take place, suggested to us the propriety of hastening a demand of the records, papers &c. belonging to our State and its Citizens, which Congress agreed to in the form of a General resolution, comprising those of all the other States. We have no doubt but y'r Excell'y will take the necessary steps to avail yr: self of the demand, as far as it concerns the State of Virginia.

The definitive treaty not yet signed

There seems to be no expectations of the difinitive Treaty being speedily concluded. The Powers of Europe seem to have their attention fixed on the War between the two Imperial Courts and the Porte—and in forming Peace establishments which indeed are so large with respect to their Marine, that it may be called not improperly, arming for peace.

No prospect of Congress return to Philadelphia

With respect to the return of Congress to Philadelphia, which yr: Excell'y seems to fear, I beleive you may be perfectly at ease on that score—as all Ideas of that sort seem to have vanished since the great majority appear'd on the Vote we had the honor to transmit you on that Question in our last.

We have the honor to be,"
&c. &c.

Washington at Princeton, &c.

P. S.—We are this day honr'd with the Comp'y of his Excell'y, Genl: Washington, who will remain some time here at the request of Congress. We could wish y'r Excell'y w'd be pleased to transmit a State of the sums Granted by our Assembly to Congress, together with Sessions or dates of each grant, the requisitions under which they were granted, and the purposes to which they have been appropriated in the several grants."

THEO'K BLAND, Jr."

August 26th

ROBT. MORRIS, TO GOV: HARRISON, in reply.

Office of Finance

Acknowledging receipt of his Excellency's of the 15th inst, enclosing proceedings of the Legislature "for calling public offi'rs to account," &c.

August 28th

SAML: JONES FOR CARRINGTON & JONES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond

Informing him, "that the business of adjusting the County Court claims is likely to be stop'd for want of a small sum of money at this juncture," and enclosing the authority under which he and Capt: Carrington derived their appointment, with a request for "cash to carry on the public business," &c.

COL: JOSEPH MARTIN TO GOV: HARRISON. 1783.

August 30th
Long Island
Tennessee

He had already informed his Excellency of the Conduct of Reid, in loitering his time away at Cumberland, instead of going at once to the Chickasaws, and that Col: Donelson and himself had dispatched Saml: Erwin through the Cherokee towns to the Chickasaws. After an absence of fifty-five days he had returned, having been down the Tennessee River by the muscle shoals as far as the mouth, when he met traders and Indians from the Illinois Country with large quantities of goods. Being then only two days walk from the towns he set off to go there, but met some of the cheifs and returned. He had been informed by the latter that the Small Pox was in the nation and that they were almost in a starving condition. They desired Erwin to inform the Governor of Va. that they could not then fix a time to treat, but would do so after the new crop of corn came in. Col: Donelson had set out for "Cantucky," and having heard of the Shawneese and other Indians being at the Falls of Ohio for the purpose of forming a Treaty, he desired that he Martin should hurry to that place. He did not however go, because he could do nothing in the absence of Genl: Clark, towards treating with the "northward Indians," with his present instructions. He had just sent off people to Powell's Valley to "begin a Station there," and should have none there by the Fall. He thinks the place for holding "a treaty" with the Indians should be either on Holston or Tenn: Rivers, rather than at the "French Lick," on account of the convenience to the Chickasaws, and for the better transportation of provisions, &c. The Cherokees all friendly & nothing to fear, except from a few Creeks.

Indian affairs
Proposed place of meeting to form a treaty
Small pox
Settlement at Powell's Valley

The party he referred to in his last letter, as having gone down the River, and having been joined by a number of others, had proceeded down the Mississippi plundering, &c., had lain Seige to the Spanish Settlement at Oozark, but had been repulsed, with loss of some killed and some made prisoners. The Chickasaws hated the Spaniards, and if any of them were in this affair, doubtless the Spaniards would retaliate upon them.

The plundering party who had gone down the Mississippi, &c.

Should the proposed Treaty with the Chickasaws take place as he desired, he hopes to have the presence and assistance of Colo. Christian, as his influence had greatly increased with these nations. On his way to Kentucky a short time ago, he had mentioned the subject to Col: Christian, who agreed with him that the best place for treating was on Tennessee River, because flour, liquor & tobacco and presents to the Indians could be transported cheaper by water, from Long Island. He recommends the Cherokees be included in the negotiations, &c.

1783. JOHN F. MERCER, THEO. BLAND, JNR: AND A. LEE TO GOV. HARRISON

Septem. 8th "Sir,

* * * * * * *

Princeton Virginians attempt a settlement on the Muskingum

"A recent letter rec'd by the Secretary of War from Genl. Irwine Commanding at Fort Pitt, informs that a body of ab't 400 men from the Western Frontier of Virginia had passed the Ohio, in order to establish a Settlement on the Muskingum. The General apprehends that an immediate Indian War, will be among the first of the many evil consequences that must result from such lawless measures.

Effects upon the Indians

Intelligence received by a missionary lately sent in order to communicate the substance of the Articles of pacification to the Indian nations, gives great weight to the surmises of General Irvine. This person was well received by Brig: Genl: McClene, the british officer comm'g at Detroit (altho' prevented from holding a council with the Indians) "had given him news, brought by an Indian runner from the west. "The substance of this was that the Virginians had Crossed the Ohio, & had committed many wanton & unprovoked acts of cruelty yet had in some measure produced retaliation."

Baron Steuben returned from the N. Western Frontiers

"Baron Steuben is just arriv'd here from Canada, whither he had been sent in order to make arrangements with General Haldimand, for the reception of the Posts ceded on our north western Frontiers. The purposes of his mission have been totally frustrated, as that officer (who met him at Sorrel) alledged he had rec'd no orders from his Court, except to cease hostilities—and that he considered the late pacification, so far conditional, untill a definitive Treaty, that he did not think himself authorized to permit the Baron even to visit the Posts—which (it seems) cannot now (were orders rec'd for that purpose) be evacuated untill the ensuing Season. The evacuation of New York advances rapidly, notwithstanding the number of those inhabitants whose fears have of late determined them to accompany the Garrison. Their apprehensions exaggerated no doubt on one hand by the policy of the enemy & on the other by the publications which have of late appeared in the American Papers, will probably terminate in the sudden establishment of a very rich & powerful neighbour to the United States, & certainly a very inimical one.

Evacuation of N. York taking place

Apprehensions of the Loyalists

Western Territory

A committee was appointed by the Legislature of Virginia at a former Session to state our claim to the Western territory. This business we beleive now rests with Mr. Randolph & we wish to be informed of the progress which that Gentleman has made in it."

We have the honor to be, with
great respect & esteem
Yr: Excellency's &c. &c.

Resolution for the apppointment of four Commissioners on the part of the State of Pensylvania, based upon the Action of the Gen'l Assembly of the 28th August, 1783; with powers to purchase the necessary astronomical apparatus, and to correspond with the Commissioners from Virginia, for the purpose of establishing the true and permanent boundary line between the said States. 1783. Septem. 11th Philadelphia In Council Boundary Line

John Ewing, Doct: of Divinity, & Provost of the University of Philadelphia, John Sukens, Esqr., Surveyor General of the State, David Rittenhouse, Esqr., Treasurer of the State, and Thomas Hutchins, Esqr., appointed to this Duty. Commission

---

MAJOR GEORGE WALLS' SPEECH TO THE SHAWANESE INDIANS, sent by Mr. Sherlock, Interpreter. Septem. 11th

"I Received your Friendly Talk by Pyeatt, the young man who your Cheifs requested to assist them with their women and children. Fort Nelson

I am much pleased with your Candor in informing me that some foolish people have come to your land to steal horses. I do not Blame you for the manner you treated them, as it is the orders of the head men of the big knife, that no person shall go to your land to do you any harm, or steel your horses, while you are in friendship with us, but I had rather you had taken them and brought them to this place, that we might show you that we Disapprove of such Conduct, by punishing the Offenders. Now my Brothers, as you have a great many of our flesh and Blood, prisoners, in your land, whose friends and Relations are dayley crying to me to get them home, I hope you'l send by Mr. Sherlock, such of our flesh and blood as he shall apply for, and you may tell the men that brings them to this place that they shall receive a hansome present for each one. Indeed Brothers, I think you are so much of men, that you would scorn to datain prisoners after peice is made: for it is a custom with Great warriors to give up all prisoners on both Sides as a piece is made. In regard to incursions made upon them. Desires prisoners to be returned

As you live nearer the place where the Great Council is to be held between the Americans and the Red People, you will here what is done sooner than I can, I expect you'l send me the particulars by a Runner and I will satisfy him. Now Brothers, as some of our people is going to your land with some salt to trade with you, understanding you are much in want of that Article, I expect you'l give them protection, and as some of them wants to go to fort pitt you'l inform them if there is any Danger. The Cherokees are constantly doing us mischief as they pass from your towns—and if you do not drive such bad people from your land, it may be the cause of Inflaming the war between you and us, as our young men seem very uneasy, and can hardly be Restrained from Asks to be informed of the Treaty when agreed upon, &c. Cherokees troublesome

1783. going to war. but I hope your good sence will soon Remove that obsta-
Septem. 11th cle, by driving all those bad people from your land, and you and the big knife will always hold fast the chain of Friendship."

Made at Fort Nelson 11th Sept: 1783.

Signed G. WALLS, Maj'r Commd'g
Fort Nelson.

Septem. 12th "INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. SHERLOCK, GOING TO THE SHAWANESE TOWNS."

"Sir

Fort Nelson Prisoners to be recovered but not purchased

You are to proceed Immediately to the Shawnee towns and Indevour to git as many of our prisnors as you Can. your own Knowleidg of the Disposition of those people will Dictate to you the best method to taken Relative to the prisnors, but by no means Drop an Expression that will Seem Like purchesing the prisnors from them. it is Likeley that before your arival at the towns the Result of a Counsel Supposed to be Siting at Detroit or Some where on the Lakes, may have transpiered: Should that be the Case, you will Send me the perticulors by a Runner as Quick as possible, and you are to Return to this post yourself by the thirtieth of October next at farthest.

Relying on your zeal for your Country, I shall ad no more, but wishing you a prosperous Journey, and am Sir your

Huml. Serv't

GEORGE WALLS."

Septem. 15th L. WOOD, JNR: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Solicitor's Office Coroners serve Executions

Informing him that in serving executions against Sherifs for the last year's taxes, he had been obliged to foward them to the Clerks of the Courts, in many Counties, there being no Coroners appointed "which prevents the Executions being served."

Septem. 18th THOS. SMITH, JNR: TO THE EXECUTIVE.

"Sir,

Gloucester Co. Feeling against the returned Loyalists

Since the rising of the last Session of assembly, I have found myself somewhat embarrassed in my Opinion how to proceed against the disaffected who may dare to intrude themselves upon the Citizens of this County. I have indulged a Hope, that 'ere this, I should have been apprized of your Determination upon this interesting Subject. But living so far wide of the Common current of news, where we cannot even avail ourselves of your Publications, nor of the circulation of the news Papers, I had fondly beleived this to have been the only cause which

contributed to my Disappointment. Several infamous Characters, natives of our Country & were Inhabitants of this County in particular, as well as others truly British Subjects, have within a few days presumed to make their appearance among us. But being held poised between the validity of the Treaty & the Laws previously enacted prescribing Punishment for such Offenders, I know not how clearly to proceed with Legality & Propriety respecting them. Information was Yesterday given me against a certain Bailey Christian, who early in the war sailed in the employment of the State on Board the Northampton Brig: and from the time of her Capture untill now, associated with & adhered to the common Enemy, and has been employed cruising in a Privateer against us, fitted from Bermudas." He had caused his arrest, as well as that of others "in the same predicament" and desires instructions on this subject; adding "As it is almost the first wish of my heart to rid our faithful fellow citizens of such noxious Vermine as soon as possible." 1783. Septem. 18th Brig Northampton was captured

---

LETTER FROM JOHN DICKINSON, TO GOV: HARRISON. Septem. 20th

Enclosing resolution of the Genl: Assembly of Pensylvania of 28th August 1783, relative to the appointment of Commissioners for running the Boundary Line between that State and Virginia, and Expressing the hope of its early completion, &c. Philadelphia In Council

---

Order of the Governor, delivering to Capt. Nathl: Irish, Dep: Commissary of Mil: Stores, under authority of the Secretary of War, all military stores in Virginia belonging to the Continental service. Septem. 22d Richmond

---

The Justices of said County recommend to Executive clemency Mr. Nicolas Mead, convicted of selling liquor after his Licence had expired; on the ground that it not having been determined for several months, on what road the Court House should be fixed, during which time the Court was held at Mr. David Wright's house, he and the said Mead were induced by the necessities of the people to furnish them meals and liquor without licence: but that as soon as the Court removed from Wright's, the said Mead did not continue to Sell Liquor, &c. Septem. 23d Bedford Co. Court held at private house, &c.

1783. ZEPH: TURNER TO THE GOVERNOR.

Septem. 24th Richmond

Office of Secretary not yet created in Virginia

Informing him of his having qualified as "Commissioner of Accounts of the State of Virginia," and requesting the enclosed "Qualification" be filed among the "Council papers," in as much as there is no "Secretary's Office" in Virginia in which, under Act of Congress, it should be put on file.

Septem. 25th COL: W. RUSSELL TO GOV: HARRISON.

Aspinville

Col: Arthur Campbell, &c.

His attempts to form a new State

In behalf of Samuel Porter, a returned prisoner from Detroit, who had been a worthy citizen of Va. since 1769, and had proved his attachment to the American Cause. Col: Arthur Campbell since his return home had caused his arrest upon charge of adhering to the enemy while in captivity at Detroit, and had ordered him to report for trial on several occasions, but had postponed his examination from time to time without giving reason therefor. Col. Russell thinks he is unjustly charged, and begs leave to say to the Governor "I fear Col: Campbell's present close attention to affect a new State in this part of the country, will engage his time to the neglect of any individual among us."

Septem. 25th COL: NATH'L BURWELL TO GOV: HARRISON.

Carter's Grove

Informing him that Capt: Geo: Chamberlaine by authority of Capt: Harris "late of our navy" was about to sail for the West Indies, to receive certain prize money due them there, and recommending him as a man of character who would attend to any state business if entrusted to him.

Septem. 25th Princeton

Printed Copy of Treaty between the United States and Sweden.

Septem. 27th COL: JOSEPH MARTIN TO GOV: HARRISON.

Long Island

Indian affairs and movements

He had just returned from the Cherokee nation, who were all friendly, except a few at the mouth of Highwassie River, who had Killed two men on Green River. The Chickamogiaus much displeased with them for this, and desire authority to punish with death the leader of the party. He is told Col: Logan is at the head of an Expedition against the Chickamoggas without just cause, for the mischeif done of late was by the Creeks, who had sent warriors to Augusta Georgia, to treat for peace and amuse that state, while they "bend all their force against our frontiers."

1783.

The Spaniards were encouraging the Indians to war against the states. The British were still in possession of Augustine. By a letter just received from Col: Shelby, he has the first news of Mr. Reid since he left Holston; he says one thousand Indians would attend the council to treat. If so "we shall appear very trifling in the eyes of them," and he should be exceedingly mortified at the scant preparation made for them. Begs for assistance on this head. Fears Col: Donelson will not be able to attend, and Col: Shelby declines, on account of his brother's having been lately Killed in Kentucky by the Indians. Desires instructions as to disposing of the surplus goods on hand; the Indians not being able to purchase them, for want of ammunition to procure skins and furs, &c.

Septem. 27th

News of Reid and number of Indians expected at the Council

Col. Shelby's brother killed in Kentucky

COL: ISAAC SHELBY TO MAJOR JOHN REID, at the French Lick. Septem. 28th

He is at a loss what to say to him, in regard to his want of due attention to the business of the Treaty at which many Indians would attend. has little hope of Col: Martin or Donelson's being present. he would cheerfully ride down himself all alone, if he had the papers and necessary instructions: but without these he should appear "Rediculous." He has little desire to act with public men, who "seem to make private interests so much their aim"—adds "You are much Blamed for your delays, and if an enquiry is made into the Commissioner's conduct, I wish attempts may be made to saddle you with the blame of procrastinating the business to this late period," &c. &c.

"Sir

I have the opportunity of writeting to you for to Inform you that I come here to this place yeasterday And am so unwell that I can get no farther, and my Mare is so much Worsted since I saw you—there was 40 Creeks Crossed the Tenesee down at a place called The yallow water, with a large number of horses and 14 Scalps. I am informed it is a party that went home with the Norwoods last spring.

Sir from your

Very Humble Serv't

J. VANN.

Septem. 28th

Dotson's Station

AND. DUNSCOMB, ASSIST: COM: ARMY ACCTS: TO THE GOVERNOR. Septem. 29th

In regard to credits allowed officers by the state auditors in their settlements, &c.

Richmond

1783. L. WOOD, JR: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Septem. 29th
Solicitor's office

He is apprised of the fact that Mr. Turner "is arrived for the purpose of settling the State's Account with Congress." He should afford him all the aid in his power, and is ready to obey the instructions of the Executive in Council, but does not think himself properly authorized to settle with the Commissioner of Congress, as under the Law, his only duty is to superintend the stating the Continental account, both past & future, the collection of vouchers necessary, and direct the mode most proper for the adjusting the same." But rather than delay business so important, he should employ Mr. Thos. Smith to attend Mr. Turner, and give him all assistance, &c.

Septem. 29th F. THORNTON TO THE GOVERNOR.

Society Hill

Complaints against a Justice of the Peace, and request for his removal

He should have written some time ago in regard to Robert Stith a Justice of the Peace and Col: of King George Co., but had been informed by Col: Munroe, one of the Executive Council, that the authority of the Governor in such cases was so doubtful, that he had applied to the Legislature for the necessary power. Upon a like complaint made against Mercer, and upon the charges having been verified, he had been turned out by the Executive, and he certainly thought, the right to appoint presupposed the authority to supercede. He charged Stith with great partiality and prejudice as a Justice in a suit against himself—refused to try a warrant against himself for keeping his mill out of repair & "swore he w'd be damned if he was concerned with it" and abused the Constable for applying to him. Having forbid Jno. Berryman and Charles Stuart from hunting on his land, Stith had urged Stuart and furnished him with pistols to challenge him (Thornton). Before this Stith had brought about a duel between Lawrence Washington and Philip T. Alexander, and lay concealed to give directions to the former; and subsequently lent the pistols to Washington "with which he put Alexander to death" & then rescued Washington from the hands of the officer"—how different is this from the duty of a Justice of the Peace." * * * * * * *

"This man is not a degree from an Idiot, and from his deceiving malicious disposition, very improper to serve in either a civil or military office." He trusts he is too well known to his Excellency, to say anything that cannot be proved, and being actuated by views of public good, hopes an early decision in this matter may be reached.

"Inventory of Ordnance and Military Stores at Fort Nelson, taken the 1st of October 1783, by Capt: Robert George and Lieut: Richard Clark, by order of Major George Walls." 1783. October 1st Fort Nelson

---

THOS: NEWTON TO THE GOVERNOR. October 1st

Supposing his Excellency was alarmed by the accounts of the "Plague in Baltimore," he encloses the sworn certificate of Major Hoffler, just from that town, that no such "contagious disorder" existed there, &c. Norfolk Report of the plague

---

"Report of the State of the Commissary's Accots." at, in 1783. October 8th Fort Nelson

---

JOHN PAGE TO THE GOVERNOR. October 8th

The Justices of Gloucester Co. having inadvertently omitted to recommend him, the Senior Justice, for the office of Sherif, he applies to the Executive to be appointed in place of Mr. Dixon "to that office which (he says) I have the vanity to think I can execute properly." Encloses certificates. Rosewell

---

By post-script to a letter of this date, it appears, the postage on a letter from Richmond to Alexandria was 2s. 4d. October 8th Alexandria

---

GEO: ROGERS CLARK TO GOV: HARRISON. October 12th

"Sir,

I have been informed that your Excellency hath lately received dispatches from the Westward. Being anxious to know the success of the Commission to the Chicasaws induced me to take the liberty of writing to you hoping that some moments of leisure might offer, and that your Excellency would Honour me with the Information. from report I fear all is not well in that Quarter. I hope Sir that you will pardon this intrusion, and beg leave to subscribe myself, Caroline

Your Excellency's very
Hbl. Serv't."

1783. BENJ: HARRISON, Co. LIEUT., TO THE EXECUTIVE.

October 14th
Rockingham County — Praying stay of judgement against him for having failed to make return of Bounty Taxes, &c., from that County.

October 18th "TO THE CHEIFS AND WARIERS OF THE SHAWNAS TRIBE OR NATION OF INDIANS."

Kentucky

Propositions for peace with the Shawnees — "Your Elder Brother the Governor of Virginia haveing issued his Commission and Instructions, Commanding us to Wright to you, Signifying his intentions of treating with your Nation for Peace, and that the Peace so Desirable To us, and we Make no doubt to you, may be fixed in the firm principles of honour and Justice. We send you This Talk, to invite such of your Cheifs as you may apoint as your Commissioners for that purpose, To meet us at the Falls of Ohio, where we shall be glad to meet you and Take you by the Hand, as friends and Brothers.

The United States of America and the English Nation have agreed on terms of peace, and your Elder Brother, the Governor of Virginia, and his Great Council, through Benevolence of heart, and an ardent Desire To put a Stop to those Miseries Incident to War, have Vested us with full powers to Communicate the same To your Nation, and To Invite such of your Cheifs, as you may appoint to meet us at the Falls of the Ohio, on the 18th day of next month in order to conclude on such Articles of peace, as may be for the future happiness and prosperity of Both Nations, which is the Sincare Wish off—

JOS: MARTIN
AND
JNO: DONELSON, } Comis:"

A Coppy.

October 18th
Thanksgiving Day recommended — Proclamation ordered by Congress of the U. States, recommending the observance of "the second Thursday in December next" as a day of public thanksgiving, by the people of the several States, in token of their gratitude to Almighty God, for the blessings of Peace, &c. (This appears in full on the Journal of Congress.)

October 20th — Mallikiah Fry's receipt for pay as guide from Cumberland River, Tenn: to the Chickasaw Nation, at the rate of one dollar pr: day—for fifty days, under Major John Reid.

Depositions in regard to charges against Daniel Branch, in regard to certain tobacco, unlawfully taken by him, &c. — 1783. October 23d. Chesterfield Co.

ROBERT ANDREWS TO GOV: HARRISON. — October 25th

Acknowledging receipt of his appointment as one of the Commissioners on the part of Virginia to run the Line between that State and Pennsylvania; but suspending for the present the acceptance of the position. — Williamsburg

---

MAJ: GEORGE WALL'S ADDRESS TO THE CHEIFS AND WARRIORS OF THE SHAWANEES INDIANS. — October 26th

Inviting them to a Council to be held at the Falls of the Ohio to treat for peace; and sending them a Pipe and Belt of Wampum, as evidence of the Sincerity of the Americans, &c. — Fort Nelson

---

DAVID BLAIR TO THE EXECUTIVE OF VA. — October 27th

Having come to this State "with a cargo of goods from Britain on the 22d of last month," and having brought his family with the intention of settling in Fredericksburg, where he had once lived fifteen years, his Excellency had granted him permission to remain until Nov. 1st. He now begs for an Extension of that privilege, his time being nearly expired, &c. — Richmond. Request to remain in the State

---

JOHN PAGE TO GOV: HARRISON. — October 27th

"Sir,

I have had the honor of receiving your Notification of my Appointment as one of the Commissioners for runing the Line between this State & Pennsylvania & think it my duty to accept of it—but as it is judged impracticable to make the necessary Astronomical observations before next summer, it is possible that some unforseen accident may prevent my having the honor of assisting the Commissioners on that Occasion. Should this be the case, I will take care to give your Excellency the earliest Notice of it. At present it is my Intention to undertake that important Business, & as it will interfere with the Business of a Sheriff which I had solicited in my last, I must decline the latter office & submit to the Recommendation of the Court in favor of Mr. Dixon. — Rosewell. Appointed a Commissioner to run the Line between Va. & Pa.

I am your Excellency's most obed't hbl. Serv't,

&c., &c.

1783. "To the Hon'ble Judges of the General Court"—State of the Public Jail Submitted, by William Rose Keeper.

October 28th

Richmond

Condition, &c., of the P. Jail at

Since the last Session, the Executive, in accordance with a Resolution of the last Assembly, had directed the building a wall round the New Jail & a dwelling house and kitchen for the keeper, which works had been begun, other conveniences necessary, "a smoke house, a well, an oven and a Privy." The latter had already been dug at no expence to the public, but needed a wall and roof. This would prevent the danger of having introduced by the tubes & tunnel into the Prison, implements by use of which prisoners could escape.

The well was absolutely necessary to furnish water for drinking and cleansing purposes. For free ventilation the gratings are useful during the summer, but require "bastard sashes with common glass" to prevent the prisoners "perishing with cold and wet."

The Debtor's room being without chimney or stove, "those who may unfortunately be thrown into it, in the winter season suffer a punishment beyond the intention of the Laws or the wishes of the most Sanguinary Creditors." * * * * * *

Chaplain, &c.

"The Keeper has the Happiness to inform the Honbl: Court, that he engaged the Rev. Mr. Blagrove to attend the malefactors in Prison & to Execution, which he performed with great credit, and was of real service to the unhappy men, who thankfully acknowledged it," and received the Sacrament of him, &c.

"The Keeper therefore wishes the Rev: Mr. Blagrove may be legally appointed *Ordinary*, with a salary adequate to his Trouble," &c.

October 29th Richmond Law Library

Order of the Court of Appeals "that the Books of the Law Library assigned to the use of the Superior Courts, by the Executive" be deposited in the Jury Rooms of the Court House of Henrico Connty, under the care of the Clerks of this Court, and of the General Court" and that "Locks for the doors of the said Jury Rooms, and Bolts and Shutters for the Windows of the same, be procured at the Public Expence, &c.

October 31st Richmond

Criminals, &c.

P. Carrington, B. Dandridge, Pet'r Lyons and Js. Mercer, Judges of the General Court, report to the Governor, a list of five persons, convicted of the crimes of horse-stealing, felony and Robbery, for which they were condemned to suffer death by hanging.

Laws too severe

After recommending some of those to Executive clemency, they add "And as men we cannot but lament that the laws relating to capital punishments, are in many cases too severe."

MAJOR WM. PIERCE, JNR: TO GOV: HARRISON. 1783.

Novem. 1st Charleston So. Carolina

Pressing his claims for promotion, giving urgent reasons why Virginia should not be ungrateful to those who had served her faithfully at great sacrifice, &c., referring to a pamphlet, signed "Cassius" attacking the "Society of Cincinnati," as being contrary to the spirit of true republicanism, &c.

Novem. 4th Back River

John Lowry applies to the Governor, for remuneration for cattle furnished Col: Dabney's men, when stationed at Hampton, and sundry other damages done by Troops of Horse, stationed at his House.

Novem. 4th Nash-Borough

George Flynn's receipt for services as guide from Cumberland to the Chockasaw Nation at the rate of one dollar pr: day.

Novem. 4th State Legions disbanded

Proclamation of the Governor, disbanding the "two legions raised by the State," and discharging the Officers and men of the same.

Novem. 5th Nash-Borough "Lingester"

Receipt of Malcam McGee, for $128.33, for services as "Lingester for the Chicasaw Indians, at the late Treaty.

Novem. 5th French Lick on Cumberland River

Proceedings, and "Talks" at a Council held, between Col: Jos: Martin, Col: Jno: Donelson, on the part of the Gov: of Virginia, and the Cheifs of the Chickasaw nation, at which a Treaty of Peace was concluded and signed, as follows—

Treaty made with the Chickasaws

MINGOAMA, The Red King. } (Seal) JOS: MARTIN. (Seal.)
JNO: DONELSON. (Seal.)

TUSHATOKOA, Mountain Leader } " JNO: BROWN, & JNO: DONELSON, } Clks:
and other Cheifs.

JOHN DINFORD, a half Breed.

1783. Novem. 8th Point of Fork — CAPT: JNO: PEYTON, TO THE GOVERNOR.

Sending by Mr. Price, quarterly report of transactions at that Post — Capt: Mann with a detachment of State guards had arrived there, th — 28th last month, which he hopes "will be the means of keeping th magazine & Stores in perfect security."

Novem. 12th York Va. ——— CARBARRUS, VICE CONSUL OF FRANCE, TO GOV. HARRISON.

In regard to "a difficulty between a French Captain and two American Sailors."

Novem. 13th Powhatan GENL: CHAS: SCOTT TO COL: THOS. MERIWEATHER.

He agrees with the Executive "that Lieut: Heth's conduct merits attention," he had written to Genl: Muhlenberg on the subject, &c. Is at a loss to know whether the military can proceed to an Enquire on him, Lt. Heth," the arrival of the Definitive Treaty "putting him out of our reach."

Novem. 18th Solicitor's Office Richmond L. WOOD JNR: TO THE EXECUTIVE.

In regard to serving Executions upon delinquent Co. Lieutenants and recruiting Officers, and asking for instructions in particular cases, viz: of Dinwiddie, Essex, King & Queen and Fauquier Counties.

Novem. 19th CAPT: JNO: PEYTON TO COL: THOS. MERIWEATHER, in reply, "respecting Lieut: Heth's Conduct in the affair of the Magazine at this Post."

Point of Fork "The *fact* as near as I can recollect was as Follows:

A day or two after the commanding officer of the Contin'l Troops at this place, received orders for disbanding his men, it was concluded by the officers that they should have an entertainment on leaving the post, which accordingly happened. After the day being spent in the usual manner on those occasions: the company repaired to my Quarters, in order to spend the Evening. Soon after their arrival there, it was proposed publickly by Lieut: Heth, to sett fire to the State Magazine, but as no person supposed he had any intention to perpetrate the act, there was little attention paid to his proposition, till he was discovered to leave the room with a lighted pipe in his mouth, & declared he would commit the act himself, as no person would join him. The Magazine being near my Quarters, Genl: Scott & Capt Kirkpatrick step'd to the Door & gave

Lieut Heth in a drunken fit proposes to set fire to the magazine

Orders to the centin'l to suffer no person to come near the Magazine & was generally supposed he would not. However, the Soldier on Duty, was unfortunately a Young Soldier & knew little of his duty; in consequence of it, Lieut: Heth was permitted to get between him & the Door of the Magazine, which he broke open by a kick with his foot; on that circumstances' Happening, I immediately run to the place, on my getting there, discovered Lieut. Heth endeavouring to enter the Door, but was prevented going in by the centry. I asked him his reasons for such conduct & soon discovered him too much intoxicated to assign any." * * * * * * * * 1783. Novem. 19th Prevented

"The next morning on mentioning the matter to Lieut: Heth, he discovered much uneasiness on Acct. of his over nights conduct, which gave me every reason to believe it proceeded from the fumes of Liquor & no real intention of Destroying the Magazine. Cou'd I have thought Lieut: Heth so culpable, as I have reasons to believe his Excellency has been informed of, I should have supposed myself much remiss in duty, had I not acquainted him with the circumstance unasked. Therefore I hope you will attribute it to that cause & not neglect in me,

I am Dr. Sir with perfect esteem,
Yr: Ob. Servt.,
&c., &c. Repentant

Memorial in favor of Wm. Burton, convicted of felony and under sentence of death, drawn and signed by sundry officers of the Continental Line—viz: Danl: Morgan, Will: Heth, G. R. Clark & others. Novem. 20th Richmond

---

Memorandum of the Transactions of Peter Penet, Agent of the State of Virginia at Nantz in France, from the year 1779 May 20th to May 1782; with his petition for relief, &c. &c. Novem. 20th New York

---

ROBT. PORTERFIELD TO THE GOVERNOR. Novem. 21st

Making application for an appointment as collector of customs on the Potomac: and enclosing recommendations from Genl: Danl: Morgan and other officers. Richmond

---

Rich'd Parker, soliciting a position as Collector for his son Alexander Parker, as he hears the Executive are much inclined to give these appointments to ex-Army Officers. His son had served during the entire war. He had two other sons, William, in the navy, and Capt. Thos. Parker in the Land Service, who had served since 1776. Novem. 21st

1783. COL: ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Novem. 24th
Richmond

In regard to his being held responsible for the "eighth Tax of Washington Co.," upwards of seventy pounds. Col: Edmundson, had attended to the business in his absence from home "serving on the Assembly," had settled with the Collectors & had all the papers.

Novem. 27th
Richmond

Election of Wm. Christian and Wm. Nelson, Jnr: Esquires members of the Council of State, by vote on Joint Ballot.

Novem. 27th

COL: JOHN CAMPBELL TO GOV: HARRISON.

Genl Assembly

Requesting his orders as to how he should proceed, in regard to his title to lands formerly in Virginia, but now in Pennsylvania. As he intends settling at the falls of the Ohio in the Spring, he desires his land claims to be settled.

Novem. 28th MEMORIAL OF KATH: DOUGLAS, LATE WIDOW OF ANDREW SPROWLE, ESQR., OF GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

London

Praying for permission to return to Virginia, with her son and husband Francis Douglas, and stating that in the year 1775 Lord Dunmore, with his whole retinue had seized upon her late husband's house, provisions and effects at Gosport, and had rioted in them for five months; having forced her husband, son and herself to repair on board his fleet; had practiced all manner of barbarous treatment to intimidate them, and had finally persuaded her youthful, inexperienced son to go off with him, &c. The memorial at great length narrates the successive trials, troubles and final death of Andrew Sprowle, her subsequent marriage with Francis Douglas, of the noble family of the Duke of Qweensberry. She now desires to return to her native State, to whose fortune she had ever been attached, &c., &c.

Novem. 29th

THOS: LEWIS TO GOV: HARRISON.

Rockingham County

Acknowledging his of the 17th inst: informing him of his appointment as one of the Commissioners to run the boundary Line between Virginia & Pensylvania. He had once regarded it a subject of great importance, and had investigated it closely when on the Commission once before, in order "to meet our subtile chicaning neighbours on the more equal footing." But this was to no purpose; he not having been informed of the place and time of meeting until "the business had been

On the commission once before

completed. It was now too late to undo what had been done, humiliating and unjust as were the terms of the settlement. 1783. Novem. 29th

Virginia had given up a considerable country to which Pensylvania had no chartered rights. "The very interested proprietor Pen acknowledged this by his Commissioner to Ld: Dunmore in ye year 1774 at Williamsburg. That Pen had been, and was then negotiating a purchase of those very Lands then in controversy, from the Crown. * * * * * "I was then in Williamsburg and had it from Dunmore's lips." "But this is not all, the amazing sums expended in reclaiming ye Country in question from the jurisdiction of Pensylvania, and then in defending the inhabitants thereof from British & Savage enemies. And that still more mortifying consideration of abandoning the inhabitants who were induced to intreat themselves in favour of Virginia under the faith of its government, and for whom no adequate security has been stipulated in favour of their Persons or property, whereby such became exposed to ye vindictive rage of an exasperated party. I have been more than once amongst these people. I have cherised their hopes & Dependence on the faith and protection of this Government. I cannot bear the thoughts, much less the sight & reproaches of these Injured people, should I venture among them on the Business in agitation.

What Virginia had lost Wm. Penn

Bad faith to the Inhabitants

I hope your Excellency will pardon the liberty I have taken in recaling this Ungratfull subject to remembrance. I have not done it with design to initate or revive the subject of controversy once more, or to cast an Odium on the negotiators. My only design is to justify myself to your Excellency & your Hon'ble Board for my present conduct. In the mean time permit me to make some observations on the business in hand. And I think as that is circumstanced, that all that is to be done, is to mark out the Boundaries already agreed on by your former Commissioners." * * * * * *

"A question may arise on this business that deserves discussion, that is, whether the advantage resulting to this State from the ascertaining & marking out ye Boundaries, will countervail the attendant expense. I am afraid it will not. And there is a greater reason for such enquiry, for let it be remembered, that part of the country that rendred the whole worth contending for is ceded to Pensilvania (the residue considered as a State Emolument is not worth your regard), Pensylvania therefore, in justice ought to bear all the Expense & if they refused to do this, the business in Agitation should stand as it is. And I most heartily wish it should be so. For if Congress takes up the business of Easing us of the Burthen of our too extended Frontiers, and they have many plausable reasons for so doing, and I think have as many plausable reasons for acquescence in that business, (for our frontier settlements has cost this State infinitely more than ever they can or will reimburse us & they will always continue a dead weight on us, it therefore is my wish we ware quit of them on good terms.

Makes sundry suggestions

Penna. should pay all the expense, &c.

1783. Novem. 29th

Hopes Congress will cut down the territory of Penn.

And give me leave to add a wish that when Congress takes up this Business, that the State of Pensilvania may not escape amputation as well as Virginia, if that part of their State they have out wited us of, were thrown into the scale of ye United States it would at least be some consolation to me & would in fact be no injury to their original Right. Supose this were intimated to our Delegates in Congress, would it be amiss. It is from the above consideration, that I wish ye suspension of the Boundaries in contemplation till something of this kind may take place."

* * * * * "Time and events will either Justifie or condem my opinions relative to this subject."

"On the whole, your Excellency will conclude from what I have attempted to say, that the controversy between the two States has been unhapily conducted on our part, and as it is now circumstanced, I conceive it to be altogether out of my Power to be of any essential service to this State in the business now under consideration. And that from the above considerations it is, that I beg leave to decline the acceptance of the appointment to which your Excellency & your Honourable Board were pleased to destine me, at the same time assuring you that I shall alwais retain a great full sense of the notice you have been pleased to take of me on this occasion, & permit me Sr., to assure you there is not a person within the circle of your jurisdiction, more thoroughly disposed to render his Country any service his abilities or circumstances will permit. There is, may it Please your Excellency, I am afraid your Excell'y will be perplexed to find out my meaning, &c. I know it wants an apology, but I dare not attempt one. I only beg your Indulgence.

Declines the appointment

Your most Obedient
&
Most Humble Servant,
&c., &c.

Decem. 1st

Col: Isaac Shelby to the Governor of Virginia.

Lincoln Co.

Reasons why the Treaty with the Chickasaws was made so late in the year

Giving reasons why the Treaty with the Chickasaws had not been effected as soon as it should have been. As far back as March last he had heard of Commissioners having been appointed to treat with the Southern Indians, and that he had been added to the Commission. At that time he had just returned from the French Lick on Cumberland. In the latter end of April Major Reid arrived in Lincoln Co., on his way to the Chickasaws with his Excellency's Speech to that Nation, letters, &c., with request that he should be sent foward as soon as possible, and that the time and place of the meeting of the Council should be settled by himself. From the great scarcity of provisions in that Country, and among the Chickasaws especially; and hoping the Creeks, then at war with us might be induced by the Chickasaws to join them in the Treaty,

he had advised Major Reid to invite them to meet at the French Lick, the Full Moon in October. He set out on the 1st May, was detained for want of Guides, "the distance from there to the Chickasaws being 300 miles & no road, and dangerous traveling alone," the way infested by the hostile Creeks, so that it was the 2nd August when he arrived at the Chickasaw towns. On the 23d August Reid had sent him word the Chickasaws had agreed to meet at the time and place suggested, and that an earlier day would not have suited them. This information he at once sent to Colos. Martin & Donelson, two hundred miles away. From these facts he trusts Major Reid will not longer be blamed for "procrastinating that Treaty to so late a period," &c. 1783. Decem. 1st

---

J. MADISON, ROBERT ANDREWS AND JOHN PAGE, COMMISSIONERS TO GOV: HARRISON. Decem. 2d

Williamsburg

Expenses incident to running the Boundary Line between Va. & Penn.

They had considered what Instruments would be necessary to them in fixing the Boundary Line between Virg'a and Penn'a, and find there is such a scarcity of the proper kind in the State that an Appropriation of £135, would be necessary to get them by importation. The two observatories to be built, one at each end of the Line would probably "cost one hundred pounds currency," and the expenses of travelling for four Commissioners at £6.00 pr: day, for four or five months, the time necessary in which to finish the work, would amount to £800. To this estimate is to be added the allowance to the Commissioners for their services, "which we presume your Excellency & the hon'ble Council will estimate according to their extraordinary nature." They request an early reply to their suggestions, especially as regards the importation of Instruments, as they had agreed to begin their observations on the 1st June next.

JOHN PAGE TO GOV: HARRISON. Decem. 2d

W'msburg

The Pen. boundary line—Expenses instruments, &c.

The joint public letter of the Commissioners had given their Estimate of expenses, &c. He takes the liberty of giving further particulars by private letter. But one "Observer" could be found at the College; a good time-Piece and Telescopes would be necessary. "Altitude Instruments to be used and kept in the Observatories." He prefers for the credit of the State these instruments should be imported by Mr. Beall, rather than get them from Philadelphia, at greater expense. They would be useful afterwards, or might be given to "some of the Academies." As to the Time required to finish the business, he is of the opinion, "that the number of necessary Observations to be made on the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites alone, to ascertain with sufficient accuracy the difference of Longitude between the Eastern and Western

1783. Boundaries, will require four months, independent of the time taken
Decem. 2d up in going and returning, &c." adjusting the Instruments, &c., "& there-
fore five months is as short a time as can be computed for the Business."

* * * * * *

Allowance to the Commissioners, &c.

"I humbly conceive that the Commonwealth will not think it reasonable that Gentlemen capable of executing a Business which requires so much accuracy of Labour, should leave their Families & Employments without being, not only in some measure, rewarded for their Services, but also certainly secured against the Inconvenience of incurring any Expence in the course of their Undertaking, or living in a manner that they have not been used to." "I have only to beg your Pardon for sending you such a Scrawl, but I really have not time to transcribe, or even to read what I have written over again, &c."

I am dear Sir
Your most Obed: h'ble Serv't
&c. &c.

Decem. 2d Henrico, to-wit: Oath of office administered to Gov. Harrison

Certificate of Turner Southall, a Magistrate of Said County, that he had duly administered the oaths required by Law of a Gov'er, &c., of this Commonwealth, to Benjamin Harrison; he having been duly elected by the General Assembly on the 27th november last, to serve one year.

Decem. 10th Hampton

Com: Jas Barron informs the Governor, of his having gotten the two "Public negroes" as authorized, and discharged two in charge of the boats.

Decem. 10th Richmond

M. ANDERSON TO THE EXECUTIVE.

The Genl: Assembly having passed an act to invest the United States in Congress Assembled with a power to levy certain duties for the payment of debts contracted by the U. States during the late war," he offers his services as Collector for the District of York River, &c.

Decem. 11th Richmond

Beauregard, &c.

Petition of Bartholomew Beauregard, Atty: for the widow of Louis Tonant Beauregard deceased, to the Executive of Virginia, for the amount, with interest and charges, of a Bill of Exchange of $3000, of Oliver Pollock, Agent of Virginia, drawn by him in favor of L. Tontant Beauregard, under authority of Gov: Jefferson, and refused acceptance by Messrs. Penet, Da Costa, Freres & Co., of Nantz, on whom the Draft had been made.

CAPT: JNO: PEYTON, TO COLO. THOS: MERIWEATHER. 1783 Decem. 11th Point of Fork

In obedience to orders he had inspected the Posts, where Colo. Lynch had reported the State Lead to be lodged—finds at New London 62 piggs, weighing 9,500 lbs., at Mr. Ross' Iron Works in Bedford, 20 piggs wt: 3,000 lbs., none at Edwd. Winston's altho' Col: Lynch reported 4761 lbs. Stored there. He had arranged to have the stores at N. London removed to Mr. Winstons three miles below Lynch's Ferry on the River, and thence to that Post. Lead, &c., in the State

---

The Rev: Wm. Blackgrove, by order of the General Court, allowed sixty pounds pr: annum from the 14th June last, for his services as "Ordinary" at the Public Jail (Chaplain). Decem. 11th Richmond

---

Numerous applications to the Executive, for appointments as Collectors of the Customs, at the several stations on James, Rapp: and Potomac Rivers. Decem. 19th

---

COL: JOS: MARTIN TO GOV: HARRISON. Decem. 10th

He had rec'd his Excellency's letter in which Col: Donelson is charged with neglect of duty in regard to the Indian Treaty, in looking after his "Private purchases in Georgia." Although he had made purchases there, so far from being amenable to this charge, Col: Donelson "had neglected his own private business in order to serve the Public" and he assures his Excellency any report to the contrary was malicious and groundless. The Powell's Valley Station was settling fast. He had furnished Mr. Reid out of the public store, linen, four Ruffled shirts, &c., to be charged to his account. Thinks his expenses incident to the holding the council extravagant: there appeared no "necessity" for paying a guide when Mr. Turnbull was going to the Chickasaw nation, and Major Reid had really gone under his protection. Long Island

---

WILLIAM NELSON TO GOV: HARRISON. Decem. 10th

Applying to be appointed one of the "Collectors of Imposts," in as much as Congress had given the nominating power to the Executives of the Several States. Such a position could not be given to a man who needed it more than himself, having a numerous family of children, and with no means of support. He thinks "old servants of Government who had remained in the Army where nothing could be got by it but hardships" deserved reward. Non residence in a District should not prevent his accepting any Post he might be assigned to, having ready to change his habitation at any moment. North Carolina Co. Application for office

1783. Decem. 16th Fredericksburg

HENRY ARMSTEAD TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Applying for the place of Collector, &c.

Decem. 16th

COL: JOHN DONELTON TO GOV: HARRISON.

Long Island Col. Donelson defends himself, &c.

Defending himself against the Charge of neglect of duty, in Consummating the Treaty of Peace with the Indians. He had made purchases of land in Georgia claimed by the Cherokees by authority of Gentlemen in North Carolina, "but not until the treaty with the Chickamaugas was over." He is willing to abide the results of an investigation—Assures the Governor that Mr. John Reid and Col: Martin had contributed all in their power to the success of the treaty with the Chickasaws.

Decem. 16th

COLOS. JNO: DONELSON AND JOS: MARTIN TO GOV: HARRISON.

Long Island Report of treaties with the Indians

They had just returned from a long and fatiguing journey to the Westward; and now report the results of their negotiations with the Indians. In accordance with Mr. Reid's appointment, the "Red King" of the Chickasaws and his Chief Warriors had met them at the French Lick on Cumberland River, and finding them peaceably inclined to the American States, had effected a firm and lasting Peace with them.

The Creeks hostile

They had also found the Chickamaugas favorable to peace, but the Creeks did not attend at the Council as expected—A small "town of the Delawares living on the Tennessee in the Chickasaw County had refused to treat, but the Red King, declares he will drive them out or force them to terms.

Spanish Traders

They had been informed by the King of the Chickasaws, that some Spanish Trades from their "Dominions on the Mississippi" were establishing depots of goods on the Tennessee River near the mouth of Bear Creek, and were endeavouring by every means to gain the Indians to their favor, to the detriment of the United States—They suggest the propriety of immediate action to counter act this move.

Express sent to the Shawanees

Through Major Walls, Comm'd at Fort Nelson, they had Sent our Express to the Shawanees, requesting a conference at the Falls of the Ohio, but had received in reply a letter from them, that their Cheifs had gone to a Council to be held at Niagara; but express willingness to treat for peace with these States—They desire to fulfil a promise made to the King of the Chickasaws, in reporting the Conduct of a man "at the Illinois" named Capt: Dogg, who had sent them word he should "serve the interests" of the Kickapoo Nation, by furnishing the means in goods, of warring against the Chickasaws. The King being opposed to this, begs that "a stop may be put to these threats" from a man, who can have no authority from his Excellency, for such conduct.

BENJ: GUERARD, GOV: OF S. CAROLINA TO GOV: HARRISON OF VIRGA. 1783.

Decem. 16th

"Sir,

Charleston Govt. House

I have the Honor of addressing myself to You, to demand (on the application of the Senior Judge of our Court of Sessions & by the advice of the Privy Council, by Virtue of the fourth Article of our grand federal Government) the Body of a certain George Hancock of Po A Tan County in your State, guilty of a high Misdemeanor & Insult against our Laws & Government, having committed a most daring & outrageous assault on a certain Jonas Beard, Esqr., a Justice of the Peace, a Member of our Legislature & a valuable good man, &c." * * * * * "who immediately afterwards, as it is said, rode off for the State of Virginia, being it seems previously determined thereon & prepared therefor, thinking thus to elude the Justice due for a most immoderate & unprovoked Assault." * * * "The mode of delivering the Offender I submit entirely to yourself, whether by delivering the Body, or by Compelling him to find sureties for appearing at our Court of Sessions &c." Congress herein has not only manifested Penetration and Foresight, but much Propriety and great Wisdom. For, insecure and miserable indeed we should be if Wretches cou'd unmercifully beat, bruise and maim whomsoever they please, and afterwards thus flee from the Justice due their Demerits.

Demand for the rendition of a fugitive from justice

I have the honor, with great Respect & Esteem to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedt. & most humr. Servt."
&c., &c.

WM. PEACHEY TO THE GOVERNOR. Decem. 17th

"Sir,

Richmond

I have served the publick in some or other capacity ever since I was twenty years old, now near thirty five years, and never held a post or office by which I did not loose Money—moreover have never solicited a place for myself or any Connection during the war, and being about to retire from the Legislative Body, as I had long determined so soon as peace should be restored to this Country, I beg leave to propose to the Executive a Son in Law of mine Henry Armstead of Fredericksburg to the Collectors place of Rappahan'k River," &c.

His own services

Asks for place for his son in law

Resolution, passed, ordering a copy of the acts of Each Session of the Legislature to be furnished to the "Clerk, Sheriff, and each acting Magistrate of each County or Corporation" in the State.

Decem. 19th Friday H. Delegates

1783. Decem. 19th — "To Richard Clough Anderson, Lieut: Col. and Principal Surveyor for Virginia Line, late Continental Establishment, And George Rogers Clarke, B. Genl. and Principal Surveyor for the State Line."

Public Lands for Officers, &c. — "Whereas an Act of Assembly passed this Session, entitled an Act, "*For locating and Surveying the lands given by law to the officers and Soldiers on Continental Establishments*" are through the deputations of the respective lines "to direct the application of all monies received by you, &c., &c." For the expenses incident to their duties, a Power of Attorney is granted, by Genls: Weeden, Chas: Scott, Danl: Morgan, Cols: Heth, Temple, Minter, Dabney Wood and other Officers.

Decem. 20th H. of Delegates — Josiah Parker elected Naval Officer (Collector) for the District of Elizabeth River, "in the room of John King Esqr. deceased."

Decem. 20th — *Thomas Mifflin to Gov: Harrison.

Annapolis — Enclosing Copy of the Resolutions of Congress passed Sept: 13th 1783, relative to the "Act of the Legislature of Virginia of the 2d Jany., 1781," ceding Territory in the West to the United States, &c.

Decem. 20th Clark & Croghan's Bond — Bond of George Rogers Clark and Wm. Croghan, in the penalty of Three Thousand Pounds, to George Minter, Chas: Dabney, and other Officers of the State Line and State Navy,—authorizing them to receive from all officers and Soldiers of said Line, as Principal Surveyors of Public lands, for such amounts of lands as they may be entitled to respectively, "one half dollar for each thousand acres" as Surveyor's fee, and "one dollar for each hundred acres" contained in such warrant, upon delivery of the same, to form a contingent fund for executing the provisions of act of assembly granting public lands, &c., &c.

Decem. 22d Henrico Co. — Miles Selden Jnr: certifies to having "administered to Wm. Christain Esquire the Oath directed by Law, to be taken by a councillor."

---

* Recorded at length in the Journals of Congress.

GENL: EDWARD STEVENS TO GOV: HARRISON. 1783. Decem. 22d Richmond

Applying for the place of collector for the District of Norfolk, Rappahannock or Potomac. He "trusts he shall be able to discharge ye duty with as much uprightness and punctuality" as ever he had done "in any Publick Character" in which he had served his country, &c.

Thos. Bagley applying to the Executive, to be appointed Collector of Imposts, under late act of Congress, for the Eastern Shore District. Decem. 23d Richmond

---

J. BANISTER TO THE GOVERNOR. Decem. 28th

Making enquiry as to the phraseology of the "Citizens Bill," whether "the Restraint against any person returning, who having left this Country, bore arms against it," applied to persons in New York, who were compelled to do duty in the garrison and did not make arms their Profession? If this be true, no Inhabitant of New York who had once been in this country "could return, as all at times there, were compelled to bear arms in the Town." He makes this enquiry, "in respect to Mr. Ponsonly who is still threatened by Col: Heth," and expresses concern that an act of injustice should be done a "Person who never intentionally injured the State," adding, "These things if practiced will render us odious in the opinion of foreigners & greatly diminish the blessings of Peace." Impolicy of presecuting political offenders

---

Gloucester County—Number of Inhabitants—(incomplete). White 3115—Black 2735—5850. Gloucester Co.

Number of Inhabitants of, Whites 4885—Blacks 5961—Total 10846. Chesterfield Co.

List of Inhabitants of, Whites 5964—Blacks 3852—Total 9816. Amherst Co.

List of Inhabitants of— Whites 5497—Blacks 1653—Total 7150. Bedford Co.

1783. Prince Edward Co. List of Inhabitants of—
Whites 1552—Blacks, 1468—Total 3020.

Charlotte Co. List of Inhabitants of—
Whites 3790—Blacks 3442—Total 7232.

Richmond Co. List of Inhabitants of—
Whites 2947—Blacks 3885—Total 6832.

Princess Anne Co. List of Inhabitants of—
Whites 3999—Blacks 2656—Total 6655.

Comm. of Wrecks Vessell called the "Tabitha," lost on the Eastern shore of Northampton County Va. Mr. George Savage, Commissioner of Wrecks, in his official capacity, took charge of the Vessel, and such part of the cargo as was saved, and sold the same publicly for the benefit of all concerned.

CAPT: H. YOUNG TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Bad food The Jail Guard had refused to serve longer unless furnished with proper food. He had examined the "provisions they had received" and find them to be "rotten."

Genl: Morgan's Caparison, &c. He had "procured for Genl: Morgan the Caparison agreeable to your Order; the person from whom I purchased it is in town, and is very pressing for the money—it cost £37.6."

Essex Co. List of Inhabitants of—
Whites 2489—Blacks 2817—Total 5306.

Powhatan Co. List of Inhabitants of—
Whites 1468—Blacks 2669—Total 4137.

Shenandoah Co. List of Inhabitants of—
Whites 7908—Blacks 347—Total 8255.

List of Inhabitants of— 1784.
Whites 5286—Blacks 4953—Total 10,239. Southampton Co.

List of Inhabitants of— Lancaster Co.
Whites 1541—Blacks 2567—Total 4108.

List of Inhabitants of— Greensville Co.
Whites 1845—Blacks 2691—Total 4536.

1784.

B. JOHNSTON TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA. Jan'y 12th

"Honb. Sir,

The necessity of having some law Established in that part Ohio County of Youghhogania County, remaining in Virginia calls for your Honour's and the Hon'ble the Councils directions, as the boundary line cannot be determined finally before next summer, at which (time) some alterations will likely ensue. it would be premature to add this part to Ohio County. there are at present great abuses going on for the want of Justice being Administered with these people, of which the bearer can give full information. There being no Escheat Master in Ohio County, and several Estates, the property of persons inimical to the State, lying dormant for want of proper and legal officer, would it not be best for some appointment to take place for that purpose.

I find the Magazine of the State much abused & scattered about in the hands of Sundry Persons now in the State of Pennsylvania. Some order respecting the Collecting the guns, &c., will save the State some money, and call to account sundry delinquents who never were well wishers to Virginia. Any Commands to this Quarter shall be faithfully complied with, confer'd on,

Your Hon'r's Most Ob'd't &
Very h'ble Servant."

1784. DAVID JAMESON TO DUDLEY DIGGS, ESQR.

Jan'y 12th
York

In regard to M. Beaumarchais' claim. He thinks it just, and should be paid, in money or Tobacco, at the value of these, when the goods were furnished.

Jan'y 14th DUDLEY DIGGS TO THE EXECUTIVE.

W'msburg

Enclosing Mr. Jameson's letter & papers, in regard to M. Beaumarchais' Claim.

Jan'y 14th JOHN ROBERTS TO GOV: HARRISON.

Blandford

Served as Surgeon in the Army

Claims to being an American citizen

Passport

Accident had "thrown him a German by birth" on this Continent at the beginning of the late revolution. "After having serv'd several years as surgeon's mate & Surgeon in the Virginia Continental line "he had been practicing physic in the state since the end of the war. He is about to go to Europe, and having served in the army, sworn "attachment & fidelity to this Country," and having large grants of land in the west, given him for his Services by the State of Virginia, he considers himself entitled to the privileges of an American citizen, and asks for such a Passport from the "Supreme Magistrate," as would on his "travels through Europe" not only reflect lustre," on his sentiments, but would "afford him perfect safety," "With it I should have respect shewn me as an American, and without it I should run the risk of being detained by violence, &c." * * * * "I choose to go where I please; and as a Virginian I must have a right to do so." * * * "I should with joy receive a certificate or passport couch'd in such terms as your Excellency shall think most likely to answer the above purposes," &c., &c.

Jan'y 14th
In Congress

Resolution (printed) recommending to the several States, measures looking to the restitution of all confiscated Estates, belonging to "real British Subjects, &c., and allowing" persons of any other description to go to any parts of the United States, and to remain one year to obtain restitution of such estates, &c.

GOV: BANKS TO GOV: HARRISON. 1784.

Jan'y 15th Stafford Co.

Apologizing for the neglect of the Clerk to forward the recommendations of the Court for Coroners. He should deliver Mountjoy's Commission, "but what attention the Ignorant Blackguard may pay to it" he knows not.

JOHN DE SIGUEYRA TO GOV: HARRISON. Jan'y 15th

"Sir

My age & infirmities prevent me from waiting on your Excellency & your Lady, which would afford me the greatest Satisfaction. I must acquaint you, that from the October Session of Assembly in 1769 to nov: 1781, the Hospital for Lunaticks being then broke up, I have not received my salary of fifty pounds a Year as Physician to the said Hospital, & a hundred pounds is due to me as it will appear by the Auditor's Books. As the Assembly passed an Act & resolution that the Arrears of the Said Hospital should be paid out of the money appropriated for the Civil List, your Excellency will be so good to give a warrant to the Treasurer for the payment of the Sd: Sum," &c.

Williamsburg

Surgeon to the Lunatic asylum since 1769, &c.

WALKER DANIEL TO GOV: HARRISON. Jan'y 19th

"Sir,

Since my last on the subject of the disaffection of a number of the Inhabitants in the Lower County, it was thought necessary to punish one of the leading men among them; who had made it his Business, first in a private manner, to circulate petitions addressed to Congress as the immediate Sovereign of this Country: but finding that his success exceeded his expectations, he in a little time, was entirely open and daring in the prosecution of his designs—As Attorney for the Commonwealth, I attended the Trial, which was in Fayette County Court: he produced a number of witnesses from Jefferson, who in the Begining of the Trial, behaved with great effrontery, and Contempt of the authority of the Court; but finding that the Fayette Inhabitants listened with decency & respect to the prosecution, before the trial ended appeared greatly humbled, and did not offer at any commotion—When the Culprit found the Court determined to give Judgement against him, upon the Act of Assembly for the punishing Divulgers of False News, & that they were disposed to lessen the Fine if he could prove himself, otherwise, of good Character, he very chearfully produced Testimonials &c. * * The Court thereupon fixed a moderate fine upon him, but on motion bound him in a Recognizance with two Surities to his good behaviour. He has since, I find on enquiry, behaved himself with great propriety & laments the conduct he pursued: but least the Judgment of

Lincoln, Ky.

Disaffection of the Western people

Punishment of a ringleader & effects thereof

1784. Jan'y 19th

the Court should appear only as a Bugbear to frighten the timid; I immediately had the Fine levied by Execution. I have mentioned this circumstance thus minutely to your Excellency, that you might be able to form a proper Judgment of the disposition of this people. The enforcing the Law upon a principal offender seems to have damped the Spirits of the whole party—Pomeroy however, who in my former Letter I mentioned as the person who brought the report from Mr. Duffill, that all our claims here were annulled by Congress, Sat out about the time of the Trial, with a number of petitions to that Body & has before thus I suppose, arrived. I am of opinion now, that little danger is to be apprehended from them: but at the time of my last Letter, on this Subject & for a month afterwards, I was far from being singular in my apprehensions about the consequences, if something to appease the people, was not done either by Virginia or Congress." He then requests that Blank Commissions for Coroners be sent, in anticipation of the recommendations of the Court—Col. Harvie would bring them, &c.

Jan'y 20th

JUDGE PETER LYONS TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Hanover Co.

Testifying to the high merits of Mr. Mat Anderson of Gloucester, soliciting an appointment from the Council.

Jan'y 21st

EDMUND RANDOLPH, ATTY: GENL: TO GOV: HARRISON.

Richmond

Giving his official opinion, in the case of a Demand made by the State of South Carolina, upon the Executive of Virginia, for the body of one George Hancock, a Citizen of Virginia, Charged with having committed a "high misdemeanor," in assaulting and beating Jonas Beard, "a justice of the Peace, a member of the Legislature and a valuable good man" during the sitting of the Court of general Sessions, without any provocation thereunto given &c." The Attorney General, at great length, contends and decides against the justice of this demand—He assumes, that under the 4th article of the Confederation and the Laws of nations a citizen of one independent state cannot be carried into another to be tried, without previous investigation into the charges against him; that Hancock could not be proven to have been guilty of a "high misdemeanor," and that therefore the demand was based upon an illegal and exaggerated degree of crime. Under the existing law the Executive alone can secure the delivery of the accused should they differ from his opinion. To effect this a Justice of the Peace must be notified that the demand is properly made, and be ordered to cause his arrest. He does not think the rights of citizenship can authorize such proceedure. The demand

Attorney Gen'l's opinion in regard to demand upon Virga. by S. Carolina for the body of Geo. Hancock, &c.

"involves a question of delicacy and danger. If it be unduly refused, it may produce a rupture of federal harmony: if unduly gratified, it will furnish a cause for the most bitter complaint against that authority, which shall transport a citizen to a foreign tribunal, for trial on a penal accusation." 1784. Jan'y 21st S. Carolina a foreign state in this view

---

GEORGE MINTER, ED: CARRINGTON, W. CROGAN, & M. CARRINGTON, TO THE GOVERNOR. Jan'y 23d

Reminding him of the authority given him by the Legislature to furnish nulitary aid in locating the Lands granted to the Officers & Soldiers of the Virg'a Line—and that one hundred men would be necessary for that purpose. Richmond

---

L. WOOD JNR: TO THE GOVERNOR. Jan'y 25th

He had had a visit from a French Gentleman, "respecting Mr. Penet & Co. accounts," &c. "The weather ever since has absolutely prevented my coming over owing to an Impostume, which renders me unable to ride on Horseback & the Roads would not admit of a chair to run." Expresses great concern at being obliged to be absent from his office, at this critical time in the State's Credit, &c.

JOHN PONSONBY TO THE GOVERNOR. Feb'y 2d

Enclosing a letter from Col: Banister, and requesting information in regard to his right to residence in Virginia, under the late Acts of the Legislature, touching those who may have served in the British Army during the late war. Mansfield

---

BENJ: GUERARD GOV'R TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA. Feb'y 3d

In reply, and referring to certain fugatives from justice—adds: Government House Charleston So. Carolina

"I entirely agree with you Sir in opinion & will as soon as our Legislature sit to business, introduce into both Houses, the Act you have enclosed to me. I had made up my mind for some time past on that extraordinary Conduct of Britain & accordingly prepared matter to be laid before our General Assembly recommendatory of Keeping *unitedly* equal pace with her.

I have the Honor to be with Sentiments of the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's

Most obed't and

most huml. Sevrv't.

&c., &c."

1784. Richard Clough Anderson, having been appointed Principal Surveyo
Feb'y 4th of lands appropriated by the Genl: Assembly of Virginia, for the use o the officers and Soldiers "on Continental and State Establishment" i required; and gives bond in the "sum of three thousand pounds curren money of Virginia" to Wm. Heth, Benj: Temple, Oliver Towles, Saml Hopkins, Wm. Moseley, Henry Young and Nathl. Burwell, "a deputatio from the Continental and State lines;" requiring him to account for proper use of the fund raised for the contingent expenses of such su veys as he shall make, by a levy of one dollar for every hundred acre of land warrants held by claimants under this Act of Assembly.

Feb'y 3th DUDLEY DIGGS, PRES: BOARD OF DIRECTORS, TO GOV: HARRISON.

Lunatic Asylum, &c. Enclosing the proceedings of "Court of Directors of the Publi Hospital for Lunatics," present, Dudley Diggs, James Madison, Thos Nelson, John Blair, John de Sequery, Nathl: Burwell and J. Prenti Esquires," authorizing him to call upon the Executive for an order o the Auditor of Public Accounts, for Three hundred pounds, in favor c James Galt, the late keeper: and for the "further sum of fifty pound for the immediate relief of such lunatics as are now in town." Thes amounts to be credited to the late appropriations made by the Gener Assembly.

Feb'y 4th JOHN DICKINSON, GOV: OF PENNA. TO GOV: HARRISON.

In Council Philadelphia In regard to Mr. John Campbell's late memorial to him, respecting hi claim to lands lying within the limits of Pennsylvania. Being desirou to observe inviolably the agreement made between the two States c Va. & Pen'a, he requests copies of all Laws relating to this subject, fo certificates authorizing this and all similar claims that may be made i the future.

Feb'y 7th "CHIEFS AND BROTHERS OF THE SHAWANEE NATION."

Falls of Ohio Speech sent by Genl: Wilkinson, under the title of "The Big Knife." "We the Big Knife, embrace this opportunity by one of our grea chiefs, lately from our grand Council, your Brothers, to inform you tha the English and Americans have at length buried the Hatchet, and cor cluded a firm Peace, we wish you and our Brothers the red People t join your hands to the chain of Friendship, thus brightened by us you Brothers of America & your Fathers the English,. We should hav rejoiced to have had it in our power to send you the particular Article of the Peace, but your eldest Brother has not yet fowarded them to us though we every day expect to hear from him.

We yesterday received the following Talk from him— 1784.

"I approve the method you have taken to support your Troops—Their time of service being now expired by the happy conclusion of the War, you will please to discharge your whole corps."—Thus Brothers we prove to you our sincerity in desiring Peace and friendship: Our Warriors are discharged and gone home to their wives and children. We have buried the Tomahawk, we have covered the blood which has been spilt & we have gathered together the bones which were scattered on the Ground, and buried them in a large Grave, that they may no more be seen. Now Brothers, we wish you to do the same, to join your hands to ours, bury the Hatchet, and let war come no more among us, for we desire to become one flesh and one Blood with you. Feb'y 7th

When the Peace which the Americans and British have made comes among you, you will find that the British have forgot you their children. Nevertheless, we wish to consider you as Brothers, and hold with you the Chain of Friendship.

Mr. Owens informed me that the Talks I sent you some time ago on the Subject of a Treaty was not yet opened on account of your Chiefs being absent: As soon as they have collected & considered of the matter, it will be necessary to send a Runner to let us know their sentiments, that I may inform our Great Chief, who will send Persons to meet them at this place, at any time they may appoint, to conclude a firm Peace, which we hope may continue as long as the Rivers & Woods shall last."

To the Cheifs & Warriors of the Shawanees Nation.

Copy of Papers concerning the claim of Campbell & Simmes to Lands in Pensylvania, formerly lying in Virginia. Feb'y 10th

---

J. Ambler, Treasurer, to the Governor. Feb'y 11th

"Sir,

I had the honor to inform your Excellency about ten days ago, that every Shilling of money in the Treasury, which was not expressly tied up, was paid on account of the Delegates in Congress, on Mr. Jefferson's pressing requisition: We are absolutely unable to furnish money for the triffling contingent expenses of the public Offices, such as fuel & stationary. It gives me real concern, that I cannot possibly comply with the requisition in your Excellency's letter of the 9th, until the Treasury is by some means or other aided. Treasury Office. The Treasury empty

I am with great respect,
Your Excellency's
Most obed't Serv't,
&c., &c.

1784. Feb'y 11th Annapolis "Oster" Vice Counsel at Richmond

Order of Congress, recognising Sieur Oster, as "vice Consul of France at Richmond in the State of Virginia" which state "is called upon by virtue of the powers delegated by the Confederation to the United States in Congress" to furnish the said Sieur Oster, their Executor, &c.

Feb'y 16th

COL: JOS: MARTIN TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir,

Henry Co.

Your Excelly's of the 14th Novembr. in Council, came to my hands sometime ago, & as I am just Come Home, and for many weeks past the Weather rendered travelling almost impossible, I could not sooner Answer the Contents, & heavy as the Charges seem to be against my Conduct, I am Comforted by the Reflection, that I have not done Any thing, inconsistent with my Duty as a public agent."

Vindicates his conduct in purchasing the Land on the Tennessee River from the Cherokees

"True it is, that I am one with others concerned in a Bargain with the Cherokees for a Tract of Land on the Tenassee which will fall into South Carolina or Georgia, the latter I believe—It lays on the North Side of that River in a large Bent of it, near the muscle shoals—North Carolina has opened her Land Office for the Territory on the Eastern & Western Side of this Bent, * * * & the country is filling up with Inhabitants around it so fast, that the Indians plainly perceived the Ground we purchased would be of no Service to them. And it is a Fact also, that the number of People who have actually gone & declared a resolution to go, and settle this very Ground in Question, was very considerable: & this Settlement was to be made, without any Agreement with the Indians. What was then to have been Apprehended, I leave to y'r Excellency's Judgement: more particularly when the Character & Disposition of this Kind of our back Settlers, is considered: & that the minds of the Indians are much irritated by late repeated Encroachments. It has been no easy task to prevent them from speedy & signal vengeance for recent Injuries of this sort, nor to remove their apprehensions of more in Future. In this state of Facts, it is easy to guess what would have been the Issue of our Treaty with them, if at the Time, the Settlements near the Shoals or Bent was going on without their leave.

Condition of that County, &c.

The true policy

What then could be done, more likely to conciliate the returning Affections of the Indians (especially the Chickamoggas who are nearest the place) than agreeing to pay them a reasonable price for the Land, which tho' not absolutely necessary for their subsistence, was their Property." He then admits, he had rec'd no orders as Agent, to take this step, but did it upon his own responsibility, and is willing to abide an enquiry; as he is unwilling to hold any land, "independent of the States, for whose establishment, he had never ceased to endeavour."

1784.
Feb'y 16th

Proceeds—"It is not easy for those who are unacquainted with our Frontiers, to judge of the evils & calamities which threaten to arise from the licentious & ungovernable conduct of the People there. To reconcile this with the vindictive Spirit of the Indians is really difficult & often Times impossible—I Know of no way so proper to conciliate these People to our nation permanently, as to procure in the settlement about to be made, a number of respectable Gentlemen, who will serve as checks to the licentious & wicked—And I should not have made this Purchase, but with the concurrance & at the Request of a Number of the first Gentlemen in North Carolina, with whose sentiments I was made acquainted: & if final Success attend our Enterprise, I am certain that a settlement will be formed directly, as respectable for the character as number of People: and while it helps to form a Barrier to the Eastern Inhabitants, seems to be most likely to discourage that anarchy, which is but two common, and to discover, if not prevent, certain Parties of the Spaniards, of which you will probably hear before long.

Peculiarities of Frontier life, &c.

Good effects of the purchase

I wish I could avoid speaking of my own particular advantages, and thereby avoid adding to your Excellency's Trouble; but the severity of your Excellency's Reprehensions has made it necessary. No doubt I have many Enemys, who wish to supplant me, & to this End are never ceasing to propagate their Falsehoods. The particular Time, and distressing circumstances, in which I at first undertook this Agency, I suppose are well Known—Some who now want it, rather wonder at the Folly of one who ventured among the Indians during the War, than desired to take this Place, But now, the Tone is altered & they are brave enough to face the Danger. I wish they were honest enough to tell the truth.

The necessity of referring to his private affairs

Motives of those who defame him

If I now seek my own advantage, it is consistent with the public Good—my Partners would disdain anything otherwise. I have never as yet added to the Embarrassments of my Country by claiming Donations to myself, & by engaging in this Purchase in a distant State, I must have promoted the public Good."

"I had no hand in stopping the Expedition against the Chickamoggas, as is universally Known: but am very glad it was stopped, for it is certain those Indians are now in Peace with us, without attacking them: & who can say how many Lives might have been lost, how great Expence of money, and the final Event, if Hostilitys had been pursued."

The Expedition against the Chickamaugas

* * * "As your Excellency's last to me, was written in Council, I request the Favor that this may be laid before that honorable Board, for their Consideration. I also beg that if there remains anything not yet cleared up, in my Conduct, that you may let me know it, that I may have an opportunity to do justice to my character. I will be very glad to know who are the Persons who alledge misconduct against me, as I think it but just to know my accusers, as I believe I can place them in a proper Light. I have the honor to be,

Desires this letter to be laid before the Council

Your Excellency's most obedt. & most humbl. Se'v't, &c., &c.

1784. Col: Daniel Clark to Gov: Harrison.

Feb'y 18th
Richmond

Complaining of the protracted delay on the part of the State of Virginia, (after several acts had been passed in his favor by the Genl: Assembly,) in paying him the amount of a Bill of Exchange drawn by O. Pollock in his favor at New Orleans, and accepted by David Ross Esqr., Commercial agent of Virginia, in 1781.

Feb'y 19th H. Randolph and J. Pendleton Jr: to the Executive.

Auditor's Office

Forged certificates of Mil: Services

Asking the aid and advice of the Council, in preventing the frauds upon their office, by the introduction of "forged certificates for military services," upon which settlements had been so frequently made of late, by which the credit of the State was seriously injured, the military debt much increased, and which must cause great inconvenience to those soldiers, whose claim had not been presented, by the necessary adoption of more rigid regulations in future to prevent "this villianous practice."

Feb'y 23d Jas: Barbour to Gov: Harrison.

Culpeper Co.

Resigns his commission as Co. Lieutenant

The war being ended, he having arrived at the age of fifty years, and having fulfilled the duties of the office in that large County for a "length of time" he hopes will be sufficient apology for now resigning his commission as County Lieutenant. In addition to this, he had determined to remove to Kentucky, and should go out soon to make preparations for his family's reception.

Feb'y 23d John Reid to Gov: Harrison.

Richmond

Col: Martin sends him with Despatches to Richmond

Causes of detention

Giving account of his mission to the Chickasaw Indians, &c. On the 12th Jan'y 1783, Col: Jos: Martin apprehending great danger from the different Tribes of Indians preparing to attack the settlements on the Holston, had engaged him in the Cherokee nation to deliver despatches to his Excellency. Before preparing these despatches Col: Martin had detained him at the Holston until the February following, in order to have more talk with the Indians. The badness of the roads and the "swells in the rivers" prevented his arrival at Richmond until the 6th March, where he was detained, until the 12th, when he set out on the business of his Commission. At New London he was detained to see Col: Donelson, one of the Commissioners, to whom he delivered his Excelly's instructions, and from whom he rec'd orders to proceed to the Great Island on Holston for further instructions from Col: Martin, who detained him until April 14th for the purpose of securing a guard

through the Wilderness to Kentucky. But after waiting in vain, he set out with his servant and several persons more, and in nine days reached Col: Isaac Shelby's in Kentucky, who was away from home. He being one of the Commissioners, and being directed to apply to him to appoint the time and Place where the Chickasaws were to meet for the Treaty, he was detained there until the 2d of May—Proceeds—"17th of May I arrived at the French Lick on Cumberland 240 miles from Shelby's. On my arrival I acquainted the Inhabitants of my appointment. Colonel Robertson, who commanded then, persuaded the inhabitants not to let me go on the business, and called a Committee, who determined against my gowing to the nation, but after my pressing the necessity, they concluded to call a meeting of the people, who determined that I might proceed on my journey—this with the difficulty of obtaining guides detained me until the 14th July. I should have proceeded on my journey, on my first arrival at the Cumberland, but the frequent murders of the inhabitants, and its being from thence 300 miles to the nation, and my being unacquainted with the way (which was through the woods) obliged me to employ two people for Guides, and arrived at the nation 14 days after. On the first of August I had a conference with the chiefs, by a lincester (Linguester) who was a British officer, and they agreed that they would meet the Commissioners, the full moon in October, at the French Lick, on Cumberland. On the 3d of August, I wrote Col: Shelby of my arrival, and success with the nation. About 12 days after, I engaged a lincester (Linguester) in the nation, that was well vers'd in their language (as there was none in the Cumberland settlement) to accompany the Indians to the place of Treaty, and on the 25th of August, after recovering a slight ilness, and my Horses being a little recruited, I set out for Cumberland settlement, and in 20 days I arrived at the place of Treaty—a few days after I rec'd a letter from Col: Shelby expressing his doubts that the Commissioners would not attend, and thinking it not only to the interest of this Country, but my duty to wait their arrival, & in case they should not attend, to invite them to the big Island on Holston, where two of the Commissioners were, I stayed until their arrival, what was the time they appointed. The Comm'rs did not meet until about 10 days after the Indians, and I was obliged to find the warriors every necessary until the arrival of our Comm'rs, who afterwards directed me to do this business, all for which I have been paid except what is charged.

1784.

Feb'y 23d

Set out on his journey to Kentucky

Detained

The Chiefs agree to treat

Arrival of the Commissioners

About the 12th of Nov: the Treaty was concluded, when I set out with the Commissioners from the Cumberland Settlement, and arrived at the Block House on Holston, (the distance being about 480 miles) the 12th December.

Treaty concluded, & his return

About the 20th I set out from Holston, on my way to this place. the badness of the weather, the ice (of which your Excellency can now form some judgement from what may be seen), &c., &c., cannot fail accounting for my not arriving from Holston at this place, before I did.

Bad & cold weather

1784. Feb'y 23d — After making proper allowances for the Country through which I have have passed, the dangers which I have been in, and the unforseen accidents that must be the attendant on such a journey, I doubt not, but your Board will think (every circumstance weighed) that I have fulfilled the trust reposed in me. Inclosed is several letters, which may throw light, and vouch for my conduct.

I am Your Excellency's Mo: Obd.
H'ble Servant,
&c., &c.

I lost a horse on Cumberland River supposed to be stolen by the Indians.

Feb'y 24th — "G. W." (MAJOR GEO: WALLS) TO LIEUT. THOS: DALTON, St. Vincents.

"Dear Sir,

Fort Nelson — I have the pleasure to offer you my congratulations on the final ratification of the Peace, in consequence of which, by order of his Troops disbanded — Excellency the Governor, I disbanded the Troops here, on the 15th Instant."

Feb'y 24th Louisa — Francis Giddins applies to the Governor for pay due him, for repairing a large number of "Public Arms."

March 1st — CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL: THOS: MERIWETHER.

Point of Fork — He had in vain tried to get some one to contract to supply that Post with provisions, owing to the uncertainty of being paid for it. He should attempt it himself, altho' nothing could be purchased but Bacon, which could only be gotten in Amherst, "for the rascally place affords none.

March 1st — ROBERT ANDREWS TO GOV: HARRISON.

Williamsburg — In regard to his right to Land bounty, as a Supernumary: does not suppose the "Supreme Executive" intended by their action to exclude "those circumstanced" as he was. At the very commencement of the Entered the Army early in the War — war he had taken as active a Part as "suited with the character he bore," and accompanied his regiment to the Jerseys, at an inclement season, and when the affairs of America were a gloomy aspect. He had con- Elected Professor at Wm. & Mary Chaplain, &c. — tinued in the Service, until the summer of 1777, when "being offered a Professorship in the College" he left the army with the approbation of the Commander in Chief. In the Spring 1778, he became Chaplain to the State Regiment of Artillery under the law, and officiated as such

until Jany. 19th 1780, when by resolution of the Assembly, "Chaplains of the State Regiments & the Staff of the Hospitals were declared supernumeraries. In every invasion of the State which afterwards occurred, he had taken an active part in the service of his Country, for which, previous to his appointment as Secretary to Governor Nelson, he had neither received nor claimed any recompence. These facts were well known to the Executive, &c. 1784. March 1st Secretary to Gov. Nelson

---

Copy* of Deed of Cession of the Territory north west of the Ohio River, by Virginia to Congress, for the United States, &c. March 1st

---

"SPEECHES FROM THE SHAWANEES AND WYANDOTS." March 2d

"To our Older Brothers, The Governor and Council of Virginia"—

"Brothers, Wee send you Two strings of White Wampum to Asure of Our good Intention and Are Very Glad to Hear Your good Talk, But Wee are Hear in the Center and It is not in our power at Present, to send you an answer. But Wee will send your Talk to the Great Council fire, and Wee Hope you will sit still Paying no Respect to follish Storris or Idle Talk But Do the Saim as wee are Doing as your Embasadore is an Ey Wittness To our fidelity. Mackecheck Town Indian Speeches Shawnees

Wee Are Glad to hear from you and Depends Upon the Fedility of your Talk, and as soon as Wee shall hear From our Great Council fire, wee shall meet you with the greatest Pleasure, & makes no Doubt But Wee shall Confirm a United peace, Agreable to Boath parties, that shall Last Whilst Gras Groes and Waters Runes.

WHITE WOLF,
PENIWESICA, } Kings.
MILLONTHY,

"THE HEAD WARRIOR CHEIF."

"Brothers,

Wee send you Three Strings Black Wampum, Letting you know that we have now heard Your Good Talk that you sent last fall, But being absent Myself could do nothing in the Matter Before now & Wee are Mutch Rejoist to hear that our father & and Oldest Brother are All one, as Wee and our Neighbren Brathren Nations are the Saim."

"Brothers, We are But a few young Men that now sends you this Talk, for our nation, as our Great Chief Rynack, was taken from us by Death, Before he could finish the Busness."

* * * * * *

* This appears in full, in Henings' Statutes at Large.

1784. March 2d

"Brothers, There is one thing we Request that you will put a stop to Liqure is Coming into our Land as it is predidusal to us and hinders the Busness wee are now About—this Request We obtained last fall from our father."

Brothers, There bee a few Cherikees on our Land that has been hurtfull to you this Winter as wee understand & wee Beeg that you will no go against their nation on this account, Wee Discarged them froom our Land last fall But the Obayd us not, therefore you may Depend wee will put a stop to them this Spring without fail as our Great Cheifs from the six nations is to bee out this Spring to settle matters properly and unite Brothearhood through the hole, as we hope to Bee all one Again and so to Remain for Ever."

"Brothers, wee return you thanks for opening the Road that wee may pass and Repass and Enjoy the Benefit of Trade with Each other with pleasure."

"Brothers, as for your flesh and Blood, you may Depend will Bee Delivered up In the Spring with pleasure When wee shall settle all Other maters with Honer.

Concluded By a number of the heads of the Shaney Nation & all the warriers at Mackecheck Town.

KEKIPELETHA,
PUPSCULLALO,
POTHECA.

The Wyandots

"THE WINDOTS SPEECH AS FOLLOWS:"

"Brothers, Wee send you four strings of White & six of Black Wampum—four strings white to our Brothers the Comishònors and Six Black to the Commanding officer at the falls In answer to your speeches."

"Brothers, Wee Receiv'd your good Talk with Joy, Which gives new life to our Nation to Hear that wee shall Bee United as your Younger Brother Ass formerly & as soon as the Wether Permits Wee shall met you With the Rest of our Neighbren Nations at aney tim you apoint & then to Burry the Tomhawk & you to Sheath your Sord, Which will settle a firm & united peace for Boath parties agreeable to your proposels that shall Last whilst Grass Groes & water Runs.

* * * * * * * *

Delivered to mee By the head Chiefs of the Shawnys & Windots Nations.

JAS: SHIRLOCK, French & Inden Interpetr."

COL: JOHN DONELSON TO GOV: HARRISON. 1784. March 3d Campbell Co.

Defending himself against the charge made by persons "who pay no regard to the wounds they give other men's Caritors," that he had neglected the business entrusted to him, as Commissioner to treat with the Indians. "I beg leave to assure you Sir, I received the command with Joy, Determined to exert every power about me to facilitate a Business, in which Depended the Existence in Some measure of our Back Settlements." To do this he had accomplished a long and dangerous journey to Long Island in the "Dead of Winter," had sent Mr. John Reid first to his Excellency, and then to the Chickasaw nation, but Col: Shelby had ordered him not to invite the Indians to a Council until October. In the mean time they had concluded a peace with the Cherokees, including that part of the Tribe, called the Chickamoggaus. Soon afterwards he went to Kentucky, and was the means of preventing a volunteer expedition against the Indians with whom he had just made peace. He had also gone with those who desired to get a grant of Land on the Tennessee River, as he was acquainted with that country, and had no doubt, its acquisition would be of public benefit: if in this he had done wrong, it was far from his intentions. Closes with request for remuneration of his Expenses of four months' service "in the Business of the Treaties" &c.

His conduct in the matter

COL: ED: CARRINGTON TO GOV: HARRISON. March 3d

Introducing Capt: Saml: Denny, who "in 1775 was an officer of one of the British Transports in Lake Erie," but who left that service, came to Virginia with such credentials as secured him an appointment in the Artillery in Feb'y 1776 where he served with "a good reputation" until the fall of 1777, when from private reasons he resigned his commission in the Reg't Commanded by Col: Harrison. He now desires to secure from the Executive credentials of his services, &c.

Richmond

A British officer in the Va. Artillery

ARCHIBALD CARY TO THE GOVERNOR. March 3d

Urging the necessity of commissioning a Sherif, Mr. Holt the incumbent having refused to give security for the Collection of the Taxes. Unless it be done at once, or indulgence of time granted, no Collection of taxes could be made.

Ampthill

1784. March 3d Auditors office

H. RANDOLPH AND J. PENDLETON JR: TO MAJOR YOUNG.

Notifying him of their inability to settle his account, unless the Executive will approve, several irregular and unauthorized proceedures on his part.

March 6th Henrico Wm. Nelson Jnr. Councillor

William Nelson Jr: qualified as Privy Councillor, by taking "the oaths of fidelity and Allegiance and of Office" before

ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND.

March 12th Solicitor's Office

L. WOOD JR. SOL: TO THE GOVERNOR.

In regard to employing an additional Clerk in his office; but having consulted the Attorney General, he thinks it necessary to have his Excellency's sanction to "a matter of such importance."

March 12th Annapolis Jurisdiction of Va. Courts over Western Lands

S. HARDY Delegate, TO GOV: HARRISON.

The Indiana Company and Jersey had urged their claims for Western Lands before Congress, desiring a Federal Court should decide upon their validity; but the proposition had been negatived, "on the principle that the lands lay within the limits of Virginia & could be affected by the decision of no other tribunal, but of the Courts within the State."

March 13th Curles

JNO: WALKER TO THE GOVERNOR.

He is informed by Colo. Rich'd Randolph that Mr. Thos. Pleasants of Four mile Creek, has a great quantity of well seasoned Oak & Pine Plank of various sizes, the property of Ross, Shore & Co. He gives the information, because he knows the Governor is very much in want of this article.

March 15th Wicco., Northumberland Salt Pans, &c.

COL: THOS: GASKINS TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Requesting instructions as to how he shall dispose of the Salt Pans in his possession. He had sent to Williamsburg all the Salt he had on hand in 1781: since that time had rented out the Salt Works as ordered. The Pans were now so much damaged, that he recommends they be either sold or sent to a Furnace as old Iron.

THOMAS SMITH, JUN'R, TO GOV: HARRISON. 1784.

"Sir March 17th

The Bearer Mr. McBride having lately arrived into this State from Gloster
Ireland, and having signified to the Vestry of Kingston Parish his willingness to become resident & to officiate in the Capacity of minister, hath thought proper, first to communicate his Intention to y'r Excellency. The object of this Application, is to submit his credentials of Ordination to y'r Consideration, in order that you may the better determine him, whether they properly authorize him to discharge the several important religious Duties & Ceremonies, as established by the Church of England. Your opinion upon this head becomes the more necessary, and is the more earnestly requested, in as much as the Gentleman is held here in Suspense & the Vestry disposed to observe consistency of conduct & to preserve in their Purity the Principles of the Church. Permit me now, Sir, without offering you an Apology for so doing, whilst he is transacting this necessary Business with y'r Excellency, as a Foreigner & as a Stranger possessing Abilities, to recommend this gentleman to your attention. I remain y'r Excellency's

Rev: Mr. McBride, a foreigner, desires to become Rector of Kingston Parish, &c.

Obedient humbl. Serv't"

&c. &c.

JOHN ROBERTS TO GOV: HARRISON. March 16th

"Sir,

I have received the letter & passport with which your Excellency Blandford
has favoured me.

The character of politeness and generosity which the *gentlemen of* Virginia have *so* universally establish'd, *does not require any proofs*: yet I must beg of your Excellency, to let me *enjoy* the *satisfaction*, whenever opportunity offers, to produce your letter and *pass-port*, *not* so much as an instance of it: but *also as a convincing proof of* the justness of their judgement of *personal* merit, and their *readiness to reward* it, by electing for their cheif ruler, a *gentleman*, who *is so eminently* qualified to do honor and justice to their *character*.

Virginia gentlemen—Compliments to Gov. Harrison

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

mo: obt. humble Serv't"

&c. &c.

L. WOOD. JR: SOL: TO HON: BEVERLY RANDOLPH. March 19th

Informing him of his readiness "on behalf the Commonwealth" to Richmond
begin the adjustment of the State's account with the Commissioner of Solicitor's
Congress. Mr. Turner as soon as he may arrive. Office

1784. J. DIXON TO GOV: PATRICK HENRY.

March 21st
Richmond
Baron Steuben's Military Dis.

Informing him, that he would print and half bind three thous copies of Baron Steuben's Military Discipline, for fifteen hundred lars, &c.

March 24th
Hanover Co.

Thos: Overton applying to the Executive, for appointment of Co tor of Imports "in waters of the Mississippi."

March 28th

ABR: PAULY TO THE EXECUTIVE OF VA. (In French.)

Richmond

As the agent of a Manufacturer of Arms near Nantz in France, posing to Establish a Foundry and Manufactory in Virginia, &c.

April 2d

THOS: NEWTON JNR: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Norfolk

Desiring the opinion of the Attorney Genl: in regard to the ex tion of the Militia Law. Under the Act passed at Staunton, assessed by Court Martials were to be "ten fold" more than befor passage of this Act.

Necessary of executing the militia law

There was great necessity of enforcing the Militia Law at that Many British subjects were daily settling there who "do not ta

British subjects

oaths of Allegiance, & we are at a loss to Know whether they a pellable to muster, they enjoy every priviledge of Citizens and pay taxes or think themselves obliged to appear at muster." H

Sailors

instructions on this head. Their Sailors are riotous, and requ services of the malitia to quel them: thinks these people s required to assist in this, "especially as the people who are th the disturbances generally belong to their ships."

April 3d

SIR JO: PEYTON TO THE GOVERNOR.

Gloster Co.
Arms bought of Vanbiber

On the subject of the Arms purchased by him of Van State, and for which Suit had been instituted against him Court. The distance to Richmond, and his rarely having had delayed the settlement of this claim—altho' he ha effort through friends to bring it to an end—He now se Thousand dollars, which Mr. Dixon, by some accident o the Treasury." He trusts the Atty: General

"A Talk, Delivered by the "Bever" of Chickamogga." 1784. April 3d Chickamogga

"For his Excellency the Governor of Virginia, "I am now going to Speak to my Elder Brother. I hope he will hear me. It has been a Long time since we Sent our Good Talk to Each other, But now the path is open, the way clear & my hart is good & so is all my peoples. It was never Our Desire to shed the Blood of our Brothers the Virginians, But our father over the great Water told us to do It. Said he was our father, that he always took our part against the french & all the Indians that warred against us—that he was now attacted on our Account By Virga. because he would not Suffer him to settle our Lands, that if we Did not Raise the hatchet with him & fight for our Country, that he would Leave us & Let them take all our Country. But if we would assist him, he would Soon Drive them of: And gave our young men a great many Goods which they Loved to see: But he has now left us & made peace for himself & we find ourselves in a Bad way. But you, our Elder Brother took pity on us & sav'd us by sending our friend Martin to us, offering us peace, which was more than we Deserv'd. We was glad to Except of it. * * * * *

Reasons why they had fought against Virginia

There is about one hundred of our People still among the Shonies (Shawanees) that went there eighteen moons Past to help them fight that ——— on their way home, may steel horses—if they Do I will send them back. I have sent Runners to the Shonies towns to order them all home, &c., &c.

Samuel Patteson to the Governor. April 5th

"Sir,

The gentlemen of the Board who are now in town having expressed it as their opinions that an assistant clerk will be no longer necessary to the Council, and it entirely agreeing with my future plans to quit that office; I must beg your excellency's permission for leaving it, Returning my most earnest thanks for the appointment, and the polite treatment I have received during my continuance in office.

Council Chamber

Mr. Patterson resigns, &c.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's most Obedient
and most humble Servt.
&c., &c.

J. Ambler informs the Governor, that there were two thousand pounds in Specie in the Treasury; and desiring to know whether this sum or any part of it shall be applied to the late requisition of Congress. April 8th The Treasury

1784. JOHN TEACKLE, COMM'R OF WRECKS, TO THE GOVERNOR.

April 8th

Accomac Co. That County was held in great odium on account of the "robberies made on Wrecked Vessels." The Maryland people seem to think themselves "priviledged to embezzle from wrecked vessels." They have a good opportunity of doing this as the Island of Assitiaque (famous for its shoals & on which three valuable Vessels have been lately stranded) lies near that state. They are furnished with information by the Island people, "who are concerned in such villany." An outrage of this kind had lately been committed by one Wm. Holland of Worcester Co. He therefore calls upon the Executive for redress against this man—"as well in behalf of the public, as the unfortunate Gentlemen who have been such loosers," &c.

"Holland takes care not to come within the reach of any process from this State" else he would not trouble his Excell'y.

April 10th S. HARDY (Delegate) TO THE GOVERNOR OF VA.

Annapolis

Campbell's complaint Acknowled'ing receipt of his of the 2d Inst: It was not the intention of any of the Delegation to present Mr. Campbell's complaint to Congress, unless "justice to our Citizens" could be gotten in no other way. He is glad to hear "the business is in a train that promeses so amicable a conclusion."

No official news from Europe Since the arrival of the "Washington," they had had no official news from Europe. A report prevailed that the opposition to the new ministry by Mr. Fox had been so powerful, that by a vote in the House of Commons against Mr. Pitt, it appeared he and his associates did not have the confidence of the nation. He observes from an Act of the Legislature of Pensylvania, that the boundary line between that State and Virginia is to be run in June next. "This is an event in which we are deeply interested," and he therefore takes the liberty to enquire who the Commissioners are on the part of Virginia? and whether those appointed will act. Should any of them decline he recommends that Doct'r Williamson of N. Carolina, then in Congress be appointed one of them. "His attachment to the interests of the Southern States may I think be rely'd on, in every instance where they clash with the middle & Eastern ones." and "he is said to be very deeply read in the branch of Service which is necessary to be posse'd by a Comm'r." He had "consulted Mr. Jefferson on the subject" who fully coincided with him in Sentiment.

Necessity of due care in running the boundary between Pena. & Va.

Dr. Williamson of N. Carolina

The South & the North

"With every Sentiment of Respect"
he has the honor to be, &c.

JOHN F. MERCER, (Delegate), TO THE EXECUTIVE OF VIRGINIA. 1784.

April 10th

"Gentlemen,

Annapolis

Having heretofore wrote divers Letters to his Excellency Benjamin Harrison, but no reason existing that can induce me to suppose they have ever come to hand, I can but imagine that some wickedly disposed Persons have intercepted all my correspondance; a practice become but too common, by the relax'd morals of our people—to the great scandal of all government. I have therefore determined, in order to deceive those villians to open a new source of communication, which I hope will continue during the month, in which it is my duty to write official Letters, unsuspected & of course safe."

Correspondence intercepted

Each delegate writes official letters pr: Month

Enclos'd is a Report of a Grand Committee on the requisition for the current year, acted upon, altho' not yet pass'd. I could wish for information on the statement marked "A," which is an Apportionment of 1,200,000, to compleat the payment of Interest on Loan Office Certificates. Has any Tax ever been laid by the state of Virginia for its payment? If there has not been, I cou'd wish to oppose the idea alltogether for 2 reasons:

1. The State must pay this sum in specie, as She has not among her citizens above 300,000 Dollars out of 11,000,000—& the Requisition on which this sum is call'd for is intended manifestly to enable the states to relieve their own Citizens. We will not allow any Complaints from them to reach Congress.

Objections to the plan for paying interest on National Debt

2ndly. the Circumstances of our Citizens will not permit our paying up all the arrears of interest at this moment. & certainly whoever considers the history of the loan office debt, will agree, that if ever they get paid, they will have brought their money to a good market."

"I am also against the clause marked "B" for two reasons—

1. We are to pay ourselves first & every deficiency is to be borne by Foreign Creditors; which would be a breach of faith, and in fact, it is intended to make the Southern States pay all the Foreign Debt—2ndly. It will give the Northern States great facility, who have settled all the Acc'ts of Individuals with the Continent. the Southern States have not, of course have no Conti'l Securities & they must in fact give more than their proportion in Taxes, being oblig'd to sell their property for Specie to pay their Taxes, when the others are allowed to sell for Certificates.

A System for making Treaties in Europe is now before Congress & will possibly pass. the Delegation will I believe give their assent, if we are properly represented in the Commission.

I am Gent'n with the utmost
Respect, Y'r Mo: Ob: & hub: Serv't,"
&c., &c.

1784. MAJOR GEO: WALLS TO JAS: SHERLOCK, INTERPRETER, &c., Instructions.

April 10th "Sir,

Fort Nelson at Falls of the Ohio This Letter will acknowledge the receipt of yours by Mr. Coleman & the Indian Messengers. I now send them back accompanied by Mr. David Owens, who speaks the Tongue, and will inform you of every thing more particularly than I can write. I expect you home this Spring, with all the prisoners.

Instructions & encouragements to succeed The Governor from my recommendation of you, has not been forgetful of you. For God's Sake do not do my recommendation discredit—your own fortune in a great measure depends on the result of your present conduct.

I have Sent a Small Talk to the Shawanesse as well as the Wyandots: you are to interpret them, and if Mr. Owens can assist you. I am glad to find their dispositions are for Peace. * * * "I would have dispatched your messengers immediately, but I wished to have all our Chiefs of this Country to hear what I had to say in answer to the Speeches I received, as well as to do honor to the messengers of our Brothers, the Shawanees & Wyandots.

Your Detention during the winter, I expect will be rather advantageous than detrimental: especially as I have hopes it paves the way for your The prisoners bringing in the Prisoners, without fail, and you have just reason, not only to expect, but be in great measure assured of receiving to yourself a valuable consideration for every Prisioner you bring in, from the Parants, Guardians or Friends of them respectively: exclusive of the views I have from Gov't in your favor—In that, exert yourself, on this occasion & there is next to a certainty of your being a man of consequence ever hereafter.

Genl: Clark is one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Shawanesse & others—He is not yet arrived." * * as the *Wabache* (Ouabache) tribes are expected in, I Shall depend on your return to interpret for me, &c."

I am highly displeased with Mr. Benjamin Pyatt, for daring to tell Benj. Pyatt Such Lies to our Brothers. All the white People are exasperated at the news, but hope no regard will be paid to anything said by Such a fool. Rest assured that agreeable to your present good Conduct, you have it in your Power to do a great deal for yourself, in which you will always command the assistance & good offices of Sir,

Your friend & humbl. Servt.

&c. &c.

TS BETWEEN THE 10TH OF APRIL 1783 & 10 OF APRIL 1784." 1784. April 10th

of Rum	24.218	@	2s.	£2421.,	16.,	0
Brandy	2 000	@	2s. 6d.	250	"	"
Wine	7 240	@	5s.	1810	"	—
Beer	344	@	6d.	8.	12.	0
of Salt	7 006	@	1s.	350	6	0
of Snuff	35	@	4s.	7		
Cordage	44.300	@	60s.	1329	"	"
Coffee	22.895	@	9d.	858.	11.	3
Sugar	148.034	@	28s.	2072	10	10
Goods - - - - - - - - -				34,633	10	10
				£43,741	5	7

Showing articles of Import & Export with prices at this date

PORTS, BETWEEN THE 10TH APRIL 1783 & 10TH APRIL 1784.

ads of Tobacco	4.957	@	£20.	£99,140.		
flour	12.532	@	£2.	25,064.		
Bread	110	@	25s.	137.	10	0
Wheat	34.726	@	7s.	12,154.	2	0
of Corn	31.950	@	5s.	7,887.	10	0
of Rye	200	@	5s.	50.	"	"
of Bacon	618	@	1s.	30.	18	0
of Bread	23.000	@	25s. pr: cwt:	287.	10	0
of flaxseed	273	@	70s.	955.	10	0
	46.300	@	£10. pr: m.	463.	"	"
				146,277.	"	"

in fav: of Exports £102.528.14.5.
10,543. 0. 0. to be deducted for freight, insurance and packages.

---

of a Talk, to the Shawanese, Sent them by David Owens & two ese Runners, "from Major Walls, Comm'd't"—in regard to meet- treat for Peace—discrediting the Stories to their Prejudice; h blood had been lately Spilled at Limestone Creek on our side Big River" is willing to believe it was done by the Cherokees, their Knowledge or consent—No Liquor should be sent out to ountry as they request—Express regret at the death of their Chief Wry-Neck" and condols with them at his loss—Hopes ill fulfil their promise to send in the white Prisoners taken the war, &c., &c. April 13th Falls of Ohio

1784.

J. AMBLER TO THE GOVERNOR.

April 14th
Treasury Office
Bust of Lafayette

In Compliance with his directions one hundred and sixty pounds sterling had been reserved "for the purpose of Carrying into Execution a Resolution of the Assembly for presenting to the Marquis Fayette a Bust of himself." * * * * *

"If your Excellency will be pleased to mention, to whom the Bill for £160 Sterling shall be made payable, I will use my best endeavours to procure one; though I really know not where a good Bill may be had, & the Sheriffs are so pressing just now, as to leave me little leisure."

I am, with great respect,"
&c., &c.

April 15th
Treasury Office
Price of Foreign Bills

J. Ambler informs the Governor, that "Mr. Alexander, will spare a Bill on Paris, but demands 40 p: cent. Exchange." He had never heard of Bills on Europe being "above par" and is unwilling to give more, but asks for instructions.

April 15th

LEVI TODD TO GOV: HARRISON.

"May it please your Excellency"

Fayette Co.
The Indians troublesome in Fayette Co., Ky.

At the conclusion of a peace with Britain, we flattered ourselves, that Hostilities would cease throughout the United States. I am sorry to inform you that contrary to our Expectations our natural Enemies have began the Season, with their accustomed fierceness and Barbarity, in different, nay almost every part of the Kentucky Country: but in this County in particular, from circumstances, I have a right to suppose that Some of the Northern Indians as well as the Southern are disposed for War. What makes it the more disagreeable is, that at a Time when the Inhabitants are living in ease and plenty (in Comparison to what we for years past have done) and sufficiently Strong, not only to keep out Scouts and Guards, but also to carry the war into the Enemy's Country: that for Want of Laws to invest officers with authority to call Militia in Service to defend & Chastise an Enemy, we must Sitt still and tamely submit to their Cruelties. to talk of Authority or Commands under the Law now in force (for guarding against invasions) is Ridiculous, and we do not abound sufficiently in virtue to do our Duty without Compulsion, would not the General Assembly, if representation was made to them of our Situation, invest officers with necessary authority to act defensively, if not offensively: to inflict punishments (pecuniary I could wish) on those who neglect, or refuse to comply with their Duty, to give sufficient Rewards to Scouts & Detachments while in Service, to lay up proper Stores of Ammunition which at present we are destitute of. I could wish this was the case, if our Country

Want of legal authority to call out Troops

Suggestions for defence, &c.

or District was to depend & pay itself: this Representation coming through your Excellency, would be attended to with more Seriousness by the Honorable House, as Commander in Cheif, as well as Cheif Majistrate of this Commonwealth. * * * *
My being a citizen & frequently obliged to risque Life & Property, will, I doubt not excuse me for the Liberty I have taken at this Time."
I have the Honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obt. & very humbl. Serv't
&c., &c. 1784. April 15th

GOV: GEORGE CLINTON TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA. April 20th

Acknowledging receipt of Copies of Acts of the Legislature: he had recommended to the Legislature of his State "the same measure," and had laid before them his Excellency's letter, &c. New York Courtesies

---

Negro Slave, Charles condemned to death, by hanging, for the crime of burglary, unanimously recommended to mercy by the members of the Court before whom he had been tried. April 20th Dinwiddie Co.

John Beckley, enclosing to the Governor copy of the Order of the Court of Appeals for procuring at public expence, Locks & Bolts, necessary for the safe Keeping of the Law Library "with request for order on the Treasury for Five Pounds to pay for the Same. April 21st Richmond Law Library

---

S. HARDY (Delegate) TO GOV: HARRISON. April 23d

He hastens to acknowledge receipt of his Excellency's last—adds: "Could Mr. Jefferson be prevailed on to go either to Phila. or Fort Pitt, I should esteem it a fortunate Circumstance. But I very much fear he cannot make it convenient. I Shall however consult him, & by the next Post will do myself the honour to transmit the result to your Excellency." Annapolis Desires Mr. Jefferson should go to Phil. or F. Pitt

"Your letter to the Delagation explained itself. We saw its design, & for my own part, I am much concerned that such an event should have taken place" (?) no news, foreign or domestic worth sending.

Draft for Eighty Pounds, in favor of John Lamb, "towards assisting him in paying his workmen and procuring materials to finish the House he undertook for the Public Jailor." April 23d House for Jailor

1784. WM. ROSE K. P. J. TO THE GOVERNOR.

April 30th Richmond

"Sir,

After begging your Excellency not to be offended with me for the length of this —ter, which could only have happened from necessity, I take the liberty to inform you and the honorable Council, that Mr. Ege has at last obliged me to quit his House, which Capt: Young rented for me the 20th Feby: -83, and that I, with my family, must have lain in the Street, if Capt: Wright had not been kind enough to offer me his Lumber House behind the Jail, which he lately purchased of Col: Thos: M. Randolph, to which place I am going as soon as the Grease & dirt is scraped off the Floor. All this, and more I could bear without a murmer on my Part; but I confess I cannot help feeling for my Wife, and Daughters, when I behold them in the midst of Filth and Vermin, Fish, Salt, Lumber, greasy Barrels and the stinking remains of an issuiug House, without a chimney, or a Window in it, or any place to cook in. There is an old Log-House, which has been for some Time appropriated to the use of the Guard, within one hundred yards of the Prison, and now occupied by a few soldiers, which can be easily spared. I request your Excellency will be pleased to direct Col: Meriwether, or the officer of the Guard, to remove them to the Barracks on the Shockoe side of the Creek, which are sufficiently spacious to contain the whole Guard, and that this House be delivered up to me for a temporary kitchen.

Mr. Rose the Jailor without a dwelling house

Goes to a forsaken lumber house for shelter

Wants a kitchen

Barracks west of Shockoe Creek

It has long been my wish, Sir, to save the Country the Expence arising from that proportion of the Guard hitherto allowed for the security of the Public Jail. The moment is now arrived (more I confess from necessity than choice at this Time) and I embrace the opportunity to Petition your Excellency and the Council to remove the Guards forever from the Prison. You have long known my sentiments respecting them, and I do assure your Excellency I do a single Instance wherein they have prevented an Escape, but several in which it has been evident they had more than a helping hand."

The Guard worse than useless

* * * * * * *

"If I thought your Excellency wanted more Proofs of the uselessness of this Guard, I could inform you with great Truth, that I have often, during the trials at the last Court, gone to the Jail for Prisoners, and found the Sentry off his Post: Sometimes not within call, and frequently absent in the night Time, when escapes are generally attempted.

Off their Posts

I am, Your Excellency's
Most obliged and most
obt. Servant.
&c., &c.

S. HARDY TO GOV. HARRISON. 1784.

April 30th

ferson's letter of this date will give your Excellency every ion worth mentioning." * * * * * * Annapolis

onferred with Mr Jefferson, on the expediency of his acting issioner for Extending the boundary line between Virg'a & He informs me that he is under the necessity of spending in Phila. during the summer. And if the business can be l as to admit of its taking that Stand he will accept the t. The Cession of our Western territory seems to have it jealousy, which many of the States indulged against Vir- I think nothing remains to prevent her forming an interest give her the respectable influence in the Councils of America e is entitled, but an amicable termination of the dispute with t. Under this idea I feel a degree of Solicitude somewhat it no impediment should take place on the part of Virg'a. e construed into an intention either to protract or defeat t.

Result of his conference with Mr. Jefferson

Effects of the cession of the Western territory by Virginia.

ry sentiment of respect. I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's

mo: Obed't & h'ble Serv't

&c., &c.

---

rinted of the "Grand Committee of Congress" appointed to arrears of Interest on National Debt, & Expenses for the nd Requisition of money from the States for discharging &c. April —

---

issued to Sir Jno: Peyton, for £170, being balance due for ased by Order of Gov'r Nelson. May 1st

---

APT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL: THOS: MERIWEATHER. May 1st

observe by the pay-roll, that every one employed at that been paid, except Mr. Price, Mr. Reynolds & himself—They reed by necessity to sell them warrants for "nominal sums." is wagon with a load of flour, and begs "she be dispatched ossible" as he intends "sending her to Winchester for Arms he returns."

Point of Fork

Pay of Officers at P. Fork

1784. L. Wood Jnr: Sol: to the Governor.

May 2d
Solicitor's Office Richmond
Delinquent Sheriffs and other officers

Giving at length, the reasons why Judgments had been obtained at the last Genl: Court, against delinquent sheriffs, and the rule adopted by him to induce them to more diligent conduct—also the great difficulties environing the execution of the present Law, against delinquent Co. Lieutenants & recruiting Officers, under the act of May 1782—Suggest modifications of the same—has not been able to procure "a general state of the Taxes for 1783" to be laid before the Assembly as usual "but hopes to be able to make a report" before probably such a number

Continental affairs

of Delegates may meet as to constitute a House." Begs the assistance of the Executive in "adjusting the continental account" as Mr. Zeph Turner the U. S. Commissioner had just returned to town, to begin that business. An Office would be necessary; and he urges the appointment of two Gentlemen of the Council, as successors to Mr. Monroe & Mr. Mashall, (now out of office) as a "Committee of the Executive to enquire into the progress of the adjustment, give necessary advice when desired, remove difficulties and expedite the settlement to the satisfaction both of the State of Va. and the U. States, &c.

May 2d David McClure, Clerk to the Executive of Va.

Ohio County State of affairs in Yohogany Co., &c.

By order of the Court, "we conceive it our duty to represent to your Excellency's notice the destitute situation of that Small remnant of the County of Yohogany which still remains within the Bounds of this Commonwealth." Under the late agreement between the two States, the principal part of the aforesaid Co. fell within the limits of Penn'a—"the Residuam of Yohogany has been totally without the Authority of Gov't civil or military. It so happened that a single Majistrate did not reside in that Part of the County which now only remains within the limits of Virg'a. The inconveniences attending this state of things, will instantly occur to your Excellency: for not to mention its becoming an Asylum to the dishonest of the neighboring Counties eluding their Creditors, and escaping Punishments they merit, your citizens in this district, are daily subject to the most violent outrages of the abandoned part of mankind, without the great Priviledge of civil gov't to restrain or punish the Perpetrators. This representation of the situation of this district, we humbly conceive will induce your Excellency's attention thereto."

The names of Edmund Polk, Mr. John Sappington, Benj: Johnston, & Wm. Griffith are recommended as fit persons for the place of Justices of the Peace.

Col: Jos: Martin to Gov: Harrison.

1784.

May 3d

Smith's River

On his return from "Chickamagga" he had come by Col: Christian's, who had informed him the dispatches from his Excellency had been sent to Long Island. and that none of those sent by himself had ever reached Richmond. He would observe that in the Treaty with the Chickasaws, nothing had been said about the Lands at the mouth of the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers. The king of the Chickasaws, in talking privately of this matter, said he had "no power vested in himself from his nation to sell Lands": only to treat for peace. He should leave at once for the Cherokees. All the news he could give, was that a boy had been Killed in Powell's valley and a girl taken prisoner: a large number of horses carried off. A station had been erected in that valley at great expence; when there were then about "one hundred souls," chiefly women & children, and unless they could get immediate support from the state "on the next alarm they will break up." He had written some time before to his Excellency a full account of the Tennessee purchase. If this had not been satisfactory, he would rather sacrifice all his interests in Lands "than be thought guilty of the least Breach of neglect of Public faith," &c.

Dispatches not received

The King of the Chickasaws could not sell lands

Powell's Valley, &c.

L. Wood Jnr: to the Governor.

May 4th

In regard to the necessity of his having a proper office, to secure quiet, and privacy, in view of the multiplication of his duties. He should observe all due economy as "house rent is extremely exorbitant."

Solicitor's Office Richmond

Respecting the fines, there was no law requiring the County Co. Clerks to make returns thereof to the Auditors, "the Law of 1777 establishing a General Court" directs those clerks to make returns to the Treasurer, &c.

Date of the Establishment of the General Court

Capt: Jno: Peyton to Col: Meriweather.

May 6th

Urgently asking for his pay, as he is in danger of being sued for private debts unless relief be furnished him.

P. of Fork

Col: John Smith to Gov: Harrison.

May 10th

In 1781, when the Prisoners were withdrawn from Winchester, and when the people threatened to pull down the Hutts they had occupied, "on the supposition of its preventing a return of troops of any kind," he had employed Mr. Percy Drew to act as Barracks Master and to reside on the ground to prevent this outrage. This had been approved

Frederick Co.

4. by Governor Jefferson. Mr. Drew had been retained in that capacity
10th until Jany. 1783. He now forwarded his claim for remuneration for his services, and had requested him (Col. Smith) to make the above statement.

---

ay 10th James Baytop applying to the Executive for the appointment as Col-
loucester lector of Imposts of one of the Districts of Rappahannock.

May 11th "Meeting of a considerable number of officers of the (late) state line
Richmond & navy" in obedience to a call through the "Gazettes" requiring their attendance "on business of importance to them" Commodore Barron was appointed President and the meeting resolved,

1st. That a memorial be presented to the Assembly setting forth the situation of the Officers respecting their claim to half pay, the last Assembly having prohibited the Auditors from issuing any more warrants on this account, & requesting the Assembly to direct the Auditors" to proceed again on that business, &c., &c.

2nd. That Com: Barron, Col: Muter, Majr. Meriweather, Capt: Silby & Capt: Holt, be appointed a Committee to prepare said memorial—

adjourned.

Met on Wednesday May 12th—Resolved, that Col. George Muter, Majr. Thos. Meriweather, Capt. Thos. Silby, Capt. Wm. Spiller, Capt. Wm. Campbell, Capt. J. Holt & Capt. Fred: Woodson, appointed a deputation to present the memorial to the Committee of H. of Delegates & The memorial having been prepared, was on the 13th May approved by the meeting and Signed by the President.

Col: John Campbell to Gov: Harrison.

May 14th

Falls of Ohio He had reached that place ten days before. Thanks his Exce

for authority to occupy the house in the Fort, for he should have

Apologizes wise been without shelter. Major Walls, the bearer of this, ha

for enclosing cred the stores over to Mr. Wm. Johnston. He had taken the

a private let- to enclose a letter for Col: Harvie, on account of "a vile pra

ter by Majr. opening Letters or keeping them back" being common. T

Walls Excellency "will not take it amiss, as he would by no means

Extraordinary occasions have presumed to do it."

1784.
May 17th
Richmond
Petition

Petition of F. Perrants, Citizen of St. Louis, in the Illinois, &c., praying to be reimbursed monies advanced to the Virginia Troops when they were in that Country, and suffering for supplies. Col: John Todd "the Co. Lieutenant for the Illinois" would certify to the sacrifices made by him & to the efforts and influences by which he had induced other inhabitants to aid the American Cause. He had been robbed of his Vouchers, when in Company with Col: Rogers "he fell a victim to the Indians, who treated him with their usual Inhumanity, tied him—and loaded him like a beast of burden through the wilderness two hundred miles to the Shawano Town; stripped naked his leggs and body tore with the Briars and brambles, and on his arrival at the town of these Barbarians, underwent the Bastinado from four hundred of the Savage race." Thence he was marched to Detroit "in the most inclement season," handed over to the English, who confined him closely, until being released, he was sent to Canada and Kept Prisoner until the Peace.

Cruelties of the Indians

THOS: BARCKLAY TO GOV: HARRISON.

May 17th
Paris

Enclosing "the Arret of his Majesty's Council" establishing Dunkirk & Marseilles, L'Orient & Bayonna as free Ports, &c.

JOHN BROWN TO THE GOVERNOR.

May 17th
Richmond

Requesting him to direct the payment of thirty pounds to Mr. Isaacs for six months rent of office. to Mr. Brend, seventeen pounds for four record books. and twelve pounds to Mr. Lamb for two double pine book-presses—very extravagant, but the condition of the records obliges him to take them.

MRS. CATH: MATHEWS TO THE GOVERNOR.

May 18th
Richmond
Rope-Walk
Value of a Negro Slave, &c.

Interceeding in behalf of a negro-slave. the property of certain orphans. who was condemned to death—Those orphans had lost all their Slaves by the British. but this one the most valuable, "being a Excellent Carpenter. butcher or Tanner and whose hire" would support them. The negroes and white men the cheif cause of it) engaged with him in the robbery had all been pardoned. and she therefore hoped this man might meet with like favor.

1784. CAPT: JNO: PEYTON TO COL: THOS: MERIWEATHER.

May 20th
Point of Fork

Wants 500 pounds of Iron, for making bayonets & Ramrods—Had directed Mr. Price to purchase it in Richmond—His wagons gone to Winchester for balance of arms &c. at that place. The arms deposited at Joseph Lee's in Cumberland had been removed to that place—will collect all the stores this summer, once more urges the payment of his last quarters salary.

May 21st WALKER DANIEL TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir,

Lincoln, Ky

Your Excellency's favor of Feby. 27th came safe to hand a few days since. I am happy to learn that my proceedings, with respect to the Sowers of Sedition met with Your Excellency's approbation: & still more so that I now have it in my power to inform You, that Pomeroy himself, the first mover, at least the ostensible cause of the Disturbance, has undergone the same fate with that of his partizans. A few weeks ago, I was informed that he had returned from Congress & had circulated Letters among his adherents calculated to Keep up their spirits & expectations: that matters were not yet ripe for execution, &c., &c. Upon this I went down to Jefferson & as he had once broke custody without leave, I directed the Sheriff once more to arrest him & bring him into Court, which happened to sitt at the time a full week. The expectation of his Trial, as I had threatened to prosecute him as soon as he returned, had drawn together a number of the Faction, who appeared very anxious about the event. There was a very crowded Audience during the whole Trial 3-5th of which I am persuaded were of the number of his Followers, notwithstanding which, the most perfect Decorum was observed throughout. Together with the Evidence made use of, in behalf of the Commonwealth, I called on five or six of the Ringleaders of the party, as I could easily pick them out of the Crowd, most of whom swore to the very facts, which the State Witnesses declared. He was fined 2,000 lbs. of Tobacco, the extent of the Law, and bound to the Behaviour, with two Sureties, himself in £1000, & his Sureties in £500 each. I was surprised to see with what chearfulness his party offered to be his Security. Instead of Indignation & Resentment, at being brought into contempt & ridicule, by his falsehoods & misrepresentations, they seemed to mourn at his conviction. I was for a considerable time almost at a loss to know under what Law he should be punished. To prosecute him for high crimes & misdemeanors, was unprecedented not only in this new country, but in the State: it would have been difficult to have fixed the matter, & to have brought him under the description: his crime did not amount to Treason, tho' the consequences were nearly as serious and alarming:

Pomeroy the author of Sedition brought to Justice

The Trial, &c.

The punishment

Law under which he was tried

1784.

And the Act of Assembly for punishing certain offences injurious to the Commonwealth, but less than Treason had expired by the ratification of the Articles of the Definitive Treaty of peace. I therefore had recourse to our old Law, almost absolute, for the punishment of Divulgers of false news; and endeavoured to draw a parallel between our present situation & that of our Forefathers at the time of the Restoration when this Act passed. I now persuade myself & hope with your Excellency that we Shall be no longer troubled with this turbulent and factious set of men. There is Yet a certain Leitch, who was considered as second to Pomeroy & was commissioned jointly with him to Congress, who has not yet returned, whom I mean to prosecute: & then, unless new Disorders arise, which I by no means apprehend, I shall conceive public Justice may rest satisfied, as the other members of the party are two inconsiderable to dread any Danger from.

May 21st

Hopes for quiet now Leitch, &c.

While I am on the subject of Dissentions in this Country, permit me to mention to Your Excellency the state of Indian affairs & the precarious situation of the Western Inhabitants in consequence of the arrangements that have been taken relative thereto. As early as June last, when the Oubache & Sanduskie Tribes first understood that a general peace was about to take place, between Great Britain & America, Deputations from most of them came to the Falls of Ohio, desiring to know what Line of Conduct we meant to pursue towards them & at the same time expressing an earnest desire to brighten up the chain of Friendship, which British artifice & Seduction had caused to rust, observing that the mist was now cleared before their Eyes, that they could see clear, &c., &c. I happened at Louisville both then & at sundry other times when their Cheifs & Runners came about this Business: and as I was always invited to the Council, I endeavoured to impress upon them the necessity there was of their giving some proof of the sincerity: that they now had an opportunity to do this, by giving up, without ransom the horses & prisoners they had among them: and that unless they did this, as it was a matter wholly in their power, Doubts might arise with our Great Men below, concerning the reality of their professions. At first, I never saw men seemingly more determined to comply with whatever was required of them: they readily promised to do all that was asked, and a man was accordingly sent to Post Vincennes to receive the prisoners & Horses. But after waiting there a considerable time and receiving nothing, as has transpired, but frivolous excuses, he returned. The Indians in the mean time & ever since, still keep up the appearance of being anxious to be in Friendship with us.

Indians Affairs

Disposed to peace

Guarantees required of them

Their Duplicity

We at different times informed them of our Expectations about a General Treaty, without which they can do nothing, & they communicated their Ideas to us. As Soon as it was made known that Congress had taken up the Subject, we directed them to look up to that Body, the Bostonians (?) & not to us, the Big Knife, for peace & Trade. They had previous, and indeed after this intelligence came to hand, been wrote

They are referred to Congress

1784. May 21st

to & informed of the Commissioners power, who were appointed by Virginia; but as their conduct was always enigmatical, nothing decisive was done, or I believe expected to be done. A disappointment however, after such advertisement was sure to operate to our prejudice. Their expectations were raised very high upon this Information & Chiefs as well as Runners frequently came over to us, advising us of every thing they heard & explaining their conduct when any Scalps were taken.

Still troublesome

As nations, they abstained from Acts of violence & Robbery, tho' Small parties from Several Tribes would still be doing mischief, both in stealing Horses, taking prisoners & even murdering the Inhabitants. All this was borne by our people with great patience; who Still hoped that the General Treaty would put a final End to these Disorders. The

The Chicamaugas hostile

Chickamoggies, a large Separated Tribe of the Cherokees, were all this time acting with every mark of an enraged Enemy, & rendered it dangerous to pass from one outside Station, to another. A Body of Volunteers were collecting to check their Incursions, but were prevailed upon to give over their plan, by one of the Commissioners, who happened here at the time, as the Tribe had given certain assurances of making peace & that he expected it was signed by that time. A regard

The people's forbearance

to publick Faith, prevailed over the Resentments of the People. But when Genl: Clark's appointment & Instructions arrived ten Days after the time for holding the Treaty, had expired, and that too fixed at Albany, a place to which few of the Western & none of the Southern

Alarm consequent upon the failure of the Treaty, &c.

Indians would ever be drawn, all Kentucky was alarmed and astonished. They easily foresaw, that the Indians would construe the precoedings into a premeditated Design to lull them into Security, that they might be fallen on, & cut off with greater probability of success, at a time when they were not suspecting it; & that influenced by this opinion, they would continue to do us mischief. The was confirmed in this by

Young Cornstalk, &c.

the frequent observations of the Young Cornstalk, the Son of that Chief of the same name, whose tragical End at Point Pleasant fixed the Shawnee nation our inveterate enemy. While at Louisville, after the superintendants of the Continental & State line came down, he would frequently say, as if with a wish to be informed, that he did not know why our Warriers were come there after the war between us & Great Britain was ended, but that he hoped all would be peace, &c., &c.

Necessity of a Treaty with the Wabach, Sanduskies & others

I really have my apprehensions, unless Congress will appoint a new Treaty to be held with the Sanduskie, Oubache & Southern Tribes & at convenient places to each, giving full time that the necessary preparatory steps may be taken in order to a full Council, that we shall be very much plagued and harrassed by their Small parties, which perhaps at first may not have the national Sanction, but will certainly meet with their connivance & countenance.

Effect of the fear of the Indians upon the Country

The dread of the Indians produces many Inconveniences among us. It prevents the population & settlement of the Country, confines our people to Stations, which serve as Beds to engender Sedition & Discord

in, & as excuses for Indolence, Rags & poverty—For while they see no vigorous & decided steps taken by Government to prevent the cruelties & Depredations of the Savages, they are apt to conclude as the reason, that those in Administration feeling nothing of their sufferings, are consequently indifferent to their Situation: they therefore wish for a separation, because they then expect that every one in power will be equally interested with themselves in securing a friendly Intercourse with their troublesome Neighbours: And while they are shut up in Forts & Stations, on other men's Lands, they are extremly unwilling to bestow much labour on Improvements, which they Know they are not to long enjoy. The active mind of man cannot bear to be unemployed & immediately is casting about to remove the causes of their present confinement; hence these political parties & factions & hence so ready an Ear to listen to Tales from the Designing in the Northern States.

1784. May 21st

Reasons why the people wish for separation from Virginia

Another source of complaint, which is confined indeed mostly to the better sort of people, arises from the want of energy in Government, from a Defect of Distributive Justice among us.

Serious want of due administration of Justice

The Fund appropriated for the maintenance of the Supreme Court in this District has proved wholly inadequate to the End; So much that the Judges have not received £10, apiece for their Services: their attendance cannot be expected unless other Funds are granted them. If the present gentlemen resign, which I am informed they have in comtemplation unless their Salaries are secured to them, by the adoption of some other mode than the present, I am greatly at a loss to Know where others could be got to supply their places.

Failure of the Supreme Court apprehended & the consequences thereof

Unless men of abilities & Integrity fill so high an office, it were better for the people to annihilate the Tribunal & leave them as they were. Few men of capacity here will for some years be willing to undertake the offices, because other Employments offer, which afford more lucrative prospects: Something therefore should be done to induce the present members to continue. If a Dissolution of the Court takes place, anarchy & confusion must follow, because faction & error will bring the County Court into Contempt: their authority will immediately be trampled on & disregard—Exclusive of other Differences, pomp & sound have a great influence over minds of nine tenths of mankind—In a Frontier too, so remote as ours, to which the Knave & the outlaw from every State in the Union fly as to an Asylum, a place of Impurity, the Springs of Government cannot be too tightly wound up: the punishment should tread close on the heels of the crime: As a state of Idleness & Inactivity has been the parent of Sedition, So a relaxation in the Execution of the penal Laws of the State will beget and unwillingness to obey any Law at all. Hence we may infer, that if we have no superintending Court, which we cannot have without Funds to support it, a Revolution in this Country will ensue, & then no man can say that he is sure of his property an hour. I am persauded that no two thinking men in the District, of honest disinterested Intentions, at present, wish a separa-

The peculiarities of the Frontier & necessity of executing law promptly

1784. tion from the Eastern part of the State, but if the Indians are neg-
May 21st lected & the Court unsupported, I am at a loss to say how long they
No real desire to separate from the East, except under certain contingencies will continue in their present Sentiments.

I have to apologize to your Excellency, for the length and subjects of this Letter. But I flatter myself, if You should coincide in opinion with me in the foregoing observations which relate to matters of the last Importance to the people here, That Your Sentiments will be communicated to the Legislature & that through this channel, Remedies may be provided for the evils that threaten this Country. One thing more I would wish to observe. That as soon as the people are allowed to go out & settle generally on their own Farms, Merchants will find it their Interest to encourage Industry. Exports in Tobo., Hemp, Flour, Pork, &c., will shortly take place & then the Inhabitants will be enabled to render to the State in Taxes, what they now should draw from it in Protection. This appears to me to be an object of national concern, of sufficient magnitude to merit some attention from the Legislature.

Effects to be expected from a relief from present troubles

If your Excellency ever sent an answer to the first Letter I wrote concerning the Disorders in this Country, I shall be much obliged for a Copy." * * * * * * *

"I am apprehensive if such a one was sent, that it was broke open in this Country."

Conduct of General Wilkinson in the late seditious movements

I have to mention that General Wilkinson's Conduct, not a little contributed to convince the people that Pomeroy was deluding them & telling them nothing but falsities. As a native of Maryland & living sometime in Philadelphia the party was very communicative to him, when he first moved down to this Country: the decided unequivocal manner in which he delivered to them his Sentiments on this Subject had very considerable effect. He took pains to set them right & gave me much information. I conceive we are greatly indebted to him.

I have the honor to be, with great Esteem & regard,

Your Excellency's most obt. & humble Servant,

&c., &c.

May 22d JAS: SPEED TO GOV: HARRISON.

Sir,

Lincoln Ky: I am now an Inhabitant of the most remote part of your Government, in a place where your attention is more needed, tho' less expected than elsewhere. My personal acquaintance with you and your disposition, assures me that we may expect every thing from You that the Governor of Virginia can and ought to do for us: was it not so, I would not undertake to address your Excellency as an Individual, which (as the case is) I can make bold to do on the following heads—

1784.

It is in the power of the Indians to distress this part of the Country very much, if not entirely to destroy us, and we are very doubtful it will be done before we become able to defend ourselves unless Government or Congress concludes a peace with them, now while they are (as I understand) much disposed for Peace. May 22d Apprehensions of the Indians

Many of the Inhabitants of this place, are not natives of Virginia, nor well affected to its Government, and are sowing sedition among the Inhabitants, as fast as they can, which I fear will have too great an effect so long as we are pent up in Forts and Stations, notwitstanding the Attorney General has taken every step in his power to suppress them." * * * * "I fear the Faction will increase, and ere long we shall revolt from Government in order to try if we can govern ourselves, which in my opinion, will be jumping out of the frying Pan into the Fire. I hope your Excellency will endeavour to improve the present good disposition of the Savages towards us, and have a Peace concluded as soon as possible. Disaffected inhabitants

The Supreme Court in this Country has had a very salutary effect, and tended greatly to reforming the manners of the people, but I greatly fear we shall lose our Judges for want of sufficient Sallaries, &c."

L. Wood, Jnr: Sol'r, to the Governor. May 26th

"In obedience to his directions" giving the average prices of Tobacco on the different Rivers, viz: Solicitor's Office Richmond

Upper James River,	38	Shillings	pr:	cwt.
Lower " "	35	S.	pr.	Cwt.
Upper York "	35	"	"	
Lower " "	28	"	"	
Upper Rappahannock	30	"	"	
Lower "	27	"	"	
Upper Potomack	30	"	"	
Lower "	24	"	"	

Prices of Tobacco on diff: Rivers

"The average of which is 30s. 10d. ½."

M. Oster, Vice Consul (French) to the Governor. May 28th

In regard to reimbursing Messrs. Penet, D'Acosta, Brothers, & Comm: Agents at Nantz, &c. Amount of Bill drawn by O. Pollock of New Orleans, &c. Richmond

1784. Ol'r Pollock to "The Honble: Brig: Gen'l Lawson."

May 28th
Havana

By a conveyance "just afforded in sight of the Moro." "The Tyrannical treatment of this Government to all the American Merchants has lately surpassed description, and can only be told by those that has felt, so that I must defer saying anything more untill I have the honor of laying the whole before Congress," &c. He encloses the affidavit of Messrs: David Beveridge and Thos. Plunket, American Merchants, testifying to the seizure of Pollock's personal property, chariot, mules, harness & negro Coachman, by the military and carried to the house of a Spanish Officer, by order of Gov: Louis Unzaga, &c., &c.

May 29th
H. of Delegates

Resolution empowering and directing the Clerk of the House to prepare a complete set of the Bills, contained in the late Revisal of the Laws, to be inspected by the Committee on Revisal or any two of them, and to cause five hundred copies to be printed forthwith: one of which to be delivered to each member of the Genl: Assembly, of the Executive Council, of the Genl: Court, Courts of Chancery & Admiralty, to the Att'y General, and to the Delegates in Congress; the remainder to be distributed throughout the Counties, as may by the Executive, be considered best, &c.

White Inhabitants, &c., of Cumberland Co.

"Return of the number of white inhabitants, the number of dwelling & other Houses in Cumberland County, taken agreeable to an Act of Assembly pass'd May, Anno Domini 1784.

No: of Whites 2415—Dwelling Houses 459—out houses 1514.

June 3d

Affidavit of Thos: Cocke, to his losses by the British, enclosing, Printed Tobacco note of Blanford Warehouse, dated Feb'y 3d, 1781.

June 6th

Col: Jos: Martin to Colo. Wm. Christain, Montgomery.

Near the Long Island

He had just met John Peyton on his way from Chickamogga, who informed him, there was a Commission from Spain at Pensacola, to treat with all the Indians on the Continent. The Cherokees had already started to meet them. The Indians were in fine spirits. All the Traders had been sent for also. He would send an Express to Richmond, but thinks the Governor is offended with him, and might suppose he "wanted to answer some private End about the Tennessee Purchase," adds, "You will take such measures as you think Right, but depend it will End in a Warr with the Spanards & Indians. I will immediately go to the nation & send off some Trusty fellows who will Bring back the" ——

Capt: A. Bohannan (Artill'y) certifies that David Davidson served in the 1st Regt. Artillery as a Soldier, from April 1781, to the close of the war. 1784. June 7th

---

David Ross' account with L. Wood, Sol: Settled, &c. June 7th Solicitor's Office

---

JOHN MCPHERSON, TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. June 8th

Enclosing his deposition made before Mich: Huffnagle, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, of Westmoreland Co., Penna, and "Prothonotary of said County," testifying to his having been "drove ashore by the Ice at Wheelen Fort" about the 16th January last on his way to Cumberland River. The bank of ice was at least fifty feet high, and he was compelled to land his cargo of whiskey and dry goods, by cutting Steps in the banks, &c. The boat was lost, but the cargo was saved. Complains of having been robbed of his Property, under act of Assembly, entitled "an Act to establish certain & adequate funds for the redemption of certificates granted to the officers & soldiers for their arrears of pay & depreciation," which act he is informed "was repealed ere the seizure" of his property. This however was of no consequence, as he "apprehends a person cast away by stress of weather could never be the object of the Law; otherwise it would be more unhappy to be driven ashore on the Coast of Virginia, than on the Coast of Barbary." He trusts to the Justice of the State & his Excellency's "well known desire to promote it," for redress. Pittsburg

Ice at Wheeling fifty feet high

PHILIPS MAZZIE TO THE EXECUTIVE. June 10th

Urging the final settlement of his affairs, before "Their Hon'ble Board. Richmond

---

Judgment awarded by the Genl: Court "against Sir John Peyton, late Sheriff of Gloucester" for balance of Taxes due for 1783, with interest, amounting to "four thousand eight hundred and fifty one pounds, five shillings and four pence, &c., &c. June 11th Richmond Sir J. Peyton Sheriff, &c.

1784.
June 11th
Annapolis

S. HARDY (Delegate) TO GOV: HARRISON.

Enclosing a letter from Mr. Ellicott. He cannot account for the delay referred to by him. Has the pleasure to inform his Excellency, that "the State of Connecticut had adopted the impost."

Mr. Ellicott of Maryland appointed on the Commission to run the boundary bt. Va. & Penn:

Mr. Ellicott in his letter dated at "Upper Mills June 7th, 1784," says "It was not till last Evening that I was apprized of the Honour conferred on me, by the State which you represent, in being appointed one of the Commissioners to determine the Boundary between your State, and the State of Pennsilvania. The great delay which has attended Mr. Harrisons Letter, makes expedition necessary on my part: I shall therefore sett off for Fort Pitt immediately on return of Mr. Brown, who will deliver this," &c.

June 12th
Sol: Office
Richmond

L. Wood Jnr: Sol: enclosing to the Governor, "A State of Philip Mazzie's account—balance in his favour £2133.6.8.

June 12th

L. WOOD JNR: SOL: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond

He had just been informed by Mr. David Anderson of Hanover, that during the Seige of York he had been employed by Gov: Nelson to procure Wheat: he impressed a large quantity, giving certificates to the people—For much of this wheat, upon its delivery at the Mills, receipts and certificates had again been given, so that many persons had upon these duplicates allowed in the Court of Claims, gotten duplicate warrants from the Auditors,—These persons were willing to give up these warrants to any one authorized to receive them, &c.

June 15th

WILLIS GREEN TO GOV: HARRISON.

Lincoln

Mr. Jas: Speed

In the recommendations for magistrates from that County, he finds the name of Mr. Jas: Speed left out. This was doubtless through mistake; and he requests that his Excellency will be pleased to have a commission made out agreeable to the Inclosed Order, as Mr. Speed is a man of more general knowledge in business than most our Magistrates, he will be no inconsiderable advantage to our Court when he becomes a member."

June 18th
H. of Delegates

Resolution, that the Governor direct the Auditors to issue warrants for the amount of the claim of Pierce Lafargue; whose vessel and cargo of Tobacao, to the am't of 37.000 pds: Tobacco, were impressed by an Agent of the State in 1781.

S. HARDY (Delegate) TO GOV: HARRISON. 1784.

* * * * * * * * June 18th

In his last, he had enclosed a letter from Mr. Ellicott, "accepting the appointment the executive had conferred on him," and requesting a remittance to enable him to perform the journey to Fort Pitt." He hopes he has "taken his departure time enough to meet his associates in the business." Annapolis

---

JAMES HAYES TO THE GOVERNOR. June 21st

Agreeing to publish the quantity of the Revised Laws required at £600, without the binding, provided, two hundred pounds be advanced for procuring Paper. Richmond Printing the Code

---

NICOLSON & PRENTIS TO THE EXECUTIVE. June 21st

Making proposals to print and bind fifteen hundred copies of the Revised Code for £800 provided two hundred pounds be advanced to procure paper, &c. Richmond

---

DIXON & HOLT TO THE EXECUTIVE. June 21st

Proposing to print the Revised Code in a certain manner—1500 Copies for £1050. If with Small Type for £520.—Bookbinders charge for half-binding, in large type £375—Small type £300. Richmond

---

James Wood and James McClurg, elected by joint ballot of both Houses, members of the Privy Council, in place of John Marshall and Thomas Lomax, resigned. June 22d Tuesday H. of Delegates

---

James Buchanan, Justice for sd: County, certifies that James Wood had qualified on that day as member of the Council, by taking the "oath of fidelity to the State and also the Oath of a Privy Councilor." June 22d Henrico

---

Resolutions, empowering the Executive to appoint two Commissioners to investigate the frauds committed in the settlement of military accts: in the Virginia Line & Continental Establishments, including the navy &c—and adopting measures for preventing such frauds in the future. June 26th H. of Delegates

1784. June 26th Saturday H. of Delegates — Mr. George Savage, elected Naval Officer for the District of Northampton, in place of Thos. Parsons, resigned.

June 26th — Bond of George Savage, as Naval Officer (Collector) signed by himself—Littleton Eyre and W. Foushee—in presence of A. Blair.

June 29th — B. JOHNSTON SURVEYOR Y. Co. TO GOV: HARRISON, at great Length.

"Hmble. Sir,

Yohogania County Surveyor's office — Your favour of April 13th last, requesting an exact list of Entrys in *this Office*, made with me & my Predecessors, for Lands within the bounds of the Cession to Pennsylvania came to hand yesterday. It

List of Land Entries — being out of my power to discriminate, I have given your Honr. a list of all Entrys in my office, Since the commencement of the Comrs. appointed by Virginia, to grant Lands in Yohogamia, Monongalia & Ohio; those preceding that time are not in my hands.

Makes suggestions — Give me leave sir to add a few words, which may throw some light on this new Method Pennsylvania has adopted to carry the Agreement into Execution. I am told by one of their Council, The Executive of Penn'a has wrote to your Hon'r Council for an *exact* list of Entrys made under Virginia, *previous* to the Agreement Enter'd into at Baltimore the 31st day of August 1779. 2ndly. That £3.10.0 shall be paid by all those People for surveying their Lands & 3dly. That the sum of £10.0.0. p'r hundred acres shall be paid for all Lands not so entered, with legal interest from the date of Settlement! As to the 1st, I mean the

Opinions of the conduct of Penna. — List! What a farr fraught thought is this! It's well known many of the poor People in this Country have been deterred entering their Lands with the Comm'rs. Others have entered with the Com'rs, and by Pennsylvania issuing a Proclamation forbidding our Comm'rs acting within these bounds, have stopt'd half way, e. i. Entered with the Comm'rs, but never entered with the Surveyor. Others I find have entered with both Com'r & Surveyor, who by neglect omitted to certify to these entrys. Shall these men pay ten pounds pr: hundred with Interest? If so, it's

Injustice to the Va. Land owners — cruel and hard! The list I now send I presume is to go from you to the Executive of Pennsylvania—by this List I judge the People are to be disseminated: Good God, what can those men hope for, who are deem'd Virginians! What does their own People say on, or about the late Act!" * * * * * * *

This List contains an Acc't of the Quantity of Land granted, the place where situate, and the Time of Entry with the Surveyor. Shall that day govern the right, when perhaps the grant originated from the Com'rs months before? or Shall the 31st day of Aug't 1779, take away

1784.

those poor People's rights. Supposing the Agreement to be obligatory, it can be no agreement 'til agreed to by both States, & I think Virg'a in May 1780, says that the Agreement entered into at Baltimore the 31st Aug: 1779, shall be confirm'd *upon condition*. Pennsylvania, I think, in Sept. following acceded thereto—from that time let them date their Edict! 2ndly. As to paying £3.10, for each survey, why Sir, many of those poor People had their Lands surveyed under Col: William Crawford—his untimely death (Killed by the Indians) prevented return to Virginia. I, myself, petitioned the Assembly of Virginia on their accounts; which barely got a hearing. Shall these men again pay a Surveyor and that double what they did in Virginia? Does this show they mean to carry the Agreement perfectly into Execution. I am informed in a letter from the Prothonotary of the County of West-moreland, e. i., (more land to the West), that the State of Pennsylv'a means to carry the Agreement in every part in force—may be so—but this late act don't speak that language. Yet I veryly believe the Gentlemen of both Houses in Philadelphia mean & wish to do us Justice; but from bad information are misled; rather inclining to hear & believe their own party, than those called Virginians, as is clearly proved by their Journals," &c., &c.

June 29th — Further injustice

Doubts the faith of Pennsa.

"Resolved that the Treasurer pay to the order of the Executive, out of the first money that shall arise under the Law for recruiting this State's quota of men to serve in the Continental Army, any sum they may direct for the purpose of procuring a Statue of General Washington, &c.

June 29th H. of Delegates — Statue for Genl: Washington

Teste,

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

Agreed to by the Senate.

WILL: DREW, C. S.

A Copy Teste—

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

Resolution, requiring a "Return" of all the Officers of the State Line and Navy, to be made to the next Genl: Assembly—Excepting the 1st & 2d State Reg'ts.

June 29th H. of Delegates

1784. B. STARK TO GOV: HARRISON.

June 30th
Richmond
Notary to be appointed, &c.

An Act having been passed. empowering the Gov: & Council to appoint Notary-Publicks, &c., he encloses an application from Mr. Alex: Moseley of Norfolk Borough for such appointment. He is a friend of his and a relation of the Governors, but trusts, his abilities and integrity being so great, he will have no objection to mentioning his name to the Ex: Board.

June 30th
Westmoreland

Negro Slaves tried and condemned to death by hanging, for the crime of Burglary; but unanimously recommeded to Executive clemency by the Magistrates Composing the County Court.

July 1st JOHN BECKLEY CLERK H. OF DELEGATES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Provisions for paying the foreign debt

Enclosing certain resolutions of the Assembly; and informing him that the "claims of French Creditors" had been referred to the next Session of the Genl: Assembly, where upon an exhibit of the States indebtedness, an appropriation is designed for the discharge of all foreign debts, &c.

July 2d SAML: HAWES JNR. AND THOS. MERIWETHER TO THE GOVERNOR.

Richmond

Accepting the appointment "which the Hon'ble Executive were yesterday pleas'd" to honor them with. They request to be supplied with the Muster Rolls of the Virginia Line on Continental Estab'nt and for those of all Corps that have been credited to Virginia, from Jan'y, 1777 to Dec: 1781.

July 5th
Henrico

William Lambert qualifies before Isaac Younghusband, Justice, as Clerk to the Assistant Commissioner.

July 7th "To Mr. John Kerr"

Portsmouth

We the subscribers, Inhabitants of the Town of Portsmouth, having it yet very recent in our memory: the Treasonable and most Traitorous Acts perpetrated by these execrable miscreants called Tories, and now to our great Astonishment, see a number, and have great reason to expect that many more will have the audicity to attempt a Settlement in this Town: and as it is a measure as insolent and auducious, as their late past Actions have been Treasonable and diabolical: we find it indispensably necessary for measures immediately

Against the Tories, &c.

to be adopted, to put a stop to the same: for it is morally impossible for Whiggs and Tories ever to live or coincide together: one or the other must be expelled this Town, and therefore we the Subscribers, do pledge to each other our faith and Honour, that we will, first by gentle measures do all we can to prevent those perjured villians from effecting a settlement among us; and if that will not do, we will make use of every effort that we hitherto have done against the British Army and their adherents." 1784. July 7th

"We herewith send a Copy of our determination, and beg you to leave the Town immediately, or measures very disagreeable to us as well as yourself will be taken." Requested to leave the Town

---

J. AMBLER TO THE GOVERNOR. July 7th

"Sir

By the within Resolution, your Excellency will observe that the fund appropriated by the Assembly, for the purpose of procuring a Statue for our illustrious Countyman, is to arise under the Law for recruiting this State's quota of men to Serve in the Continental Army. There is no money in the Treasury at present arising from this Law, and very uncertain when any may come in. If Your Excellency thinks it proper that the Bill of Exchange Should be purchased out of any other fund, you will be pleased to favor me with your instructions in that particular." Treasury Office. Washington's Statue

---

Bond of Archibald Blair, appointed Notary Public. Five hundred Pounds being the Penalty. July 7th Richmond

---

BOUGHT OF WM. STEVENSON No 308, HOLBURN. July 7th

London Gentlemen's equestrian out-fit

To a Best Hogskin Saddle, Pannels Cas'd round with superfine Buff Cloth, Stirup leathers, Gerths & Cruper	£2.	2.	0
To 4 fashionable Plated nails		5.	
To a Pair of 2 Barr'd Plated Stirrups	1.		
To a Portmanteau Saddle with Stirrups, leathers, Gerths & Rings	1.	10.	0
To a Mailpillion with a cover'd Back & Stuff'd, with a Cruper		10.	6
To a Hyde Leather Portmanteau, Steall Lock		18.	6
To 2 Pair Straps for the Portmanteau		4.	"
To a packing case made Strong		3.	6
Paper Parcell in the case marked * F. L			
	£6.	13.	6

* Fielding Lewis.

1784. July 7th Richmond — Turner Southall and James Buchanan, Directors of Public Buildings, informing the Governor, that they had handed over to Mr. Tate the Keys of the Houses used by the Genl: Assembly and therefore should not hold themselves amenable to the Assembly from whom they rec'd their appointment, &c.

July 10th — MEMORIAL OF THOS. HEPBURN A NATIVE & SUBJECT OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE EXECUTIVE OF VIRGINIA.

Caroline Co. Port Royal — He had resided many years in this Country before the late war; in March 1776 had left, and had since resided in British Territory—was a Trader during this time—was never concerned in a Privateer, never held any commission or received any pay from the King of G. Britain—never acted in or under the Direction of the "Board of Refugees at New York"—Had never inflicted private injury or personal affront on any individual Virginian, that he had releived many in distress at great personal sacrifice. That after the arrival of the Difinitive Treaty, he left New York for Virginia. After reading the "Citizens' Bill passed by the last Assembly" he conceived himself at liberty to settle in this State and become a Citizen. He considered himself amenable to the Laws & therefore entitled to their protection. His surprise was great therefore when on the day previous, he found himself called upon by a number of men, who, after many questions which he answered candidly, informed him, they had formed themselves into a Committee, and "had come to some Resolutions" which they read to him—afterwards a note, full of threats was delivered to him. His situation may be judged of, when they are informed that upon so short a notice he is required to settle up his affairs, and remove his family from the State. He therefore hopes the Gov: & Council will take measures to prevent his being driven out of the state, at least, until the "time limited by the Treaty of Peace is expired."

Persecution of Loyalists

July 10th — "A TALK FROM THE RAVEN OF CHUCKAMOGGE TO COL: MARTIN."

"Brother,

Chote — I received you good Talks by one of your Men. I was glad to hear them, and took fast hold of them. You mention that I must send back the men who were in my Towns, with stolen Horses and Negroes. I am sorry you did not send Sooner, as they were all set off for Pensacola before I received your Letter, or I would have sent them back, and all they had. You mention that I must not let any more White People pass without Letters from you, which I will remember, and give Orders to my People to mind.

Captives sent to Pensacola

"Brother, 1784.

I am now going to speak to you about Powder. I have in my Towns 600 good Hunters, and we have very little Powder. I hope you will speak to my elder Brother of Virginia, to take Pity on us, and send us as much as will make our Falls' Hunt. Hee will haer you. We are very poor, but don't love to beg, which our Brother Knows as I have never ask'd him for anything before. I thanks him however for all his past favours to the old Towns. I hope he will not refuse this Favour I ask of him. I have taken Virginia by the Hand, and I do not want to turn my Face another Way, to a strange People. The Spaniards have sent to me, to come and speak to them. I am not going, but some of my People are gone to hear what they have to say. I am sitting still at home, with my Face towards my elder Brother of Virginia, hoping to hear from him soon. I will not take hold of any strange People, till I hear from him. Tell him that when I took hold of your Hand, I look on it as if he had been there. The hold is strong and lasting. I have with this Talk, sent you a long string of White Beads as a confirmation of what I say. My Friendship shall be as long as the Beads remain white. A. String."

July 10th

Six hundred hunters

Peace with Virginia

OL'R POLLOCK TO THE GOV: & COUNCIL OF VIRG'A. July 12th

The return of Capt: Beauregard without the money for the Bill he had drawn in his favour, by express orders of the Executive of Va. had brought upon him all his Creditors (or rather the Creditors of Virginia) from "the Mississippi." He had been arrested; his personal property all Seized, and funds belonging to other persons taken. He was therefore forced to apply to Mr. Thos. Plunket a merchant there, who had Kindly advanced him "2265 Dollars for which I have drawn on you this day in his favour, &c., &c.

Havana

Troubles of Mr. Pollock

GEORGE CLINTON, GOV: OF N. YORK, TO GOV: HARRISON OF VA. July 13th

Apprizing him of his having received Communications from some of the Tribes of Indians residing in that State, that great uneasiness prevailed among their Brethren to the Southward on account of the people of Virginia surveying and taking possession of lands West of the Ohio claimed by the Indians. They appeared much alarmed "least these measure should be productive of fresh series of troubles."

New York

1784. July 13th — "List of Balances due from the County Lieutenants, or Commanding Officers, under the Act of Assembly for Recruiting the State's Quota of Troops, to serve in the Army of the United States, passed in May Session, 1782."

Auditor's office / Failure of Co. Lieutenants to account for Recruiting Tax — Many of the larger Counties show considerable deficits, and Judgements were gotten in the Genl: Court against their Officers. Accomac owed £420.2.2. Berkeley 398.7.7. Dinwiddie, £815.14.4. Fauquier £641.7.11. King & Queen £395.9.—. Sussex £469.19.7. Forty seven counties were delinquent for various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £7,515.18.3.

July 15th / Yohogania Co. Virginia — List of Entrys, and certificates obtained, "before ye Com'rs appointed by Act of Assembly to grant Lands," in the Counties of Yohogania, Monongalia and Ohio.

B. JOHNSTONE, S. Y. C.

July 16th / Richmond / Mr. McClurg qualifies as member of the Council — "City of Richmond, to wit:

"This day the Hon'ble James McClurg took the Oath of Fidelity & the Oath of Office as a Privy Councellor, agreable to "an Act Prescibing the *oath* of *Fidelity* & the *Oaths* of Certain *Public officers*."

Given under my Hand this 16th day of July, 1784.

W. FOUSHEE
an Alderman of the City of Richmond.

July 16th / Richmond / Highway robbery

JOHN BECKLEY TO THE GOVERNOR.

In regard to the necessity of "convicting capitally" Henry Post, Peter Lynch, Thos: French & William Gally, committed for Highway Robbery, &c., as "the light punishment of fine & imprisonment for an offence of the first magnitude, and the erection of a confederacy of very alarming consequences to the peace and security of the persons and property of the Citizens" should be visted upon such offenders. This could be done by Henry Post's turning States evidence, on certainty of being pardoned, upon his confession of the crime.

S. HARDY TO GOV: HARRISON. 1784.

* * * * * * July 17th

etter from our Ministers in Europe of the 16th April, this morn- Annapolis
ne to hand—The only syllable of intelligence it contains is a let-
m Mr. Hartley informing them he had received Orders to
ıge the ratification of the definitive treaty & should repair to Paris
t purpose as early as possible."

AUG: CLAIBORNE TO THE GOVERNOR. July 17th

ehalf of the claim of Col: Mason to the Sherifalty of———County, Windsor
sition to Col: Rives—Both were gentlemen of the highest integrity Contest for a Sheriffalty
siness qualifications. "The contention between these gentlemen
ed on with temper & good sense, which will be manifest to you
their treatment of each other." He desires that Col: Rives be
l the succession to Col: Mason: the latter having been a member
Assembly when as oldest Magistrate, he was entitled to the
tment, &c.

THOS: WM. BALLENDINE TO THE EXECUTIVE. July 19th

:gard to the threatened sale of the Buckingham Furnace, and Richmond
ıt land by the Sheriff of Buckingham Co. for taxes due amount- The Buckingham Furnance to be sold for Taxes
"upwards of sixty pounds." If he is to judge by other cases of
ture the Public interest must suffer, as the property will not
ly bring a tenth part of its value, owing to the great scarcity of
noney. The land was not adapted to the growth of Tobacco, or
ven. The personal property at the Furnace had already been
by the Sheriff for debts to private citizens, and when sold only
t a tenth part of its value. He hopes the Council may take steps
st this proceedure on the part of the sheriff, until the meeting of
sembly, when some more satisfactory arrangement may be made
rd to "this troublesome place."

COL: JOS: MARTIN TO GOV: HARRISON. July 22d

am just returned from the Cherokee Towns, where I have Long Island
losely confined since the first of June last. As the Frontier Settlers applying to Indians for food, and consequences
s, both of Virginia and Carolina were in a starving condition,
vere forced to apply to the Indians for Corn, and some
eds have been plentifully supplied upon moderate Terms.

1784. July 22d

This Traffic gave an opportunity for Villians of all Sorts to be passing and repassing, to and from the Towns, under the Pretence of buying Corn. Many horses have been stolen from the Indians, and brought to the settlements: and many have been taken from the settlements to Chickamogge, and from thence to Pensacola and Augustine. I have used the best Exertions I could, to prevent those Disorders, and have detected some of the offenders among the White People, who I am to appear against in August. There appears to be great Disorder among the Indians at present: Several Hundred are gone to a Treaty with the Spaniards on some part of the Mississippi. They went off in Canoes, and are to take Part of those at the Muscle Shoals with them. The Treaty with the Creeks is over, & they have returned with large Presents. They say the Spaniards tell them, that they expect a War with America shortly, and that if their Red Brothers will assist them, they will soon end it. For had it not been for them and the French, Great Britain would have subdued the Americans long ago. I have dispatched one of the principal Warriors of the old Towns, to the Treaty, to bring me an Account of what passes. The Death of the King of the Chickasaws prevented him from giving an Answer, agreeable to his Promise, respecting the Lands at the mouth of Tenesee & Ohio. The Indian, who was taken and killed at Kentucky, last winter, was a Cherokee that formerly lived in Toque, but joined the Shawanese about two years ago, with a number of others, about 30 in number. The Boy that was killed and the Girl that was taken Prisoner last April in Powell's valley, was by the same Party, aided by the Shawanese. The man-woman, Boy & Child Killed last Winter on the Kentuckey Road, was by some of the same Party, commanded by a young Fellow called the Rattlesnake, new in the Town of Chilherney. The three men killed near Cumberland Gap, last winter on their way from Kentuckey was by the Creeks. A Boy was Killed & scalped, and an arrow left in his Breast down this River, but I have not heard yet by whom it was done.

The Indians and the Spaniards

Death of the King of the Chickasaws

Accounting for Indian outrages

In regard to the Tennessee purchase

I have been favoured with a Copy of your Excellencies Letter to the Governor of Georgia, mentioning that a set of Men from No. Carolina found means to prevail on Colonels Donaldson & Martin, who was appointed by you to treat with the Chickasaws, to join them & make a Purchase; which they did. I declare to your Excellency that we can make it appear, one word upon that subject was never mentioned to the Chickasaws, nor did I understand that nation ever claimed any Part of the Bent of Tenesee," &c., &c.

July 23d

Public property near Richmond sold

Bond of Nath'l Wilkinson, Miles Selden Jnr: John Harvie, Thos. Prosser, William Foushee, John McKeand, and Henry Banks, Commissioners, in the sum of Ten thousand Pounds lawful money of Virg'a, appointed to sell "the public lands and other property in or near the city of Richmond."

Resolution of Congress, on a report from "The Committee of the States," calling upon the Executives of the several States, to require all private Citizens, and persons once in office, to make return of such Public Property belonging to the United States, as may be in their hands, &c. — 1784. July 26th

---

JOHN DE SIGUEYRA TO THE GOVERNOR. — July 29th

Thanking him for his advice, to apply to the assembly for the hundred pounds due him "for prescribing to the Lunatics," and informing him the request was granted, &c. — Williamsburg

---

S. HARDY, JNR: TO GOV: HARRISON. — July 30th

"Sir

I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that the exchange of the ratification of the definitive treaty between Great Britain & the United States took place at Paris on the 13th May last. This intelligence is announced by a letter from Doct. Franklin which came to hand this morning. — Annapolis. News of the ratification of the definitive Treaty of Peace

With the greatest respect
I have the honour to be
your Excellency's mo: obt. & h'ble
Sevt., &c., &c.

CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL. THOS. MERIWETHER, by Mr. Price. — August 1st

In regard to the Arms, &c. at that Place, and the measures adopted by himself, in collecting them from different parts of the State. — Point of Fork

---

ROBT. MITCHELL, MAYOR, TO THE GOVERNOR. — August 4th

Enclosing the proceedings of enquiry respecting the escape of two Prisoners William Galley and Peter Lynch, condemned to death for highway robbery. He had issued his "Warrant of hue and Cry" as the Law directed. The investigation proved that Mr. Rose, the Jailor, had used every precaution to prevent escapes; and that the Prisoners were aided by accomplices outside the prison walls, and that the sentry "then upon duty, a mulatto man named Jesse Wood must have been consenting to the escape, or Extremely negligent of his Duty." — Richmond

1784.
August 6th
"Mattox"
Chesterfield Co.
St. G. Tucker a Notary Public

ST.* G. TUCKER TO THE GOVERNOR.

Acknowledging receipt of his appointment "to the office of Notary Public for the District of Petersburg," and enclosing his Bond, &c., sealed and delivered in the presence of St. George Tucker, Jnr:

August 8th

CAPT: JNO: PEYTON TO COL: MERIWETHER.

P. of Fork

By James Baker, one of the guard, who has the Venerial Complaint "& having no opportunity to have him cured at that post," sends him down, with the request that a soldier be sent in his place, &c.

August 10th

JOHN HOOK TO THE GOVERNOR.

New London

Requesting the Seal of the Commonwealth properly attested upon a Power of Attorney, he proposes to Send to England, in order to collect a Bond of Two thousand Pounds sterling, left by Jeffrey Gresley, late of King Wm. County. This Bond had been bequeathed to him by his mother Lady Gertrude Gresley of Leitchfield, England, payable to him or his heirs, at her decease, &c.

Bond to be collected in England

August 18th

S. HARDY TO THE GOVERNOR.

Annapolis

Acknowledges receipt of his favor of the 5th inst:—should again remind the Secretary in the war-office to transmit at once, the muster-Rolls required. Should foward copies of the Constitutions of the several States, as soon as they could be procured from Philadelphia. Mr. Laurens had arrived from England at New York on the 3d inst: after a passage of seven weeks—brings no public dispatches, but news that the British King & his Minister were favourable to a commercial treaty with the United States.

Mr. Laurens

Lafayette

"The Marquis de la Fayette arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday last. Whether his visit is intended as a mark of private respect, or whether he comes cloathed with any public appointment I know not."

With every Sentiment of respect, I have the honour to be, &c., &c.

---

* Bears handsome impression of Seal in Wax.

WILL: JOHNSTON, C. STORES, TO GOV: HARRISON. 1784.

"Sir, August 14th

My fears that the Incursions of the Savages might be shortly attended with unhappy consequences have eventually proved unfortunately too true. This Western County, perhaps Sir, has never sustained a greater Loss, or more deep felt shock, in the Death of one man, than it now does in that of Walker Daniel Esquire who with a merchant from Ireland by the name of George Keightley, on the 12th ulto: were Killed and Scalped by the Savages. As I was in Company & had nearly have shared the Same unhappy Fate: (a Ball having glanced my Breast) a concise Relation, perhaps may not be amiss. On the morning of the 12th we left Sullivan's old Station, on our way to the Salt Works at Bullet's Lick—We had made some considerable stay at Col: Moore's, at the Fish Pools; had met numbers of people who had that day left the works, and in the Evening proceeded leisurely on unapprehensive of Danger, towards our place of evening Destination. Within five or six miles of the Salt Works, we were fired on by several Savages, to the number of Six, as near as my fears, and the momentary Glance I had of them could permit me to distinguish. The sudden and unexpected sight of a Savage stepping from behind a Tree, and deliberately firing on us, occasioned an Exclamation of there!! from me, who first discovered him, but the word had hardly escaped my Lips, before two or three guns more were fired on us, and the war whoop raised. the unfortunate gentlemen fell dead on the spot, having rec'd the fatal Ball thro' their Hearts—the wound I rec'd was not attended with dangerous Consequences—the same Evening the *dead* Gent: were taken to a house half a mile farther on the Road, and the day afterwards conveyed to the Salt Works for a Burial. The Savages, according to custom, were in vain pursued—And we are now under momentary painful anxiety—We See daily signs of their Incursions—they travel our Country fearless of Danger, while in trembling Crowds, the men, women & children once more leave their little Farms, and unless some eventual and Speedy steps are taken to revenge the Insult, we shall continually be subject to the cruelties of a Savage Enemy—We cannot now do anything—provisions never were scarcer here, than at present. We have not the Sanction of the Legislature to authorize our Threats, our Revenge. I have this day, in order to maintain the Town, established in the Illinois Grant on the other side of the Ohio, delivered Genl: Clarke's Order, 90 lbs. Powder, and a Small Swivel, with half a dozen Musquets—as I had not your Excellency's approbation to venture so far, prudence dictates parsimony—And I flatter myself this step may meet with your concurrence—I find myself at a Loss in what manner to act in such Cases; your Instructions therefore, Shall be inviolably observed by,

Sir, Yr: mo: ob't & very H'ble Serv't,

&c., &c.

Falls of Ohio

Incursion of the Indians, &c.

Murder of Walker Daniel Atty: Genl., &c.

Narrow escape of himself

Sudden attack near the Salt works

Condition of the Country, &c.

Ammunition issued for defence

1784. August 16th Treasury office — John Lawrence, Treasurer of Connecticut, transmits to the Gov: of Virginia, a Copy of "newly published Law Books," under the order of the Genl: Assembly of that State.

August 16th — Jas: Innes' Bond as Notary Public "for the District of York & Williamsburg."

August 16th — CIRCULAR FROM ROBT. MORRIS TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Office of Finance — Giving instructions in regard to the certificates of Interest due to Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and other "Liquidated debts of the United States," and to be paid up to the last day of 1782. These certificates to be written by the Governor himself, in accordance with a certain form provided; and due caution taken to make known to the Collectors, the peculiarities of "his hand writing & signature." This became necessary to prevent the circulating of counterfeit certificates.

August 17th — THOMAS LILLY TO THE GOVERNOR.

York — Requesting to be paid twenty-five pounds, the balance of the Fifty pounds voted him for having said "the Brig Liberty & Cargo." Messrs. Jameson & Prentis could testify as to the danger to which he was exposed on that occasion, "not only from the Tenders frequent fireing upon us while at work, but the extreme cold weather," &c.

August 17th — COLO. LE MAIRE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA (in French).

Paris Le Maire — Requesting an official duplicate of his Commission, and giving the details of his capture of the British and loss of his papers. Recounts his services to the State of Virginia, and refers to the approbation of the Governor, and the action of the Legislature in granting him 2000 acres of land, and an honorable Brevet, &c., &c.

August 17th — ROBERT ANDREWS AND JOHN PAGE, COMM'RS TO GOV: HARRISON.

Wilmington Commissioners running the Boundary Line bet: Va. & Pena. — In accordance with the agreement made between the two States of Virg'a & Penn'a they had left home on June 1st to meet the Commissioners of Pensylvania by the middle of that month, and had the satisfaction, on their arrival a few days after, to meet those gentlemen on the Delaware. On the 1st July they commenced observations, and had

progressed so satisfactorily, that by the last of the next month the work would be completed on that end of the line. One of them should then go to join the Gentlemen on the Western Station. The Instruments expected from England did not arrive in time, and they had countermanded the Order for their Importation, finding they would come too late, and their first cost would be near four hundred guineas. Having on this account to purchase instruments in Philadelphia, and it being evident, more time would be required to finish their surveys, than they had supposed, they should be obliged to call upon the Execution for an additional supply of funds, &c. 1784. August 17th

---

WILLIS GREEN TO GOV: HARRISON. August 21st

Enclosing the recommendations of that County for Sheriff, Inspectors, &c.—adds: Lincoln Co.

"About ten days ago Walker Daniel, Esqr., Attorney General for the Kentucky district was unfortunately murdered by the Indians as he was passing from Louisville to the Salt Works, &c." He enlarges upon the great loss to the Country by this sad event, and urges the appointment of a successor as soon as possible. Walker Daniel

---

OL: POLLOCK TO THE GOV: OF VIRGINIA. August 28th

Enclosing list of claims against the State of Virginia, from himself he having advanced heavily for their troops, and people of Louisana, for which his creditors had imprisoned him at that place, and subjected him to great sufferings and distress. He had been again releived from absolute want by Mr. Plunket, for whose benefit, he now draws on the State of Va. for one thousand dollars, &c. Havana

---

COL: JOS: MARTIN TO GOVERNOR HARRISON. Septem. 2d

"Sir,

Yesterday received from the Chickasaw nation, a letter, of which the following is a Coppy:" Long Island

JULY 10TH, 1784.

Sir,

The 25th of last month there was a General Congress Held at Mobille with the Chickasaws & Choctaws by the Spaniards, and great presents were given. The Creeks likewise met at Pensacola uppon the same Occasion, and the purport was as we understand it (by a company of Chickasaws that came up yesterday from the Treaty) that they, the Spaniards Desired of all the above Indians; as they looked on them as their friends & brothers, and that it was Impossible for any other nation Excepting The Spaniards and Indians in Council

1784. August 16th Treasury office — John Lawrence, Treasurer of Connecticut, transmits to the Gov: of Virginia, a Copy of "newly published Law Books," under the order of the Genl: Assembly of that State.

August 16th — Jas: Innes' Bond as Notary Public "for the District of York & Williamsburg."

August 16th — CIRCULAR FROM ROBT. MORRIS TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Office of Finance — Giving instructions in regard to the certificates of Interest due to Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and other "Liquidated debts of the United States," and to be paid up to the last day of 1782. These certificates to be written by the Governor himself, in accordance with a certain form provided; and due caution taken to make known to the Collectors, the peculiarities of "his hand writing & signature." This became necessary to prevent the circulating of counterfeit certificates.

August 17th — THOMAS LILLY TO THE GOVERNOR.

York — Requesting to be paid twenty-five pounds, the balance of the Fifty pounds voted him for having said "the Brig Liberty & Cargo." Messrs. Jameson & Prentis could testify as to the danger to which he was exposed on that occasion, "not only from the Tenders frequent fireing upon us while at work, but the extreme cold weather," &c.

August 17th — COLO. LE MAIRE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA (in French).

Paris Le Maire — Requesting an official duplicate of his Commission, and giving the details of his capture of the British and loss of his papers. Recounts his services to the State of Virginia, and refers to the approbation of the Governor, and the action of the Legislature in granting him 2000 acres of land, and an honorable Brevet, &c., &c.

August 17th — ROBERT ANDREWS AND JOHN PAGE, COMM'RS TO GOV: HARRISON.

Wilmington Commissioners running the Boundary Line bet: Va. & Pena. — In accordance with the agreement made between the two States of Virg'a & Penn'a they had left home on June 1st to meet the Commissioners of Pensylvania by the middle of that month, and had the satisfaction, on their arrival a few days after, to meet those gentlemen on the Delaware. On the 1st July they commenced observations, and had

progressed so satisfactorily, that by the last of the next month the work would be completed on that end of the line. One of them should then go to join the Gentlemen on the Western Station. The Instruments expected from England did not arrive in time, and they had countermanded the Order for their Importation, finding they would come too late, and their first cost would be near four hundred guineas. Having on this account to purchase instruments in Philadelphia, and it being evident, more time would be required to finish their surveys, than they had supposed, they should be obliged to call upon the Execution for an additional supply of funds, &c. 1784. August 17th

---

WILLIS GREEN TO GOV: HARRISON. August 21st

Enclosing the recommendations of that County for Sherif, Inspectors, &c.—adds: Lincoln Co.

"About ten days ago Walker Daniel, Esqr., Attorney General for the Kentucky district was unfortunately murdered by the Indians as he was passing from Louisville to the Salt Works, &c." He enlarges upon the great loss to the Country by this sad event, and urges the appointment of a successor as soon as possible. Walker Daniel

---

OL: POLLOCK TO THE GOV: OF VIRGINIA. August 28th

Enclosing list of claims against the State of Virginia, from himself he having advanced heavily for their troops, and people of Louisana, for which his creditors had imprisoned him at that place, and subjected him to great sufferings and distress. He had been again releived from absolute want by Mr. Plunket, for whose benefit, he now draws on the State of Va. for one thousand dollars, &c. Havana

---

COL: JOS: MARTIN TO GOVERNOR HARRISON. Septem. 2d

"Sir.

Yesterday received from the Chickasaw nation, a letter, of which the following is a Coppy:" Long Island

JULY 10TH, 1784.

Sir,

The 25th of last month there was a General Congress Held at Mobille with the Chickasaws & Choctaws by the Spaniards, and great presents were given. The Creeks likewise met at Pensacola uppon the same Occasion, and the purport was as we understand it (by a company of Chickasaws that came up yesterday from the Treaty) that they, the Spaniards Desired of all the above Indians; as they looked on them as their friends & brothers, and that it was Impossible for any other nation Excepting The Spaniards and Indians in Council

1784. Septem. 2d Intrigues

the King of Spain to supply all their wants In every particular, and that in a short time, they the Spaniards would be at war with the Americans or Virginians & would call upon all of them as their allies to aid & assist them—they say the Creeks & Chickemagowes have Excepted the Treaty & will Join them, the Chickasaws says they have not Join them & never will feight against the Virginians. * * * * * * * * * Mr. Turnbull has not heard the news yet for he lives 30 miles from where I do & is going to Start Tomorrow for Cumberland. I am not able to say at this time how the Choctaws will take the Spanish Talks.

Your settlements & Kentuckey may prepare yourselves for Trouble and take the best Steps you can to Secure yourselves from the Ravages of the Creeks & Chickamagows. I will if I have an opportunity let you know the whole as Soon as I can Inform myself. But Should the Spaniards know that I have wrote on this Subject, I may say farewell for Ever, Because the Commander at ye Natchezs Has sent for me to come home, and he will look on me with the same Respect as before the Revolt, but I Shall forbear going If the Spaniards are going to war with America.

Natchez

am Sir & shall always remain
Your true & faithfull friends,

JOHN BELL &
ALEXANDER DOUGLAS."

Col: James Robinson at Washborough on Cumberland River.

Col. Martin then proceeds—

"This is Certainly the earliest piece of Intelligence that could be had. I expect several of the Chickasaw Cheifs here every hour, and shall have the particulars of the whole Treaty, which I Shall without loss of time Immediately communicate by Express to your Excellency: in the mean time shall take every necessary Step to find out the Intentions of the Spaniards and Likewise make myself acquainted with the most private Intragues of the Indians. I shall sett off to the nation Immediately. William Lytle & Samuel Ryley y't Trades with the Chuckam'goes Informed me that at a Treaty held at Pensacola by the Spaniards In June 1783, They heard the Governor tell the Indians in oppen Treaty not to be afraid of the Americans, that they the Indians were not without friends, that the Americans had no King & were nothing of themselves & was now like a man that was Lost & wandering about in the woods & had it not been for them and the french, the British would have subdued them long ago. Some of the Cherokee Cheifs has Informud me the same. My Conections with the principal families of

Should watch the Spaniards & Indians

Council of Spaniards & Indians at Pensacola

this nation are such that nothing of this Kind can Transpire without my Knowledge, which will enable me to give you a true Account. * * 1784. Septem. 2d

I am, Sir with due Respect,
your Excellency's
most ob't Hbl. Sev't
&c., &c.

---

*Capt: Ab: Crump to Gov: Henry. Septem. 4th

In as much as Congress had resolved that all officers of the Continental Army who had continued in Service till the close of the war, holding the rank they had in the year 1777, should be promoted "one grade higher by Brevet," as a Captain in the 1st Va. State Reg't he considers himself entitled to the rank of Major. Richmond

---

John F. Mercer (Delegate) to Gov: Harrison. Septem. 5th

Supposing Mr. Hardy, his colleague was willing to remain at Annapolis, he "had proposed passing an interval of some weeks at the Springs, in order to get rid of a severe bilious attack." While there he had been informed of the "Dispersion of the Committee of the States," and returned at once by way of Fredericksburg, expecting to hear Something from Mr. Hardy—Disappointed in this he should proceed at once to Annapolis, where he should be glad to receive instructions from his Excellency, and should he think it expedient a member "should attend them from the State" he would be in readiness to go to Philadelphia—Begs for a reply by return post. Fredericksburg Va. Springs "Committee of the States"

Capt: John Peyton to Col: Thos: Meriweather. Septem. 5th

Sends by waggon six barrels of flour "containing 1240 weight." Wants cash to buy Provisions for the Winter and Spring. He can furnish Col: Meriwether, with provisions cheaper than in his "quarter." Beef could be had at 2d (pence) pr: lb: and in Albemarle & Amherst pork could be purchased at 20 or 22 S (Shillings) pr: cwt: &c. Point of Fork Price of provisions, &c.

* Mr. Henry was not elected Governor the second time until Nov. 17th, 1784.

1784. W. SMITH TO GOV: HARRISON.

Septem. 11th

Baltimore Populous

He had made enquiries after the person described, but without success, as that town had become so populous from the great number of Strangers that resort here," it was not easy to discover a person disposed to be concealed, &c.

Septem. 13th JOHN SPEED, Presiding Majistrate—"TO THE WORSHIPFULL COURT OF MECKLENBURG."

"Gentlemen,

Mecklenburg Co.

I saw the Governor's Letter directing us to certify, &c., with regard to the Justices doing the business of the County. you may depend, it is with the utmost concern that I see the business is not done. I shall only answer for myself. as to my former Conduct and behaviour as a magistrate, it is well known to this County in general, and to most of you in particular. I am still as willing to serve as ever as far as I am able, but can do no more. I am now and have been for a long time very unwell. You will please take this on my part, for answer to the Governor's Letter—from your very

Responsibility of being a Magistrate

Humble Serv't

&c., &c.

Septem. 16th JOHN F. MERCER TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir,

Annapolis

I wrote yr: Excell'y previous to my leaving Virginia & requested to hear from you at Annapolis." * * * * In this however am disappointed. It was in consequence of a most earnest request from Mr. Hardy of the 15th August that I came hither. But meet with no members of Congress, those who remained here after the dispersion of the Committee having remov'd to Philadelphia. I am unaprized of their progress in collecting members, but am led to beleive a sufficient number will hardly assemble to constitute a Committee previous to the meeting of Congress. I regret the situation of the American Government & feel for the reputation of our States.

I would gladly make every exertion in my power to resume the appearance of a Confederal Government, but know not whether any other member from the state have repair'd to Philadelphia for this purpose, or whether an attendance *there*, wou'd meet with the approbation of the State. I wish'd some intimation from yr: Excellency on these Subjects. Without Such, I can determine on nothing better, than my proceeding as far as Philadelphia, when I may act or not, as circumstances then & advices which I hope to receive from Virginia may render expedient & advisable. I must request yr: Excellency to foward on to Mr. Hardy the enclos'd & answer when such may arrive.

I am with respect, &c.

JOSEPH MARTIN TO GOV: HARRISON. 1784.

Septem. 16th

He had received the letters and Talks for the Indians, and in obedience to his orders, is about to set out to the Nation to deliver them. He had fowarded the Chickasaw Treaty to Col: Christian. If possible he should be in Richmond about the end of the Session of the Assembly. Has nothing new to add, except that the Chickasaw Cheifs were on their way to see him, but "the Principal one of them" had received damage by having his "nose bite in a fray by some of our People": He returned Back."

Sullivan Co. N. Carolina

Indian Chief's Nose bitten

THE JUSTICES OF THE CO. COURT TO THE GOVERNOR. Septem. 20th

Recommending the pardon of a slave condemned to death for felony; but who was not executed on the day appointed because the Deputy Sheriff, not knowing his duty, failed to do it. The Court not being certain of their authority to "give a second sentence," and the negro being penitent and having suffered great pain for fear of death, they submit the case to His Excellency, &c.

Essex Co.

Negro, for pardon

THOS: NEWTON, JNR: TO GOV: HARRISON. Septem. 23d

In regard to certain criminals, who had changed their names, &c.— closes his letter with "the hope yr: Excellency's trip has been of service, but now wou'd have been the time, for it, as there never was known a greater q'ty of fish"—my best wishes to y'r Lady & Family."

Norfolk

ROB'T ANDREWS TO GOV: HARRISON. Septem. 26th

In regard to the advance of £150 Virginia Currency made to Mr. Page and himself by the Executive of Pensylvania, towards establishing the boundary line between that State and Virg'a. He desires it to be returned as soon as possible. On the day before, they had finished their Observations at that place, and should set out for the western Station in two days.

Wilmington

Boundary Line

By Post-Script, acknowledges receipt of a Bill for £150 on Messrs: Willing & Co., which he should at once foward to Mr. David Rittenhouse Treasurer of Pensylvania.

1784. JNO: HOPKINS, COMMISSIONER OF LOANS, TO GOV: HARRISON.

Septem. 27th
Richmond
Precautions to prevent counterfeiting

Drawing attention to the mode prescribed by Congress and the Superintendent of Finance, by which holders of Loan Certificates and other "liquidated debts of the United States," should receive interest for the same. They were to be presented at the Loan Office in the state where the Debt was contracted, the interest thereon to be certified to, & settled, up to the end of 1782 by the Loan Officer's certificate, to be written and signed by the Governor, with due caution and according to a form herein given, to avoid counterfeits of "this new Kind of Currency," &c.

Septem. 29th L. WOOD JNR: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Solicitor's office Richmond
Proceedings against delinquent Office holders, &c., &c.

In obedience to instructions he had written to Mr. Christopher Calvert, Collector of Customs, or Naval Officer at South Quay for a "state of his account, &c. In case he should not give satisfactory reply he is informed by the Atty: General," no other method can be pursued than putting his Bond in Suit, and the same time "he is liable to lose half his Commissions and be suspended from Office by the Governor untill payment," &c. * * * * * * *

He requests also, to be furnished with "all Returns made by the County Lieutenants," respecting the one eight Tax," as he is about to send out, the next day "notices against the Delinquents."

Septem. 29th DUDLEY DIGGES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Williamsburg Lunatic Asylum

Requesting, under "Order of the Court of Directors of the Hospital for Lunatics," &c., that the Auditors of Public Accounts be directed to issue a Warrant on the Treasury for One hundred and Fifty Pounds, in favor of Mr. James Galt, on account of the said Hospital, &c.

Septem. 30th
Loudon Co.
Death—penalty for stealing wheat

Petition of Geo: West to the Executive, for the pardon of his negro slave condemned to death, for having stolen "three or four bags of wheat" out of a Mill and Selling "the same to a merchant of that county named Canby," &c.

"To His Excellency the Governor in Council." 1784.

September

Petersburg Va.

Petition of citizens, adverse to the views of those who desire the enforcement of an Act prohibiting immigration of certain persons, &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency—

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, Inhabitants of the Town of Petersburg and the vicinity thereof, beg leave to inform your Excellency, that a Meeting hath been held on the 15th & 16th Instant September, in the before mentioned Town, by Sundry Persons, for the purpose of taking under their consideration an Act entitled "An Act to prohibit Certain Persons migrating to this Commonwealth," &c., and that they resolved thereon, that your Excellency should be petitioned to Enforce the said Law immediately.

It is with Heartfelt Sorrow, we view any of our fellow Citizens attempt the revival of past animosities, and more so in this instance, as that Law has been passed near three years, and we have never heard of its being Enforced by the Executive. We mean not to trouble your Excellency with our Opinion on the Law, or the Effect it may have on the Community, But only Pray that you will not Enforce the same from a thought that the Meeting before mentioned conveys the wishes or opinions of the Majority of the Citizens residing in the Town of Petersburg and its vicinity. And we further beg leave to recommend your Excellency will please, as the meeting of the Hon'ble House of Assembly is so very near, to lay the same before them for their Revision.

We most humbly suggest to your Excellency, that it appears to us, If it is Politic any Class of men should be prevented from Enjoying the Rights of Citizenship equally with ourselves—the before mentioned Act is not to that end sufficiently explicit.

We have the honor to be
Your Excellencies most Obed't & most
devoted, Humble Servants—

Erasmus Gill,	Wm. Lanier,	George Pegrame,
Wm. Cole,	Robt. Trumbull,	Issac Hall,
Robt. Walker,	H. Haynes,	Robt. Stewart,
Wm. Withers,	Peter Baird,	Wm. Watts,
J. Banister,	Baker Pegram,	Saml: Scott,
Ewd. Pegram,	Tom: Hardaway,	Danl: Pegram,
Wm. Chappell,	S. Goodwyn,	David Robertson,
E. Pegram,	Luke Wheeler,	Thos: Hardaway, Jnr:
Dennis Stell.	John Smith,	John Hardaway, Snr:
Peter Eppes,	Lewis Lanier,	
Richd: Whitehead.		

1784. JOHN PAGE TO THE EXECUTIVE.

October 4th "Rosewell" "Sir,

I have the Honor to inform your Excellency & the Council that having assisted the Rev. Mr. Andrews in making the necessary astronomical Observations for ascertaining the Boundary between Virginia & Pennsylvania, I returned home, as did Mr. Lukens a Commiss'r on the Part Pennsylvania, leaving to Mr. Rittenhouse & Mr. Andrews our respective Associates, the Business of Assisting the other Commissioners in actually runing out the Lines, whose Position had been determined by the series of Observations made at the two Observations in the Parellel of Mason & Dixon's Line—He took this step not merely on Account of our Inability to go through the Hardships & Fatigues which must necessarily be encountered in the Prosecution of that work: but as a proper measure to save a great & unnecessary Expence—for three Commissioners on the Part of Each State are fully sufficient to run out the Lines: though four were necessary to make the corresponding astronomical Observations for ascertaining the Point in the Continuation of Mason & Dixon's Line, from whence those lines should be run. I hope your Excellency & the Board will be assured that had the Nature of our Business required a farther Risk of Health & longer Sacrifice of Interest & Domestic Happiness, that few Citizens can be found, who would with more Readiness have run that Risk & continued that sacrifice than I should. Permit me Sir, to recommend to your particular Attention my worthy Associate in the arduous Work, in which we have been engaged: his zeal for the Interest of this State & Perseverance in its Service I humbly think may justly claim it. I find by a Letter from him dated at Wilmington (the place of our Observatory) Sept: ye 20th, that he had received neither Remittance nor Letters on that Subject, & that therefore he was under the necessity of endeavouring to negociate the Bill, which we had jointly drawn on the Treasurer when I left Wilmington on ye 13th. This step was absolutely necessary, as my Proportion of the £800, which had been advanced the Commissioners was expended, & Mr. Andrew's nearly so—& we had waited many Weeks, for an answer from your Excellency to our Letter applying for a further Advance to enable us to finish the Business & return home. Mr. Andrews was to keep the Bill 'till after the Post of the 19th, when if he should receive any Remittance, he was to cancel it, if not, he was to endeavour to negociate it. In full confidence that he would receive a Remittance or Directions to draw on the Treasurer, I was induced to refer my Landlord to Mr. Andrews for Payment of a Bal'ce due to him for my board, & had I not, on my way to Baltimore, met a Remittance from my Steward, I should have been under further Embarrassments before I could have reached Home. It gives me pain to mention it Sir, but unless Mr. Andrews should receive a Remittance, or can sell our Bill he must be greatly distressed & can not go to the

He had returned home after assisting the other Commissioners, &c.

Hardships & Fatigues

Willing to encounter all the hardships, &c., if necessary, and compliments his associate

Observatory Much in want of funds

Met a private Remittance

Western observatory with Mr. Rittenhouse. I hope therefore, that your Excellency will direct the Treasurer to make Provision for immediate Payment of our Bill, should it be presented to him. 1784. October 4th

I have the Honor to be your
Excellency's most obedt. h'ble Se'vant.
&c., &c.

By Post Script, he expresses the hope, his Excellency & the Board will not construe his letter into a complaint, of being neglected, or of having been furnished with a too scanty allowance for their expences, but rather that their Letter had not reached them and that more important matters had engaged their attention.

SIR JOHN PEYTON TO GOV: HARRISON. October 8th

Having heard thro' Mr. Ab'm Vanbiber, that the suit brought against him for the arms purchased for the State, was dismissed, he had felt easy. He now understands a Judgement is likely to go against him, and therefore encloses "to the Attorney special Bail and desires Mr. John Cary may be summon'd, &c. Glo'ster Sir J. Peyton Sued, &c.

ARTHUR COODEY TO GOVERNOR OF VIRGA. October 8th

* * * * * * *

"This day heard by a fellow from the Northward, that there is a Large Army of Northward Indians set of Against the Inhabitants of Ohio—And the Spaniards is now in the Nation with a quantity of Goods atrading—a number more at the Mustle Sholes, and Some at the Chickasaw Landing, which will be of bad Consequence to America, I fear, for all the Talk the give the Indians is to Exasperate them against the Americans," &c. Chickamogga Spaniards & Indians

---

Lieut: Col: Thos: Posey, certifies that Lieut. R. Quarles, served in the Continental Line of Va. until the end of the War. October 9th Fredericksburg

---

JNO: TYLER TO GOV: HARRISON. October 12th

"Sir,

Mrs. Minge's Overseer waits on you to inform you of an Outrage committed by the Crew of an Irish vessel that is now up the River, consigned, I believe to Mr. Montgomery, Merchant in Richmond. Many persons came from the sloop arm'd, after dark enter'd the House and drove the overseer's wife away, knock'd down a negro fellow, and took off Fowl and other live Stock before the people. The County is in a Greenway Outrage in Charles City Co. by Sailors

1784. October 12th

bad condition as to Arms. and is as subject now to plunder as ever: especially Individuals living on the River. The vessel soon pass'd from the power of the County. and therefore I persuaded Mr. Harwood and Mrs. ——— who were so alarm'd as to be up all night after the robbery to make application to your Excelleney." * * * "I will not trouble you further well know: if anything can be done. to stop in future, such practices you will cheerfully do it.

I am with great Respect yr: Excelleney's
most humble Serv't"
&c., &c.

"Oct. 13th. 1784.

The Gov: requests the favor of the Attorney General to give him his advice. in what manner to proceed. to bring the culprits complained of in the above letter, to justice."

October 13th Richmond

ED: RANDOLPH. ATTY: GENERAL. TO THE GOVERNOR.

Opinion of the Att'y Genl. on the above

"Sir

In answer to your Excellency's note of this morning. I have to inform you. that the persons agreived by the outrage of the Irish vessel. may either recover damages, by a civil suit. or punish the offenders by indictment. The former step may be taken immediately: the latter cannot be pursued until the second tuesday in december next. Indeed the mode of prosecution by information might be pursued consistently with law. But the Legislature have spoken so harshly of that stile of proceeding. that I am unwilling to file an information but in cases of the greatest necessity.

I have the honor Sir, to be
with great respect
yr: Excellency's mo: ob: Serv't
&c., &c.

October 13th Richmond

J. P. Posey & Wm. Newman convicted of Trespass, &c.

John Price Posey and Wm. Newman, Planters, "late of the Parish of Saint Peter in the county of New Kent," tried and convicted by the General Court of Richmond, of having, on the 4th day of Jan'y, 1783, "with force and arms unlawfully entered into the Close of George Washing Parke Custis in the Parish, &c. aforesaid" "took and drove away one Cow of the value of five pounds" and did "other enormities to the said George Wash: Parke Custis," &c., &c. Fined twenty five pounds and costs.

WM. BOWYER, Sheriff of Augusta, TO THE EXECUTIVE. 1784.

October 15th Richmond Sheriff begging indulgence

The Solicitor Mr. Wood having proceeded against him, as a delinquent, and it being apparent Judgement would be gotten against him and his sureties, he begs a suspension in his behalf "until December next." The distressed condition of the people, the scarcity of Hard money, so that their products could not command cash, were causes of his delinquency. Even the change in the Revenue Law, allowing the collection of a half of the Taxes, in commutables, had availed nothing; "the succeeding winter proving so very uncommonly severe" having prevented the people from receiving any advantage from that indulgence.

L. WOOD, JR: SOL: TO THE GOVERNOR. October 17th

Richmond Quit Rent, to be collected

He has reason to beleive there are large sums of money due the State" on account of Quit Rents under the former Government," but for want of the proper papers, cannot be ascertained. He had discovered that about £400 were due in Sussex Co. and having found a person who would "disclose the business fully," provided the Executive will allow him the necessary time, and to give Bond & security for one third the amount, &c.

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. Delegates, TO THE GOVERNOR. October 18th

Richmond Copy of Deed of Cession, &c.

"Sir

In obedience to an Order of the Genl: Assembly, I have the honor to foward to your Excellency, a transcript of the Enrolled exemplification of the deed of Cession, made by the State to the United States, to be preserved among the Records of the Executive. This would have been done much earlier, but being without parchment, I was obliged to wait a supply of that article from Philadelphia, which is just come to hand.

I am with due regard Sir,
your Excellency's most Ob't Servant,
&c., &c.

ROBT. MORRIS TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRG'A. October 18th

Office of Finance And. Dunscomb

It having been notified to him, "that the present Commissioner for settling the accounts" of Virginia with the United States, was about to retire; upon his recommendation, he nominates Mr. Andrew Dunscomb of the State of New York, then acting as assistant, as his successor, &c.

1784. Ed: Randolph, Atty: Genl: giving his opinion, that under the Act
October 19th establishing a Court in Kentucky, the Executive can fill any vacancy
Richmond for attorney therein, during a recess of the Assembly: but there not now being a recess, only an adjournment, the Executive cannot now appoint.

October 20th JOHN F. MERCER TO GOV: HARRISON.

"Sir,

Fredericksburg Every prospect of forming a Committee of the States, previous to the meeting of Congress having subsided, I have employed the interval in making some necessary private arrangements. I arrived here to-day. but shall set out again for Trenton the day after to morrow & shall certainly be there on the 30th instant. The Commission yr: Excellency fowarded to me has (as I learn from Mr. Nicholas to whom it was

Necessity of a new Commission entrusted) miscarried. I must therefore request another to be sent by the earliest safe opportunity, as after the 3d November I cannot sit with my present Credentials, & I know of no member that can attend from the State, at the opening of the ensuing Congress, but Mr. Lee, who is

News from Europe, &c now on the road, & myself. Before I left Philadelphia, information was rec'd that orders arriv'd on the 28th Augt. to Genl: Heildemand at Quebec, for the immediate evacuation of the Posts on the N. W. Frontier—intelligence that the hostile conduct of that Officer, rendered very acceptable.

With high respect
I have the honor to be, &c., &c.

October 21st Theod. Bland, Jnr: apologising to the Governor, for his "tardiness in
"Cawson" answering" his obliging favor, &c.—assuring him that since the receipt
Theo. Bland thereof, he had been confined to his bed, and incapacitated for any Kind of business, &c., &c.

October 22d "Articles of a Treaty, concluded at Fort Stanwix on the 22d day of
Fort Stanwix Oct: 1784, Between Oliver Wolcotte, Richd. Butler, and Arthur Lee,
Commissioners & Chiefs Commissioners Plenipotentiary from the United States in Congress Assembled on the one part, and the Sachems & Warriors of the Six Nations on the other.

The United States give peace to the Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagas & Cayugas & receive them into their protection upon the following conditions—

Hostages Article 1st. Six hostages shall be immediately delivered to the Commissioners by the said nations, to remain in possession of the United States, 'till all the Prisoners, White & Black, which were taken by the

said Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagas & Cayugas, or by any of them, in the late war, from among the people of the United States, shall be delivered up. 1784. October 22d

Article 2nd. The Oneida & Tuscarora Nations shall be secured in the possession of the Lands on which they are settled.

Article 3d. A Line shall be drawn, beginning at the mouth of a Creek about 4 mile East of Niagara, called Oyonugea or Johnson's Landing place upon the Lake named by the Indians Oswego & by us Ontario, from thence Southerly in a direction always 4 miles east of the carrying path between Lake Erie & Ontario, to the mouth of the Tehoserown on Buffaloe Creek on Lake Erie. Thence South to the north boundary of the State of Pennsylvania—thence west to the end of said north boundary—thence south along the west boundary of ye s'd State to the river Ohio—the said line from the mouth of Oyonwaya to the Ohio, shall be the Western boundary of the lands of the Six Nations—so that the Six nations shall & do yeild to the United States all claim to the Country west of the said boundary, & then they shall be secured in the peaceful possession of the Lands they inhabit East & north of the same, receiving only six miles square round the Fort of Oswego & the United States, for the support of the same. Boundaries of the Lands of the Six Nations Lake Oswego or Ontario

Article 4th. The Commissioners of the United States, in consideration of the present circumstances of the Six Nations & in execution of the liberal & humane views of the United States, upon signing of the Above Articles, will order goods to be delivered to the said Six nations for their use & comfort." Goods to be delivered

---

COLO. BENJ. WILSON TO GOV: HARRISON. October 27th

"D'r Sir

By this Express you are inform'd that on the 18th of this Instant, the Indians hath again renewed their wonted Barbaritys in this County, by wounding one man, and on the Thursday following Kill'd & scalp'd another. Which unexpected incurtion has much alarmed the good citizens of this county that they are longer to experience the hardships of a Savage War. And which adds still more to their mortication is their beholding their fellow citizens who reside East of the mountains enjoying themselves now in peace, and they neglected in the securement of that happy enjoyment. Sir, as I beleive Congress will not have a Treaty with the Indians this fall, thare is the greatest probability in my view of an early rupture in the insuing Spring. Therefore prays that your Excellency may by the Bearer Mr. John Jackson furnish the Lieutenant of this County with Authority to call on some of the Adjacent Counties for a Small portion of men and Provisions in the Spring if absolutely needed." Harrison Co. Indian outrages, &c.

1784. October 28th Richmond — John Price Posey, indictment and Trial for misdemeanor. Convicted and fined two hundred pounds—by the General Court.

Novem. 3d H. of Delegates — Resolution, looking to securing the safe navigation of the Mississippi River by "the Western Inhabitants of this Commonwealth" through Delegates in Congress, moving to give certain Directions to the American ministers in Europe, &c.

Steps taken to protect the West — That these Delegates be also instructed to urge upon Congress, the importance of establishing proper Treaties with the U. States & the Southern Indians—and forwarding Copies of Col: Martin's Letters & other papers on the same subject to Delegates in Congress.

Novem. 4th — SAML: HAWES TO THE GOVERNOR.

"Sir

Richmond — As there may be some impropriety in my retaining the appointment of Commissioner of Army Accounts and a Seat in the Legislature

Resigns by permission — at the same time, I am therefore induced to request the permission of the Executive to resign that appointment, and to receive my grateful acknowledgements for the confidence they have been pleased to place in me.

I am with extreme Respect, &c.,
&c., &c.

Novem. 5th H. of Delegates — Resolution of the Genl: Assembly requesting the Executive to adopt such measures as may be found necessary to avert the danger of hostilities with the Indians—to incline them to treat with the Commissioners of Congress—and for such purpose to draw on the Treasury for funds not exceeding one Thousand pounds.

Novem. 6th — COLO. JOHN CAMPBELL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Crow's Station — Acknowledging the receipt of his numerous favors. Having formed a copartnership in a mercantile pursuit, he cannot leave that country for

Military Stores at the Falls of Ohio — some months to come. As soon however as he should return to the Falls of Ohio, he would cheerfully take into his charge the Stores & Artillery at that Post, and dispose of them as directed. The houses at that place were in such bad order, that the stores must be damaged, especially the powder, as it had not been aired during the summer.

Col: Jas: Barron to Gov: Harrison. 1784

Sir. Novem. 6th

Since your Excellency left this place, both myself & Son have been very ill—for five weeks we have not been able to do our Duty. About ten Days past I was well enough to go out in the Boat, but was taken ill again & am now confined to my House—my Son is recovering. I am in hopes to be able in a short time to pay due Attention to your Excellency's Instructions—Which nothing but our Extreme Illness hath prevented for some Time past. I omitted employing a Doctor as long as possible, but my Whole Crew have been so sickly I was obliged to agree with Doctor Burton for £60 pr: Year, the Boats to be furnished with a Medicine Chest by the State. There are thirteen Men & Boys in number, on board the Patriot. I shall not enlist any more tho' I have not any Boys from the Parish yett. the Liberty has been for some time in the Eastern Shore endeavoring to gett Hands. She returned three Days ago, only two men short of her Compliment. The whole of the men, Sir, that now belong to the Boats, the Officers included, with the two publick negroes amount to twenty two—they are enlisted for one year, to be paid at the end of every three months. Those of the Patriot have been enlisted three months the 25th of March. Those of the Liberty only one: but Capt: James himself has been called into service upwards of three months. It will take about two Hundred & ninety pounds to pay of the Patriot, & Capt: James of the Liberty." * * * * * * "I shall make your Excellency a full Return of all the Expenditures in the outfits &c., as soon as I can gett able to collect them."

Col. Barron

Dr. Burton surgeon

Crew of the 'Patriot' The 'Liberty'

Number of men &c.

I have the honor to be sir with Great respect &c. &c.

Colo. Wm. Pierson resigns the Office of Sheriff, not being able to give the security demanded, in that office. Novem. 6th Bucktridge Co.

A. Henry Delegate to Gov: Harrison. Novem. 7th

Sir.

I am thus far on my Way to Trenton & expect to take my seat to-morrow. They have not yet made a Congress, the four Southern States only being represented. Philadelphia No quorum of Congress

It seems generally agreed that we shall not remain at Trenton, & as generally supposed that the removal will be either to this Place or New York. Conjectures are various who will be appointed President. Mr. Jay, Mr. Laurens & Mr Lee, I hear are all mentioned. Presiding officers Speaker of

1794. Nov^em. 7th

It is reported that a declaration of war has taken place between the Emperor & the United Netherlands. &c.' Should it be the case, it will give us a number of industrious & useful citizens.

Permit me to introduce to your Excellency, Mr. Haywood & Mr. Middleton of South Carolina, your Acquaintance with their connections, & their own deportment will I trust apologize for the freedom.

With great respect I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's mo: obr. & hble. Serv^t.

&c. &c.

Nov^em. 7th

Major Alex: Dick to Gov: Harrison.

Fredericksburg

Intending to emigrate to the 'Western Country,' and hearing the Indians were very troublesome on account of the encroachments made upon them by our settlers, should there be war with them, he desires a command as a half pay officer. Thinks, however, from the acquaintance he made with some of their chiefs, he could prevent war, if empowered to act as peace maker. A good understanding with the Indians absolutely necessary to the prosperity of that Country

---

Nov^em 7th Lincoln Co. Ky.

Sam^l: McDowell and Caleb Williams, Judges of the Supreme Court, District of Kentucky, regrets to inform Gov: Harrison, that no suitable person can be found to take the office of Naval Officer at Limestone.

Nov^em. 8th Treasury Office

J. Ambler, informs the Governor, he cannot get a Bill on France, except from Mr. Alexander, at 40 pr: cent. Exchange''

Nov^em. 10th

J. Ambler to the Governor.

'Sir

Treasury Office

The five hundred & fifty pounds, directed to be remitted to the Hono. Thomas Jefferson, for the purpose of procuring a statue of His Excellency Gen^l: Washington, have been vested in a Bill drawn by Messrs. W. Alexander & Co., on the best terms that could be had.

Statue for Washington

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.

MAJOR ALEX. DICK TO THE GOVERNOR. 1784.

Novem. 11th Fredericksburg

He had written to him the week before "by Stage;" and now renews his petition on the same subject. While at Pittsburg, he learned "the Indians were inclined for Peace." If no surveys were made on the west Side of the river, and "a manly & honorable conduct pursued," the expence and horrors of war would be avoided.

Stage from this place to Richmond

JAMES INNES TO THE GOVERNOR. Novem. 11th

Richmond

Resigning the office of Notary Public for District of York & Williamsburg, conferred upon him some months previous. The Bond given, should be returned to him, but was on file in York Co. by order of the Magistrates.

"TO THE CHEIFS AND WARRIORS OF CHICKAMAGA, IN ANSWER TO THE TALK RECEIVED FROM THE "WARRIORS NEPHEW" AND THE "SOUR MUSH," REPRESENTATIVES OF CHATNUGA." Novem. 15th

Brothers,

In Council Indian Talk

We rejoice that you still speak to us in the language of friendship. We hold fast your Talk, and will assist your people in recovering their horses. We do not mean to settle on your Lands, and if any of our people commit outrages on you, they shall be punished. Neither do we "blame you because you are a weak people." However, I must tell you my suspicions. I have heard that some of our people have been Killed on the road to Kentucky. If this were done by your people, as I have heard, the Authors of it must be punished. We wish not to raise the Hatchett at All. We will not raise it, unless you provoke us to it by injuries. Your young men therefore must be restrained or expect the consequences. I am sorry that you should throw a cloud over the Sun of peace. It shall not be darkened from the East, and this Spot will soon disappear. It will soon shine forth again broad and splendid, if you perform your promise of civility to our men who go to seek their property, or to trade with you. This we will encourage, for it will be advantageous to you as well as ourselves." * * * *

"If the Creeks or northwards pass thro' your Lands to attack us, I hope you will give us information. This will be adding a strong and bright link to the chain of friendship, and your restoring the horses which your men have taken, will make it brighter still. Let it not be broken. Bind one End to the strongest Oak in your woods. I will fix the other to the firmest rock in our river—so that it shall connect our countries after we are gone—as long as the tree grows or the rock remains.

Poetic

1784. Petition of Citizens for the pardon of a Slave, condemned to death
Novem. 19th for having poisoned Curtis Nunnally (white). Escaped from Jail, but
Chesterfield Co. voluntarily returned to his Master, protesting his innocence of the crime.

Novem. 19th Genl. Assembly Friday Joseph Jones, Esqr., elected member of the Privy Council, on Joint Ballot.

Novem. 22d

CAPT: JNO. PEYTON TO COL: THOS. MERIWETHER.

Point of Fork Sends waggon load of Flour; his waggon did not return from the Northern Neck with the arms until Sunday last. He had sent the Powder on to Powell's Valley as ordered. Should send for the balance of arms in the N. Neck, before the weather gets bad.

Novem. 23d

L. WOOD, JU: TO THE GOVERNOR.

Solicitors Office Mr. Dunscomb's delay He had enquired into Mr. Dunscomb's delay in "proceeding on our Public Accounts"—who informed him he was awaiting his Appointment and Instructions: as soon as they arrived, he should proceed at once to the prosecution of the Work.

Novem. 23d

*JAMES BUCHANAN TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Rockbridge Co. Resigning his Commission as Capt: of Militia,—for the reason that he "feels some of the Effects of the Fatigues of former Campaigns impairing his Constitution, and being advanced past the Meridian of life" and peace having come, those younger and firmer in health, might "be preparing for future emergencies," &c.

Novem. 23d

ALEX: WHITE TO THE EXECUTIVE OF VIRGINIA—Memorial, &c.

Genl. Chas. Lee Memorial in favor of his Sister Sidney Lee, &c. "That the late Major Genl: Charles Lee, by his last will and Testament, appointed your memorialist his Executor, and made his sister Sidney Lee his residuary Legatee. That being so intrusted, your memorialist thought his duty to, and respect for the deceased required his endeavours to secure to his Representative all her just Rights, and in consequence, he applied to the Clerk of your Honourable Board for a Certificate to entitle her to a Warrant for the proportion of Land

* The original Commission, dated at W'msburg May 5th, 1779, signed by P. Henry is herewith enclosed.

allowed by the Laws of this Commonwealth to a Major General who had served three years successively. Your Clerk declined to grant the Certificate doubting whether General Lee could be considered as belonging to this State; and if so. whether the sentence of the Court Martial, confirmed by Congress, and his subsequent dismission, did not preclude him from the benefit of the Law. Your memorialist commends the circumspection of a gentleman acting officially, but flatters himself, that when the matter comes to be considered between a Great nation and the Sister of a gentleman, who left his native county at the risk of his life and of a very opulent fortune, to embark in our cause, and who must be allowed to have rendered very signal services, that they will have very little weight. With regard to the first Objection, your memorialist begs leave to state, that early in the year 1775, soon after his arrival in America, he made a Purchase of a valuable Estate in the County of Berkeley. That before the gentleman from whom he purchased could give possession, he was called into the Army. That as soon as possession was given, he placed an overseer, Servants and Stock upon the Estate, and made it the place of his Residence to the day of his death. The sentence of the Court Martial amounted to no more than a suspension from duty for one year, and cannot by any construction be considered as superceding or cashiering—His subsequent dismission was evidently owing to an angry letter wrote when suffering under the most painful Disease, and initiated by an account of the confirmation of the sentence of the Court Martial against him, and an information that Congress meant to pursue further measures to his disgrace. It was certainly never the meaning of the Legislature of this Commonwealth to deprive any man of the well earned Rewards of his services, for an offence so venial, which the constitutional frame of the best of men often give rise to. Your memorialist therefore prays, that your Honourable Board, considering the matter on liberal and generous principals, will direct a Certificate to issue to Sidney Lee, the Sister and representative of the late General Lee, for the quantity of Land allowed to a Major General of this State; And your memorialist shall pray, &c., &c.

1784. Novem. 23d

EDM. RANDOLPH TO THE GOVERNOR, (relating to the above.) Novem. 23d

"Sir,

The demand of Miss Lee, even at first sight, seemed to me, incapable of support. But as it involved something of a Military question, I consulted several Military gentlemen, who concurred with me in repudiating the claim. It would be a solecism to say, that a bounty intended for the reward of merit, should be given to the heir of one, who could not maintain his own pretentions, even if he were alive, he having been dismissed from the service for demerit.

Richmond Opinion of Edmund Randolph Atty. Genl. on the above

1784. Novem. 23d — I am not clear that alienage in this instance would defeat Miss Lee's expectations, if no other obstacle occurred. I am rather disposed to think however that it would: unless the treaty may be said to have preserved her rights.

I have the honor Sir, to be with the greatest respect, &c., &c.

Novem. 25th H. of Delegates — "Resolved that the Governor be requested to lay before the Genl: Assembly the Journal and proceedings of the Executive."

Novem. 25th — BENJ: HARRISON JNR. TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Richmond — Closing his account as Commissioner of Commutables—Auditors directed to examine and settle them.

Novem. 26th Fort Nelson Falls of Ohio — *Inventory of Quarter Master's and Ordinance Stores delivered to Col: Jno: Campbell by William Johnston, "late conductor of Stores, &c."

Novem. 26th — COL: JOHN CAMPBELL TO GOV: PATRICK HENRY.

Falls of Ohio Naval officer & public stores — He had received the appointment of Naval Officer of that District, but respectfully declines, for the reason that the receipts of the Office could not afford sufficient compensation for the fatigues, trouble & expence of going twice a year to Richmond to settle his accounts. He had found the Powder almost entirely damaged, as he expected, the roof of the Magazine was a common "Puncheon Roof" affording no protection to the stores. A shingle roof was necessary if the Stores were to be Kept there. He asks for instructions as to disposing of them, and Orders for repairing the Magazine.

Novem. 27th Genl. Assembly — Joint Resolution, requesting the Executive to cause copies of the articles of Confederation, Declaration of Rights, the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and the Articles of the definitive Treaty between G. Britain and the United States, to be printed, bound together, and distributed to the County Courts to be kept among the records of the same, &c.

---

*Comprises a long list in both departments, too extended to be inserted here, but worthy of preservation on account of the discription of the Articles in use at that day.

RICHD: JOHNSTON TO GOV: HENRY. 1784.

Decem. 1st Caroline Co. Claim to the Sheriffalty

Claiming his position in due rotation on the list of Justices, in order to secure the Sherifalty. He had not served on the Bench for some time, under the misapprehension he had removed into Spotsylvania Co: but altho' near the line of sd: County, it had been found he was still a resident of Caroline.

Decem. 3d Trenton

Exequator of Charles Hellstedt, Sweedish Consul in the United States. (Printed, bearing Autograph of "RICHARD HENRY LEE, P."

WM. ROSE, K. P. Jail, TO COL: THOS. MERIWETHER. Decem. 6th

Richmond

Informing him, of the completion of the wall around the Jail, and that in consequence he had discharged the Prison Guard as being "expensive and unnecessary." Requests him to inform the "Supreme Executive" of this step.

CAPT: JOHN PEYTON TO COL: T. MERIWETHER. Decem. 6th

Point of Fork

Mr. Price waits on him for a few blankets for the guard: the old ones worn out and the weather very cold. * * * * *

Price of provisions

He had contracted for Provisions for that Post, at the following rates— Pork 25 shillings pr: cwt:—Beef at 2 pence pr: lb: and Corn at 10 shills: pr: Bll:

Decem. 7th Auditor's office

List of Persons who had drawn warrants for the hire of their negroes at the Lead Mines in 1783.

Decem. 18th

James Finlay's Account for £30: 0. 0. "employed to attend ye Instruments to the Western Observatory."

Decem. 19th Mount Vernon Washington's autograph

"Received* from G. Washington, One Guinea to bear my expences to Annapolis with public dispatches.

his
DANIEL ⋈ THOMPSON.
mark

"The above guinea was sent by Genl: Wood, being deducted out of Thompson's hire. A. B."

*This receipt is in the autograph of Genl: Washington. "A. B." is A. Blair, clerk of the Council.

1784. Decem. 21st Richmond Solicitor's office Price of Tobacco

Price of Upper James River Tobacco at this date—35 shillings pr: hundred weight.

Decem. 25th Annapolis Washington's autograph

"Received* from G. Washington two Guineas to defray my expences in this place & back to Richmond.

his
DANIEL ⋊ THOMPSON."
mark

"The above two guineas were sent to ye Genl: by Genl: Wood. being deducted out of Thompson's wages. A. B."

Decem. 27th Alexandria

CHARLES LEE, NAVAL OFFICER, (Collector) TO GOV: HENRY.

The Ship Liberty, from London bound to "Patuxent" Maryland, but having on board goods for Georgetown had come up the Potomac, and was detained at Alexandria by the ice, "where she must lie all winter."

Complications of trade between the State and foreign Powers

The Marylanders having goods on board, had applied for leave to land them at Alexendria, to be transported by land to Georgetown Ferry, and so over to their state. In such case they do not think the goods so landed should be liable to the duty laid by Virginia on Imposts. He is of the Same opinion and thinks "the rights of hospitality which one nation has upon another (and this applies more strongly with regard to the several States in the American Union) would be invaded" were these goods "made liable to the duties of this Commonwealth" Asks for instructions.

Decem. 28th H. of Delegates

Improvement of the navigation of Potomac and communication with Western waters, &c., &c.

"Resolved, that the Commissioners or any two of them appointed on the 28th of June last, to concert with Commissioners on the part of Maryland, regulations touching the navigation and jurisdiction of the Potomack, be further authorized to unite with the said Commissioners in representing to the State of Pensylvania, that it is in contemplation of the said two States, to promote the clearing and extending the navigation of Potomack from Tide Water upwards as far as the same may be found practicable: to open a convenient Road from the head of such navigation, to the Waters running into the Ohio, and to render these waters navigable as far as may be necessary and proper: that the said Works will require great expence, which may not be repaid, unless a free use be secured to the said States and their Citizens, of the waters of the Ohio and its branches, so far as the same lie within the limits of Pensylvania; that as essential advantages will accrue from such works to

*Another autograph of Washington's.

a considerable portion of the said State, it is thought reasonable that the Legislature thereof should by some previous Act, engage, that for the encouragement of the said Works, all articles of produce or Merchandize which may be conveyed to or from either of the said two States through either of the said Rivers within the limits of Pensylvania to or from any place without the said limits, shall pass throughout, free from all duties or Tolls whatsoever, other than such Tolls as may be established and be necessary for reimbursing expences incurred by the said State or its Citizens in clearing or defraying the expence of preserving the navigation of the said Rivers: and that no articles imported into the State of Pennsylvania through the Channel or Channels or any part thereof to be opened as aforesaid, and vended or used within the said State, shall be subject to any duties or imposts, other than such Articles would be subject to, if imported into the said State through any other Channel whatsoever. And it is further resolved, that in case a joint representation in behalf of this State and of Maryland shall be rendered by circumstances unattainable, the said Commissioners or any two of them may of themselves make such representations on the subject to the State of Pennsylvania as in such event become proper, and that in either event they report their proceedings to the next Genl: Assembly. 1784. Decem. 28th

Resolved that a copy of the above resolution be transmitted forthwith by the Executive to the State of Maryland.

Teste,

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

1784.

Dec: 30th. Agreed to by the Senate.

WILL: DREW, C. S.

A Copy—Teste,

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

CUTHBERT BULLITT TO GOV: HENRY. Decem. 30th

"Condemned for bread to drude on in the practice of the Law" he applies to be appointed Attorney for the Commonwealth "in one or more of the Districts in the Circuit" where he lives. Hopes the application may not be improper. He is "at present Atto' for the Commonwealth in two of the Counties" composing the District, and resides a few miles from where the Circuit Court is to be held. "View Mount" Prince William Co. Application to be Atty. for Commonwealth

1784. JOHN CANON, THOS: BAY, GEORGE VALLANDINGHAM, ANDREW SWEARINGIN, AND SAML: BECLER—MEMORILISTS, TO THE EXECUTIVE OF VIRGINIA.

December

Petition from Western Land holders, now part of Pennsylvania Theo. Lewis and west Augusta

"We whose names are under written, at the instance and earnest intreaty of a number of People on the Western waters beg leave to address you.

We are informed that in the year 1775, the then Honorable Councill of Virginia, for wise Purposes, gave Instructions to Colo. Thomas Lewis, surveyor of Augusta County, to receive Entries of all unpattented Lands on the Western Waters which were of the District of Augusta and annexed to that County, and called West Augusta. In consequence of these Instructions the said Colo. Lewis deputed Col: Wm. Crawford and Col: Dorsey Penticost, Inhabitants of the said Western Waters, to receive Entries as aforesaid—Which gentlemen after their deputation, give notice to the People to apply to their respective officers, and enter their Land. Great numbers of the People applied and entered their Lands accordingly, paying those Gentlemen two shillings & six pence Virginia currency pr: Tract, *i. e.* for every 400 acres.

We are desirous to know of your Excellency and Honourable Council, whether those Entries with these Gentlemen avail the People anything—whether a Certificate from Col: Lewis' Office is of the same force & efficacy as a certificate obtained from your late Honourable Board of Commissioners for the adjusting Claims to unpattented Lands on the Western Waters—Or whether the Idea of those Entries with Colonel Lewis were implied, or were in anywise adverted to, in the late Agreement between the two States. 'Tis true that the money paid for those Entries was but a trifle, and so the money paid in to the office of Pennsylvania for a Location, was but a triffle likewise: but we find their operation is such that they sweap away large and valuable Improvements.

Many People here applied to the Honourable Board of Commissioners aforesaid in Order to obtain Certificates for their Lands, But could not obtain them on account of Disputes arising between them and others relative to the premises. The Commissioner appointed Days, for the Determination of these Disputes, and issued out citations for all parties to appear at those Days appointed and contest the matter: but these Commissioners left us on a sudden, with a promise to return, but never did, altho' many paid the Expence of serving Citations and Summonses, yet they are left to pay ten Pounds pr: Hundred, together with back Interest from the first settlement of the Land.

Action of Pennsylvania

We beg leave further to observe to your Excellency and the Honourable Council, that by a late Act of the Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, the Inhabitants of the said State who live on the Western Waters, are obliged to pay three pounds ten Shillings for surveying each Tract of Land, without taking any distinction between these Lands which were entered with the Honorable Commissioners aforesaid, and those

1784.
December

which were not: Whereas by the late Agreement between the two States, we conceive we are entitled to have our Lands surveyed at the Same Price, as we should have had to pay, had we still continued a part of Virginia.

We have the Honor to be
Your Excellency's and
The Hon'ble Council's
Most Humble & Obt. Servants,
&c., &c., &c.

THE MEMORIAL OF JOHN CAMPBELL TO THE EXECUTIVE OF VIRGINIA—"Sheweth."

An early settler on the Ohio

"That your Memorialist is an old settler, and an early adherent to the State of Virginia on the Waters of the Ohio, that he has by his acting in Office under this Government, rendered himself very obnoxious to the People of Pennsylvania, to whom that Country has been transferred."

Anxious to reside in that Country he had tried to secure his lands there, but at the time Virginia was adjusting the claims to Lands in that County, he was a Prisoner with the Enemy. From the "manner in which the Courts of Law proceeds" in that County he cannot have justice done him, and deriving his right from this State will only be prejudicial to his Interest. Pensylvania will make no distinction between Settlers on Lands within her Charter Limits, and those in the Cession made by Virginia to her; he therefore will be required to pay unjustly a large sum of money to secure his lands. he will be subjected to every delay and mortification by the Officers of that State, merely because of his attachment to, and Service as an officer of Virginia. In addition to this, suits had been brought against Officers who had served in the Militia of Virginia under her own Laws, and many had suffered severely already in pocket & person. Situated as he is, it may easily be understood, what little security there would be in that County either for his person or property under the existing Laws of Pensylvania—This very memorial might be the cause of his arrest, when they would claim the power "to remove and keep him a prisoner at pleasure and bring him to Tryal in any part of that State, where they can procure proper creatures to condemn him." "Your Memorialist therefore craves the Protection of this state for himself and all the officers of Virginia in that Country, and prays your Excellency and the Honourable the Council to grant them such relief as in your Wisdom you see meet, either by having the State of Pennsylvania restricted to its Charter Limits, or by reperesenting your memorilist's case to the Legislature of this State, and having a person sent to Pennsylvania to demand Justice for them, and Your Memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c."

A prisoner

The remedy

1784. WILLIAM CARTER TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Surgeon in the Army

Having served as Surgeon to the Continental Hospital at Williamsburg for upwards of five years—"viz: from the 1st June, 1776, to the last of July, 1781"—for which he had only been allowed "Depreciated pay and Subsistance," praying to be allowed Bounty Land "with other officers in said Department who have obtained Grants," &c.

COUNTER PETITION OF A NUMBER OF THE INHABITANTS OF PETERSBURG, BLANDFORD, TOWNS, & DINWIDDIE AND P. GEORGE COUNTIES, TO THE EXECUTIVE IN COUNCIL.

Towns of Petersburg & Blandford, &c.

Having been informed of an application to be made, recommending to Executive clemency, Charles, a negro Slave, condemned to death for "Burglary and Felony," (notwithstanding the recent failure of one such petition) the Petitioners, "in support of the Action of the Court, and in justice to the community at large, and not from any pique or resentment to the Criminal in particular, beg leave to represent," that upon trial of said Slave, it had been proved "that this was the third time in which he had been principally concerned in breaking up Stores in Petersburg and taking goods and money every time to a considerable amount."

Object of their Petition

Evidence of guilt

"That on this occasion he had declared that he purchased Horse fleams which he did not want, out of the Store, the evening before he committed the Robbery, with a view to discover the precise spot where the goods he wanted were placed, to enable his accomplice to lay his hands on them in the night."

Serious result

Systematic plan of robbery

"That thro' the course of this winter, such a number of robberies have been committed in these Towns, & the goods and monies stole of value so great, that the injury sustained begins to be intolerable, and calls out loudly for example to be made of the offenders whenever they can be detected."

"That thro' the course of the Winter there has never been a night, in which any merchant has left his Store, thro' accident or necessity, but it has certainly been robbed: from which you Petitioners suspect, that there has been a combination among the Slaves of the place, to carry on this business, under the guidance of those like the Criminal Condemned, who, supposed to be honest, are admitted into the Stores without difficulty any hour of the day, and point out to their Comrades the most probable means of Success in their Villiany."

They Therefore pray that the Executive "will not interfere, so as to frustrate the judgement of the County Court, &c., &c.

COL: T. MARSHALL TO GENERAL ————————. 1784.

Giving his reasons at length, as to the most proper mode of defending that County against the Indians, encouraging Emigration, &c. and as to the most desirable location for a proposed Fort. Closes thus: "Upon the whole it is my opinion that a Stockade Fort, such a one as that at Wheeling, should be immediately built at or near the mouth of Limestone, and Garrisoned with one Company of State Troops, occasionally reinforced by small draughts from the Militia; that should be supplied with provisions & Military Stores sufficient for one month's seige at Least; and that Forts at the mouths of Licking and Kentucky considering our present resources, will be burthensome and unnecessary."

Fayette Co. Kentucky

Proper place for a Fort, &c.

CHAS: HUTCHISON TO GOV: HARRISON.

Urging the apprehension of "that noted Villian Presby Hunt, and his partner Wm. Burton" suspected of stealing three valuable horses from himself, and some from other persons; who had gotten out writs of "Out-laury or Hue & Cry," and offering twenty five Pounds reward each for their conviction, and fifteen pounds apeice for the horses.

Horse thieves

GEORGE VALLANDINGHAM, GABRIEL COX, AND ANDREW SWEARINGER TO THE EXECUTIVE OF VIRGINIA.

Praying for releif. In 1781 they had, of necessity, as officers of the militia of that County, and under the Laws of Virginia, taken unusual measures in the defence of the Country against the Savages. The alternative of entirely deserting the country or adopting this step had been forced upon them. Since that time this County had been ceded to Pensylvania, and they with many others had been made to pay very dearly for defending the country once under the Jurisdiction of Virginia. They themselves had been required to pay Five hundred and fifty-five pounds and Costs, on account of a Company of Rangers of fourteen men; and as their conduct was as officers of Virginia, & having been refused releif by Pensylvania, they are constrained to call upon Virginia to do them justice and releive them of this burthen.

Yohogania County

Claim for defending the frontier

1784. Northumberland County

"List of White Inhabitants, Dwelling Houses & other Buildings, taken for Northumberland Co., in the year 1784 Agreable to the Act of Assembly."

White Inhabitants 3370—Dwelling Houses 686. other Buildings 2071.

CATESLY JONES, Clk. No. Court.

Hampshire Co.

"List of the number of White Souls, and Buildings in the County of Hampshire—1784:

7182—Souls White—1066 Dwelling Houses & Cabins—and out-Houses 1773.

PETITION OF ROBT. PUSEY TO GOV: HENRY FOR RELIEF.

During the war he had furnished fifty barrels of corn and "two thousand weight" of meat to the troops at his own expence. At the request of the "Heads of the County" he had consented not to "break up or remove," and was promised a company of Soldiers, "which they not being sent to his relief" caused his disaster, viz: the "loss of 22 mares & colts and a number of Cattle 20 Head: one child Distroy'd and I and my Wife prisoners for many years"—two pieces of surveyed lands taken from him, &c.

Surry Co.

"List of "White People, dwelling houses, and out-houses taken in Surry County in the year 1784":

White People.	Dwelling Houses.	Out-Houses.
2667.	427.	1358.

Rockingham County

List of White Persons, Dwellings, other buildings, &c.:

White People.	Dwellings.	Out-houses.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Stores.
3657.	475.	769.	10.	1.	2.

Warwick Co.

List of White Persons, Buildings, &c.—

White Persons.	Dwelling H.	Out-houses.
597.	116.	485.

INDEX.

A

ADAMS, JAMES.
Makes "return" of flour and hemp 338

ADAMS, NATHAN, Captain of British Barges.
To Col. John Cropper 418

ADAMS, RICH'D.
To Wm. Rose 452

ADAMS, COL. THOS.
To the governor, enclosing a protest on the part of the citizens of Greenbrier county as to settlement of land claims in that county 111

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.
Seriously affected 587

AGREEMENT.
Between Ro. Morris, superintendent of finance, and George Eddy, in relation to the 9th article of the capitulation at Yorktown 117

ALLEN, STEPHEN, (of Cumberland Co.)
Petitions the executive for pardon 256

AMBLER, J., Magistrate.
Certifies that Meriwether Smith, Esq., has taken certain oaths 313
Certifies that General Lawson had personally appeared and taken certain oaths 319

AMBLER, J., Treasurer.
To the executive 146, 292, 343, 415, 417, 494, 559, 576, 597, 622

AMERICAN ARMY.
Remains at its former station 259

ANDERSON, JAMES, Superintendent of Public Shops.
To Col. Davies; artificers at Westham refuse to work; no house to receive them; scarcity of provisions and money 83
To Hon. George Webb, relating to discontinuance of his contract with the government 157–8
His opinion that iron is not a suitable material for the ramrods of muskets 175

ANDERSON, JNO.
To the governor. 451

ANDERSON, M.
To the executive 546

ANDERSON, RICHARD CLOUGH.
Power of attorney to him and another to apply certain moneys, &c 550

ANDERSON, SAMUEL, AND NATHANIEL POPE.
Certified by Henry Tazewell and Andrew Ronald as qualified to practice the law 117

ANDERSON, THOS.
To the governor, declining appointment to settle claims to unpatented lands..... 248
To Col. Davies, asking how the public flour in Buckingham shall be disposed of..... 251

ANDREWS, ROB'T.
To Gov. Harrison, relating to his compensation, &c., as commissioner to run the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia..... 89
To Gov. Harrison.....537, 564, 606, 611

ANDREWS, WM.
To Gov. Harrison, asking a passport for himself and family to leave the State—his conduct having made him obnoxious to many at Portsmouth..... 131

ARBUCKLE, JAMES.
To the executive..... 466

ARMAND, COLO.
To Gov. Harrison..... 31–2
To Gov. Harrison; answer to complaints of oppression in impressment of wagons, forage, &c..... 37–8
To John Coles informing him that if his legion is not furnished with provisions through the specific tax of Albemarle county, he will be compelled to impress..... 79
To Gov. Harrison; to remove his legion from Charlottesville to Staunton, and secure the good will of the people of that place, necessary that the governor should authorize them to receive the specific taxes.....129–30
To the governor of Virginia..... 293

ARMORY.
At Fredericksburg in great need of money to sustain it..... 305

ARMSTEAD, HENRY.
To the executive..... 548

ARMISTEAD, THOS.
To Col. Davies; is in command of the Garrison at Portsmouth; not six days' provisions left for one hundred and thirty men..... 83

ARMISTEAD, W.
To the executive.....38, 62–3, 66, 197, 322
To Col. Davies..... 244

ARMISTEAD, MOSS.
To Gov. Harrison..... 136

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.
Asked for by the mayor of Richmond, for the safety and protection of the city..... 274

ARMS.
For Virginia from France..... 384

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.
Between M. de Ville Mauzy and Hon. Dudley Digges, relating to claims by the State of Virginia for damage done by the French troops..... 132

AUDET, JOSEPH.
Bond of, as master of the "Brig Predent"..... 265

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Destitute of paper, and not a *single quire* can be had on credit; a heavy hogshead of tobacco requested, with which to make the purchase..... 416

B

BALLENDINE, THOS. WM.
To the executive..... 601

BANISTER, COL. JOHN.
To Col. Davies; thinks certain persons who have been engaged in collecting stock for the army should be exempt from the draft.... 110
Took the oath of office as privy councillor.... 205
To the governor.... 551

BANKS, GOV.
To Gov. Harrison.... 555

BANKS, HENRY.
To Benj. Harrison, Jnr., agent of commutables.... 491

BANKS, JNO.
To Mr. James Hunter, Richmond.... 363

BARBOUR, JAS., Co. Lieut.
To the governor.... 274
To Gov. Harrison.... 562

BARCLAY, THOS.
To Gov. Harrison.... 390, 416, 422, 583

BARNES, JOHN, Lieut. 7th Va. Regt.
To the executive.... 10

BARRON, COMMODORE JAMES.
To Gov. Harrison.... 621

BARROW, COM. JAMES.
To Col. Davies, relating to Downing and Thomson, captains of British Privateers.... 194

BATTLE.
At Blue Lick.... 300
Of the Barges.... 391-2

BAYLOR, COL. GEORGE, 3d Light Dragoons.
To Col. Davies; Capt. Swan wishes his rank settled.... 93
To the governor.... 417

BAYONETS AND SCYMETERS.
Recommended as the proper weapons with which to meet the Indians.... 337-8

BEALL, SAMUEL.
To Gov. Harrison; is ready to pay for the horse voted to General Morgan, if the State will reimburse him in a reasonable time; the general is in real want of a horse.... 69

BECKLEY, JOHN.
To Gov. Harrison; the writ of ne exeat republica a judicial process.... 102-3
To the governor.... 596, 600, 617

BELFIELD, MAJOR, 1st Reg. L. Dragoons.
To Gov. Harrison; complains that the soldiers have been several days without meat.. 105
To Col. Davies.... 105
To Col. Davies; informs him that he cannot march the troops southward without orders from Col. Baylor.... 107

BELL, HENRY.
To Brig.-Gen'l Muhlenburg, "At the Rendezvous".... 306

BENIOUSKY, COUNT DE.
His rejected proposal to congress made to the State of Virginia.... 186
Belief that his professions and undertakings greatly exceed his resources.... 197

BENTLEY, THOS.
To the governor.... 509

BEVERLY, ROBERT.
To "His Excellency Benj. Harrison, Esqr., and the honorable the gentlemen of the council 309

BLAIR, ARCH'D, Clerk of the Council.
Certifies that Mr. Rose was authorized by the executive to rent a house of Mr. Adams.. 106

BLAIR, DAVID.
To the executive of Virginia 537

BLAIR, JOHN.
To Gov. Harrison, in behalf of Mr. James Hubard's widow 179

BLAND, THEO., Delegate from Virginia.
To Gov. Harrison 508

BLAND, JR., THEO., AND ARTHUR LEE.
To the governor of Virginia; General Washington and Count Rochambeau consulting in Philadelphia on the campaign 217-18
To Gov. Harrison 515, 519

BLAND, JR. THEO., J. F. MERCER, AND A. LEE.
To the governor of Virginia 474
To Gov. Harrison 523, 525

BLAND, JR., THEO., A. LEE, J. MADISON, JR., AND JOS. JONES.
To the governor of Virginia 464

BLAND, JR., THEO., J. MADISON, AND A. LEE.
To Gov. Harrison, relating to news from the West Indies, and the army of the enemy at New York 205
To Gov. Harrison 263, 283

BLAND, THEO., AND J. MADISON, JR.
To Gov. Harrison; the stores purchased in France for the State of Virginia could not be sent probably for some time; the transfer of the debt of Virginia to the United States was a mistake by France 185–7

BLAND, JR., THEO., J. MADISON, JR., AND JOS. JONES.
To Gov. Harrison 296

BLUNT, COL. BENJ.
To Col. Davies; has sent the wagon and clothing required to Petersburg 118

BOHANNAN, CAPT. A.
Has received the governor's appointment 328

BOND.
Of John Ashley as master of the schooner "Count de Grasse" 140
Of Nathaniel Wilkinson, Miles Selden, Jr., John Harvie, Thos. Prosser, Wm. Foushee, John McKeana, and Henry Banks, commissioners for the sale of public property 602

BOONE, COLO. DANIEL.
To the governor of Virginia 275

BOOTH, GEO.
To the governor 465

BOTT, COL. JOHN.
To Col. Wm. Davies 10
To the governor 315

BOUDINOT, ELIAS.
To Gov Harrison—circular 513

BOUSH, JNO.
To the governor 503

BOWMAN, JOHN.
To Gov. Harrison of Virginia 277

BOWYER, CAPT. THOS.
To the governor 326
To Hon. Sam'l Mathews 349

BOWYER, WM., Sheriff of Augusta.
To the executive 617

BRACEY, WM., a refugee from S. Carolina.
Petition to sell a slave 198

BRADFORD, J.
To Messrs. J. Madison and J. Jones, Esqrs., relating to certain military stores belonging to the State of Virginia unsold in Boston 104

BRIG PREDENT.
Privateer, 12 guns 265

BRIGGS, GRAY.
To Col. Davies, relating to the difficulty of collecting the revenue in the county of Dinwiddie 167

BRITISH OFFICERS.
From Charlestown arrived at Yorktown 862

BRITISH SUBJECTS.
The importation of, an offence 250–1

BROOKE, EDMUND.
To Col. Davies; appointed 2d lieutenant in the continental regiment of the artillery raised by the State 114

BROOKINS, COL.
A large quantity of wheat at his mill, which will now be manufactured and sent down 290

BROWN, JOHN.
To Gov. Harrison 374
To the governor 583

BROWN, SAMUEL.
To Gov. Harrison, requesting that twenty men be posted at Elk river, on the Kanawha, to guard against the Indians 65
To Col. Davies; the continental draft could not be put in execution in Greenbrier county; the people would not suffer it to be done 130
To Col. Davies, assigning reasons for not furnishing wagons from Greenbrier county. 178

BROWN, SARAH.....
To the executive; relating to her son Samuel Brown 178

BROWN, CAPT. WM., State Legion.
To Col. Davies, Relating to Col. Dabney's Troops 205
To the Governor 408

BROWN, CAPT. WINDSOR.
To Col. Davies, relating to his accounts as paymaster and clothier 162
To the Governor 417

BROWNE, COL. WM.
Gives "return" for militia of Surry county 182

BUCHANAN, JAMES.
To the executive 624

BULLITT, CUTHBERT.
To Gov. Henry 629

BURFOOT, THOS.
To Col. Davies ... 74

BURWELL, COL. LEWIS.
To Col. Davies: The public credit is so low that he cannot hire a wagon to transport the clothing for the soldiers to Richmond ... 85
Relating to scheme for the benefit of officers and soldiers, and also as to condition of Col. Munford ... 162
To the Governor ... 330
Certifies that Newman Bragg served during seige of York ... 344
To ——— ... 379

BURWELL, COL. NATH'L.
To Gov. Harrison ... 532

BURWELL, N. B., County Lieut.
To Col. Davies: most of the recruits have absconded; on the 20th of April Genls. Phillips and Arnold entered Williamsburg and carried off some of the recruits and others voluntarily joined them ... 50

BURWELL, COL. N. M.
To Col. Davies: has neither arms nor ammunition for the militia of James City county ... 203

BUTLER, THOS., (of King William).
Resigns his commission ... 249

C

CALDERHEAD, WILLIAM, Prisoner of War.
Parole confining him to Neil Buchanan's house ... 56

CALVERT, CHRIST.
To the Governor ... 293

CAMERON, COL. CHAS.
To the Governor; accepts appointment as commissioner for the district Augusta, Rockbridge and Buckingham ... 173
To Col. Davies, relating to form of report of the specific tax ... 187
To Col. Davies; the workmen in Staunton will not repair the damaged arms, on credit of the government ... 191
To Col. Davies ... 251, 295, 302, 328
To the Governor in reply ... 427

CAMP, ICHABOD.
To Ponemataha, chief of the Chickasaws ... 503

CAMPBELL, COL. ARTHUR.
To Gov. Harrison ... 4–5, 292, 464
To Col. Wm. Davies; Gen'l Green employing a part of his forces against the unfriendly Indians and the refugee tories among them ... 98–9
To Col. Davies, in relation to future anticipated trouble with the Indians in the western country ... 138
To the governor, enclosing papers of Evan Shelby concerning the Southern Indians ... 170–1
To Col. Davies, relating to apprehended attack of Northern Indians on the counties of Washington and Montgomery ... 187–8
To Col. Wm. Davies, relating to council of officers; Indian troubles in Powell's Valley ... 213–14
To Gov. Harrison, relating to Indian matters ... 234
To Gov. Harrison, relating to the seceding Cherokees and Indian affairs, and enclosing a letter of Col. Joseph Martin, relating to Indian affairs ... 242–3
To Col. Davies, relating to the seceding part of the Cherokees ... 250
To Col. Davies, in regard to Indian affairs ... 271
To the governor ... 272, 399, 424, 462, 496
To Col. Wm. Davies ... 316, 337–8
To the Hon. Sam'l Mathews ... 479
To the executive ... 542

CAMPBELL, COL. JOHN.
To Gov. Harrison....445–6, 542, 582
To the governor.... 620
To Gov. Patrick Henry.... 626

CANNON.
In Pamunkey....75–6, 341
In Pamunkey; Col. Davies has had them all raised.... 289
In Chickahominy; Col. Davies proposes to raise them.... 289
On the beach near Dr. Foushee's, spoilt by the enemy, as are numbers in and about Richmond.... 290
Removed from Warwick, Col. Carie's Mill and Richmond.... 304
On the several creeks of Nansemond; Difficulties in raising them cannot be estimated until their location is known.... 311
Lying useless in the counties of Accomac and Northampton.... 345

CANON, JOHN, THOS. BAY, GEORGE VALLANDINGHAM, ANDREW SWEARINGIN, SAML. BECKLER, Memoralists.
To the executive of Virginia, relating to lands in Pennsylvania.... 630

CANTZ, JOSIAH.
A citizen of Georgia, to the Governor; relating to slaves brought from Georgia to Virginia.... 241

CARBARRUS, Vice consul of France.
To Gov. Harrison.... 540

CARNEY, CAPT. MARTIN.
To Col. Wm. Davies, relating to the transportation of stores down the Ohio river.... 206

CARR, WILLIAM.
To the governor.... 419

CARRINGTON, COL. ED.
To the Governor....3, 14, 15, 464
To Col. Davies.... 5, 15
To Col. Davies, relating to his trip to Philadelphia, our finances, Mr. Morriss....143–4
To the governor; desires the governor's consent to Capt. Young performing the duties of continental quarter-master at Richmond as well as those of the State.... 167
To the governor, relating to imposition in purchase of horses.... 182–3
To Gov. Harrison....327, 439–40, 567,

CARRINGTON, P., B. DANDRIDGE, PETER LYONS AND JAS. MERCER.
Relating to criminals.... 364

CARY, COL. ARCHIBALD.
To Col. Davies; asks that Frank Smith, of Chesterfield, may be dismissed from the laboratory and required to perform militia duty.... 86
To the governor....509, 567

CARY, WM. JR., ABRAHAM ARCHER, Naval officers.
To Gov. Harrison.... 262

CAVALRY OF THE LEGION.
Entirely without forage.... 362

CERTIFICATE.
Of amount of pay received by Dr. Geo. Draper.... 165

CHARLESTOWN.
The enemy still hold it, but is expected to leave in a fortnight or less.... 354
Evacuated.... 401

CHEROKEE FRIENDLY CHIEFS.
To the Commissioners of the United States, address by two of their captains, and message of chief of the Chickasas.... 171–8

CHEROKEES.
Statement of their deplorable condition ... 398

CHERRY, CAPT. WM.
Recommended to the governor as recruiting officer for Berkeley county ... 343

CHEW, ROBT. BEV.
To the governor ... 273

CHICAMAUGAS.
Hostile ... 586

CHICKASAW AND CHEROKEE INDIANS.
The governors of North Carolina and Virginia entertain humane sentiments towards them ... 376

CHICKASAWS.
Dissatisfied with the erection of Fort Jefferson ... 346

CHILDRES, JOHN.
Charged as a deserter ... 306–8

CHILES, THOS.
To the governor ... 466, 474

CHRISTIAN, COL. WM.
To Gov. Harrison ... 331–3, 398, 424–5
To "The Honorable Col. Sampson Matthews." ... 406–8

CIRCULAR.
From Robt. R. Livingston ... 146
From Chas. Thomson, Secretary of Congress ... 175
To the "Commissioners for the several Departments." ... 314

CLAIBORNE, AUG.
To Col. Davies, requests to be permitted to keep a fine gelding left by Tarleton in his possession ... 113
To the governor ... 601

CLAIBORNE, BULLER.
To Col. Davies; intercedes for Jas. Howard a drafted soldier ... 192

CLAIBORNE, MAJOR R.
To the governor ... 12, 18, 84–5, 120
To Gov. Harrison ... 16, 24, 44
To Col. Davies ... 17, 34, 349, 362
To Col. Davies; thanks him for notice of his appointment in the first regiment of artillery ... 33
To Col. Davies; requests him to procure and send him his commission ... 50
To the governor; the two express riders at Bowling Green would not remain there for want of money to pay them ... 52
To Gov. Harrison; enclosing extracts of a letter from the Quarter-master General upon the subject of supplies, public creditors clamorous ... 68–4
To Col. Davies; asks that the Southern Army might be supplied with portmanteaux ... 82
To Gov. Harrison, shall dismiss Capt. Russell at once but suggests a suspension of the order until Capt. Russell can be heard ... 110–11
To Col. Davies; a positive order from the executive to remove at once Capt. Russell from his duties in the Quarter Master Department ... 112
To Gov. Harrison; the Port at Fredericksburg discontinued, chain of express riders from Bowling Green to Georgetown, Maryland, to be maintained ... 119
To Gov. Harrison, showing the destitution of the continental department in the State ... 145–6
To Col. Davies, relating to requisitions on this State from the continental service ... 158
To Col. Davies, relating to Genl. Muhlenburg's appointment of Capt. Overton as commandant of the Port of Richmond ... 168

CLAIMS.
Of inhabitants for damages by the French Army ... 182

CLARK, DANIEL, Attorney for Oliver Pollock.
To Gov. Harrison, enclosing claim of the latter against the State of Virginia amounting to 139739.1½ dollars, money advanced to the Western Troops....25–9
To the governor of Virginia.... 323
To Gov. Harrison....480, 562

CLARKE, GEO. ROGERS.
To the governor of Virginia; reduced to a necessity of a defensive war; the post of Licking will be immediately established and the others as soon as circumstances will admit; the plan of gun boats is excellent.... 68–9
To the governor; that the policy of the Indians is to lull into security and embody in the spring, reduce Fort Nelson and then lay the whole country waste.... 87–88
To the governor of Virginia, relating to an expected expedition from Detroit and the public sentiment as to a new government.... 150
To Col. Wm. Davies.... 347–8
To Gov. Harrison of Virginia....351, 381, 386–7, 452–4, 487, 535
To the Honorable the commissioners of western accounts....396–7, 448–50
To Col. Wm. Fleming.... 433
To Hon. William Flemming.... 445
To the governor of Virginia....476, 488–90
To Major George Walls....461–2, 476–7
To "the county Lieutenants of Jefferson and Lincoln," Kentucky.... 478
To ————.... 501–2

CLARKE, S.
To Gov. Harrison....345–7, 382, 384–5

CLARK, GENL. S. H.
To Col. Davies.... 415

CLARKSON, M. Assistant Secretary of War.
To Col. Davies; Maj. Genl. Lincoln gone to Massachusetts; Southern army will soon be supplied with clothing.... 52

CLAY, CAPT. THOS.
To Col. Davies; sends list of witnesses in the affair between Major Mazarett and himself.... 128

CLAYTON, WILL.
To the executive, in behalf of Capt. Creasley.... 118

CLINTON, GOV. GEORGE.
To Gov. Harrison of Virginia....577, 599

CLOTHES.
In large quantities received by Mr. Ross for the U. S. A.... 312

COLBERT, JAMES.
To the governor of Virginia....513–14

COLEMAN, JOHN, Co. Lieutenant.
Informs the governor of the militia divisions in his county.... 306

COMBS, FRANCIS, of the 10th Virginia Regiment.
Lost his hand at Charleston; is there not some provision for invalids.... 48

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF MILITARY STORES.
Office of, abolished.... 354

COMMISSIONS.
For officers in Albemarle county delayed for eight or ten days.... 262
In the Virginia line estopped....304–5

COMMOTION.
In the army allayed by the address and prudence of Washington.... 460

COMMUNICATION OF THE INHABITANTS OF FREDERICK COUNTY.
To the executive of Virginia.... 12

CONANT, JOHN, Surgeon to Genl. Clark's army.
To the treasurer ... 10

CONDUCT.
Of delinquent militia in Hanover and other counties ... 341

CONGRESS.
Declares it inexpedient to continue a garrison at York and Gloucester at the expense of the United States ... 280
Requires the several States to make speedy payment of their quota ... 339

CONWAY, CAPT. RICHARD.
Obtains privateer's commission ... 212

COODEY, ARTHUR.
To governor of Virginia ... 615

COOPER, CAPT. LEONARD, Invalid Regiment.
To Governor Harrison ... 518

COPY.
Of agreement between Robert Morris, superintendent of finance, and George Eddy ... 117
Of resolutions of congress ... 126
Of commission appointing George Webb, Esq., to receive continental taxes ... 130
Of orders from secretary of war, U. S. to Capt. Guion ... 224
Of letters patent, from His Excellency William Brown, Esq ... 364

CORBIN, COL. GEORGE.
To Col. Davies, protesting against the withdrawal of the continental troops from Accomac county ... 149
To the governor, relating to the conduct of Edward Ker and Edmund Custis of Accomac, and Colbourn Barrel and James McAlpine, British subjects ... 161-2
To Col. Davies, relating to the troops at York, for the defence of the eastern shore ... 245

CORBIN, COL. RD.
To Gov. Harrison ... 511

CORNSTALK.
The son of the celebrated chief of that name ... 586

COULOUGNA & CO., MESSRS.
To the president of the council of Virginia ... 260

COURT-MARTIAL.
Ordered to try Capt. Roane at Yorktown ... 338
Organized to try the Hampshire conspirators ... 410

COWPER, COL. R.
To the governor; the draft should be enforced ... 99
To the governor; The State troops left Hampton two days ago ... 253
To the governor ... 290
To Col. Davies ... 360
To ——— ... 360-1

COX, COL. ISAAC.
To Col. Wm. Davies ... 468

COX, JOHN.
To the executive ... 337

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM SYDNEY, late student of the law.
Presents his compliments to his excellency the governor and council ... 352

CREDITORS OF THE STATE.
So pressing in their demands that the commercial agent asks authority to sell specifics to satisfy them ... 313

CRIMINALS.
Sentenced to be hanged, five for treason, and four for horse stealing..... 361

CRITTENDEN, JOHN.
To Col. Davies; dispatches with which he had been entrusted, safely delivered to General Clarke..... 70–1
To Col. Wm. Davies..... 388–4

CROCKETT, COL. JOSEPH.
To Gov. Harrison of Virginia.....358–60

CROPPER, COL. JOHN.
To Col. Davies, protests against the removal of the Continental soldiers from the eastern shore..... 148
To the governor, relating to certain British prisoners..... 198
To the governor, asking for arms and ammunition for the militia of Accomac..... 199
To Col. Davies..... 342
To Col. Wm. Davies per Major Poulson..... 391

CRUIZERS.
Off our coast ran three brigs on shore three days ago..... 319

CRUMP, CAPTAIN.
His talents, industry, and integrity commended by Col. Ed. Carrington..... 327
To Gov. Henry..... 609

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Whites, 2,415; dwelling houses, 459; out-houses, 1,514..... 590

D

DABNEY, COL.
Should observe great caution in descending the Ohio..... 88
To the governor; his troops in great distress for food and necessaries, encloses threatening letter..... 215
To the governor, relating to the disposition of his troops at Hampton..... 224
To Gov. Harrison; flag vessels from James river to New York detained..... 233
To Gov. Harrison.....287, 310, 338
To the governor..... 423

DABNEY, MAJOR ISAAC.
To Col. Davies..... 273

DAMAGES.
Done to the State within Chesapeake bay; persons appointed to assess them..... 181

DANDRIDGE, WM.
To the Governor, relating to the loss of his slaves, and employment of one by a French major..... 183

DANDRIDGE, COL. W.
To —— ——..... 262

DANIEL, WALKER.
To the commissioners for adjustment of western accounts..... 430–2
To Gov. Harrison.....555, 584

D'ANMOURS, the Chevl. Consul General, of France.
To the Governor of Virginia..... 350

DAVENPORT, BIRKETT.
To Col. Davies; stating his difficulties as commissioner; refusal of the people to surrender public property..... 169
To Col. Davies; sends return of specifics in Culpeper county..... 212
To Col. Davies.....322, 339, 372

DAVIE, WM. R., S. A.
To Gov. Harrison, asks at what time and by what route the Virginia troops will pass through North Carolina, so that a proper preparation may be made for them..... 66

DAVIES, COL.
To the executive.....2, 3, 42, 57, 120, 133, 159, 263, 338, 345, 361, 378
To Gov. Harrison..... 16
To the governor, Proposing a new organization of the military force and of the quarter-masters', commissaries' and forage masters' departments..... 21–3
To the governor.....34, 36, 60, 128, 197, 289, 290, 311, 323, 341, 353, 360, 361 364, 365, 367, 369, 370, 372, 393
To the governor; asks if he shall send for the State cavalry at Winchester to repair to Portsmouth..... 37
Refuses to order military officers to furnish soldiers to arrest a prisoner escaped from the civil authority..... 38
To the governor; informs him that at least 120 men of the Virginia line are at Fort Pitt..... 40–1
To the governor, relating to Col. Simonds of Charlestown..... 43
To the executive, in relation to the commissary general of military stores..... 43
To Gov. Harrison; regrets that the council object to his moving his office to Fredericksburg..... 47–8
To the governor; Mr. Anderson the superintendent of the public shops cannot continue longer in the service of the State unless relieved from his personal wants..... 48
To the governor, calls his attention to public works at Warwick, little or nothing done there at present, yet ten hands are kept there..... 50
To the governor; informs him of the irregular conduct of the people in taking up and slaughtering cattle belonging to the government..... 52
To the executive, encloses estimate of articles wanted for Col. Posey's troops..... 59
To the executive; there is no one to collect and distribute public beeves; the troops are entirely without food, although there is an abundance in the country..... 65–6
To the governor, relating to the cannon in Pamunkey..... 75–6
To the governor; in behalf of the officers of the Continental and Virginia lines, and asking his support of the measures adopted for the preservation of the credit of their certificates..... 79–81
To the governor; General Greene requires every Continental soldier in the State to be sent to him; suggests that some of the cavalry of the legion might be sent to the eastern shore..... 84
To the governor; makes a return of the military stores in the magazines of this state..... 86–7
To the governor; has written to the counties in relation to the beeves to be furnished 97–8
To the governor, relating to an illegal act by the county of Berkeley..... 104
To the governor; desires instructions whether or not he shall issue any more supplies to officers without continental authority..... 105
To the executive; asks how the difficulty shall be arranged between Cols. Ward and McClenahan, of Botetourt county..... 107
To the governor, communicating General Clarke's wishes as to Col. Dabney's command, and also as to the cannon promised by the governor..... 108–9
To the governor; informs him that there are six six-pounders and four three-pounders, all of brass, now at Manchester..... 110
To the governor, relating to ordnance at the head of Elk, and Capt. Green.....115–16
To the governor; the governor authorizes the issuing of as many arms as may be necessary for the defence of the counties of Lancaster, Northumberland, and Westmoreland..... 124
To the governor; the conduct of Mr. Ballard, deputy commissioner of Lunenburg county, commented on..... 128
To the governor; many of the counties desire to furnish bacon or pork, in lieu of the beef due from them..... 129
To the executive; the governor replies that there is but four shillings in the treasury, and no means of getting any more..... 133
To the executive; General Clarke urges immediate attention to the article of boats... 141
To the governor; relating to the American naval prisoners on parole..... 154
To the governor, relating to the supplies required to be furnished by the western country..... 159
To the executive, relating to Mr. Foster Webb's proposals..... 159
To Col. Joseph Holmes, relating to the disposition of troops under the command of Col. Holmes..... 164
To the governor, relating to the importance of retaining the soldiers now in Accomac and Northampton, for the protection of those counties..... 165–7

To Richmond Terrell and Major Wilcox, commissioners for Charles City county; relating to corn due to Benj. Harrison, of Brandon ... 168
To the governor, relating to the claims of Captains Hopkins, Swan and Watts, to the majority of the 1st regiment of dragoons ... 169–70
To the executive, in relation to the state of the lead mines ... 188
To the executive, advises the sale of specifics before they are spoiled ... 189
To the executive, relating to difficulty of obtaining an account of the stores received at the continental quarter-master's department ... 195
To the governor, relating to the support of Genl. Spotwood's legion ... 197
To the governor, relating to the Illinois Department and Genl. Clarke ... 198
To the executive; request to revoke court martial to try Col. Griffin of King and Queen county ... 217
To the governor, relating to the artificers at the Point of Fork ... 220
To the governor, complaining of the county commissioners in their collection of the specific tax ... 221–2
To the executive, relating to Col. Porterfield's estate ... 228
To the governor, relating to public arms delivered to Sir John Peyton ... 228
To the governor; the importance of purchasing certain articles for the use of the armorers ... 206
To the governor, relating to the staff of his department ... 238–41
To the executive, relating to General Spotswood's legion ... 248
Gives statement as to Captain Kelby ... 273
To the governor enclosing extract from a letter from General Scott ... 363
To the governor, the "Troops" at York are entirely without provisions ... 365
To the governor; there was no immediate want of shoes for the legion ... 367

DE CHOISEY.
Copy of his note relating to robbery of Mary Harris, of Gloucester county ... 56

DEFEAT.
Of Kentuckians at Bryants Station ... 275–6

DEFEAT AT BLUE LICK.
Account of, by Col. Benj. Logan ... 280–3

DEFENCE OF COL. ARMAND.
Against the charge that he abused the power of impressment ... 393–5

DEFENCE OF COL. DABNEY.
Against the charges of Mr. Lowry ... 287–9

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.
To the governor of Virginia, relating to the transfer of Virginia's debt to France to the United States, and the desperate state of our finances ... 201–2
To the governor of Virginia—By express ... 455–6
Obliged to borrow money on the most humiliating terms to meet their absolute necessities ... 464
To the governor of Virginia (written by Mr. Bland) ... 467–8
To the executive ... 471

DEPOSITIONS.
Of James Barron and Richard Barron ... 178

DE SIGUEYRA, JOHN.
To Gov. Harrison ... 555
To the Governor ... 603

DICK, MAJOR ALEX.
To Col. Davies ... 20, 30
To Col. Davies; lost two men from want of necessaries; the men without provisions and many without clothing, all without shirts ... 30
To the Governor, starvation stares the garrison at Portsmouth in the face ... 196
To the governor and council ... 279
To the governor ... 373, 377–8, 414, 438, 519, 623
To Governor Harrison ... 409, 415–16, 418, 622

DICK, CHARLES.
To Col. Davies ... 17–18, 115, 189, 287, 305, 334, 340, 355

To Col. Davies; regrets that nothing more can be done towards carrying on the factory at Fredericksburg 115
To Col. Davies, relating to the gun factory at Fredericksburg 159–60
To Col. Davies, relating to provisions received by him at Fredericksburg 189
To Col. Davies, relating to the factory at Fredericksburg 200–1
To Col. Davies, in great need of money and bread 218–19
To Col. Davies; no flour or bread at the Fredericksburg armory 244–5

DICKINSON, GOV. JOHN, of Pennsylvania.
To Gov. Harrison 505, 531, 558

DICKSON, B.
To the executive 481

DIGGES, DUDLEY.
To Gov. Harrison 16, 345, 558
To Gov. Harrison, enclosing letter of the Count de Rochambeau and copy of the Duke de Choisy's note relating to robbery of Mary Harris, of Gloucester county 56
To the executive 554
To the governor 612

DISORDERLY AND SUSPICIOUS PERSONS.
So numerous as to endanger the peace of the city 274

DIXON, JOHN.
To the Governor, relating to Mr. Hector McAlister 163
To Gov. Patrick Henry 570

DODGE, JOHN.
To Ponemaughtehaw, King of the Chickasaw Nation 500

DONELSON, COL. JOHN.
To Gov. Harrison 284, 548, 567
To the Governor of Virginia 427
To Major James Robertson, Cumberland 459

DONELSON, COLOS. JOHN, AND JOS. MARTIN.
To Gov. Harrison 548

DOUGLAS, KATH., late widow of Andrew Sprowle, Esq., of Gosport, Virginia.
Memorial of 542

DRAPER, DOCTOR GEORGE.
Late physician and surgeon in the general hospital at Philadelphia 165

DUMAS, COUNT, Deputy quarter-master general of the French army.
To the speaker of the house of delegates; relating to the want of boats for the French army to cross rivers in their march through Virginia 204

DUNSCOMB, AND., Assist. com. army accts.
To the governor 533

DYER, SAML.
To Col. Davies 181
To Col. Davies; is relieved from the superintendency at Point of Fork 249

E

EDMONDSON, COL. PHIL.
To Col. Davies 88

EDMUNDS, COL. WM.
To the governor 465

ELLICOTT, MR., of Maryland.
Appointed on the commission to run the boundary between Virginia and Pennsylvania 592

ENEMIES WITHIN THE COUNTRY.
Conspiring to overthrow this government 384–5

EVACUATION OF NEW YORK.
Orders to that effect received by Sir Guy Carleton 525–6

EVANS, COL. JOHN.
To Col. Wm. Davies 341
To Col. Joseph Holmes, at Winchester 418
To Gov. Harrison 484

EVANS, JOHN, County Lieutenant.
To Gov. Harrison; an account of the exposed situation of Monongalia county and the frequent murders therein; prays that a company or two of militia may be sent to their relief 89–90
To Gov. Harrison; the defenceless state of Monongalia County 232

EWING, ROBERT.
To the governor 459

EXECUTIVE.
To Col. Arthur Campbell; not the intention of the State to carry on offensive operations against the Indians; besides the want of money would prevent it; Recommends the preservation of a good understanding with the savages 61

EXPRESS RIDERS.
Stationed at Bowling Green to be supplied with forage 48

F

FAYETTE COUNTY, Kentucky.
The civil and military officers of this county asks the governor's aid 301–2

FEAR OF THE INDIANS.
Productive of disastrous effects upon the country 586

FEBIGER, COL. CHRIST.
To Col. Davies 7, 44–6
To Gov. Harrison; as soon as some stores procured in Richmond arrive, the detachment now here will march to join General Greene 55
To Col. Davies, relating to the detachment which had marched under Col. Posey to join General Greene 72–3
To Gov. Harrison; the march of the French troops has delayed his reply; the detachment under Col. Posey marched on the 14th 73–4
To Col. Davies; relating to supplies; will make his estimates for 1,200 men or three regiments 93–5
To Col. Davies; communicates the places of rendezvous and the names of the persons to superintend them 127
To Gov. Harrison, relating to three mulattoes offered as substitutes for militia duty ... 154

FIELD, COL. JAMES.
To the governor 323

FISHER, COL. D.
To ——— 347
To Col. Davies 379

FLAGS OF TRUCE.
Should not be assailed unless the proof be strong against them 257

FLEMING, COL.
Commissioner to settle claims to the wester'd 265
To the governor 289
To Gov. Harrison 327–8
States the cause of the dissatisfaction of the French with General Clark 327–8
To the governor of Virginia 389, 468

FLEMING, WM., SAM'L McDOWELL, AND CALEB WALLACE, Western Commissioners.
To Gov. Harrison 436

FLEMING, WM., T. MARSHALL, AND CALEB WALLACE, Wester'd Commissioners.
To Gov. Harrison 480

FLOUR.
Great scarcity of 245

FLUVANNA COUNTY.
Lists of inhabitants, taken by order of the court—whites, 1,985; blacks, 1,330 292

FORD'S, MILTON.
Account against the State of Virginia 362

FORSYTH, MAJOR ROBT.
To Col. Davies 1
To Governor Harrison, enclosing extract from Genl. Greene's orders from camp at Round, O., December 19th, 1781 35–6
To the governor of Virginia 349

FORT NELSON.
Return of the garrison and stores at that post 397–8

FORTY VIRGINIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.
Received at Philadelphia 283–4

FOUSHEE, DR. WM.
To Col. Wm. Davies, relating to his post at Richmond 222
To Col. Davies 340

FOUSHEE, WM.
Justice of the Peace 189

FOUSHEE, W., Mayor.
To the governor 274

FOUSHEE, WM., Surgeon.
To John Watkins, war office, relating to fitness of certain persons for military service. 153

FOX, THOS.
To Governor Harrison 372

FRANCE.
Thomas Barclay appointed agent at the court of, for the State of Virginia 390

FRANKLIN, DOCTOR, AND MR. J.
Think the enemy are prolonging negotiations for some sinister purpose 325–6

FRENCH ARMY.
Claimes against, for damages 132
Marching through Virginia to be provided with quarters, boats and other necessaries 203
Remains at Baltimore and the French fleet under the M. de Vaudviel, off the coast of Virginia 259

FRENCH ARMY AND FLEET.
Sailed from Boston a few days ago 409

FRENCH TROOPS.
To be provided with quarters, boats and other necessaries while marching through Virginia 203

G

GASKINS, COL. THOS.
To Col. Davies; Northumberland county in bad condition; officers without commissions, and deserters, when sent to the continental army deserted again ... 144
To Col. Davies, relating to the men collected by Capt. McAdam in the county of Northumberland ... 176–7
To the executive ... 568

GENERAL COURT.
Established in 1777 ... 581
Held at the courthouse in the town of Richmond ... 194

GENERAL RETURN.
And list of claims of the inhabitants ... 132

GIBSON, COL. JOHN.
To Col. Wm. Davies ... 286

GILCHRIST, G.
To Col. Cropper, relating to exchange of prisoners ... 226–7

GILLISON, JOHN, CAPT., 6th Virginia regiment.
To Col. Davies, relating to provision for recruits and money in his hand not passable. 142

GILLON, A., Commodore of South Carolina Navy.
To Gov. Harrison, Communicating to the Governor of South Carolina the surrender of the Bahamas to his catholic majesty ... 164

GODFREY, COL. MATHEW.
To Gov. Harrison, undue privileges allowed British flag vessel Alexander ... 219

GODFREY, MATTHEW, County lieutenant of Norfolk, and WM. ROBINSON, County lieutenant of Princess Anne county.
To the governor ... 410–11

GODWIN COL. THOS.
To Col. Davies, relating to the militia of Nansemond county ... 145

GODWIN, E. THOS., Co. Lieut.
To Col. Davies ... 265

GOODE'S BRIDGE CAMP.
Col. Meade at that place destitute of every necessary; his legion amounting to about three hundred men ... 261

GOUGH, CALEB C.
To the governor of Virginia ... 365

GOVERNOR.
Required to lay before the House of Delegates an estimate of expenses, civil and military, for 1783 ... 387
Requested to set apart a small sum from the contingent fund to pay a doorkeeper, fire maker, and floor sweeper for the auditor's office ... 416

GRAHAM, RICHARD.
To Col. Davies, relating to money received by Mr. Hendrick for provisions and forage impressed for the continental army, sold to the French ... 52–3
To Col. Davies, accepting commission to collect specific tax ... 198
To Col. Davies, reporting collection of specifics in the district including Dumfries ... 254–5
To Col. Davies ... 269
To the governor ... 497

GRAY, CAPT. JAMES.
To Captain Henry Young, relating to public negroes ... 184

GREEN, BENJ., A. D. Quartermaster.
To the executive ... 9

GREENE, COL. ABRAM.
To the governor ... 342
To the executive ... 368

GREENE, GEN'L NATH'L.
To Gov. Harrison, from his headquarters Ashly river ... 229–30
To Gov. Harrison, in response to the governoa's letter of July 8th ... 255–6
To Gov. Harrison ... 353–4, 401, 402, 428–9, 438, 481, 486, 493–4

GREEN, WILLIS.
To Gov. Harrison ... 592, 607

GRIFFIN, COL. SAML.
To Col. Wm. Davies ... 280

GRIFFIN, WM., Sheriff.
To Col. Davies; has in his employment four persons, shall be glad to keep them till called for in exchange ... 72

GROGART, JOHN, British merchant.
To the executive; requests permission to visit John Dixon and Joshua Nicholson ... 195

GRYMES, BENJ. JR.
To Gov. Harrison ... 270

GUARD.
Of the city jail, implicated in most of the robberies committed in the city of Richmond; their licentiousness dangerous to the peace of society ... 274

GUERARD, BENJ., Governor of South Carolina.
To Gov. Harrison of Virginia ... 549, 557

H

HADEN, J.
To the executive ... 24

HAMILTON, CAPT. THOS.
To Col. Davies; the soldiers are selling their certificates for almost nothing, unless stopped they will be ruined ... 87

HANCOCK, GEO.
A citizen of South Carolina ... 30
To the governor, requests permission to sell nine of his slaves recorded in Henry county ... 142

HARDIN, MAJOR JOHN.
To Col. Davies; has no boats suitable for the Ohio river or for Genl. Clarke ... 128
To Col. Davies, relating to transportation of provisions down the Ohio ... 169
To Col. Davies; burning of Col. Crawford ... 235

HARDY, S., Delegate.
To Gov. Harrison ... 568, 577, 579, 592, 598, 601, 603, 621
To the governor of Virginia ... 572
To the governor ... 604

HARMANSON, JOHN.
To Col. Davies; reminds Col. Davies of his promise to send a troop of the State Legion to Northampton county ... 164
To Col. Davies; the barges very thick near Northampton county; has lost by them some of his best negroes ... 191

HARRISON, BEN., County lieutenant.
To Gov. Harrison, relating to ravages of Indians in Rockingham and Augusta, and the need of defensive measures ... 155
Of Berkeley, elected governor for one year, November 20th ... 275
To the executive ... 400, 536

HARRISON, BENJAMIN.
Qualified as governor, November 30th ... 386
To the commanding officer at Richmond ... 434
To the speaker of the House of Delegates ... 495-6

HARRISON, BENJ., JR.
To the executive ... 466, 626
To the governor ... 813, 876

HARRISON, COL. CHAS., 1st regiment artillery.
To Col. Davies, the men of his regiment will move southward next morning ... 159

HARRISON, GOVERNOR.
To the speaker of the house of delegates; Informing him that the difficulties were removed as to necessaries expected from France ... 192

HART, BENJ.
To the executive, protests against the seizure of his vessel ... 227
To Governor Harrison, thanks the governor for his good opinion of him ... 249

HARWOOD, COL. EDWARD.
To Col. Davies, asks for 60 stand of arms for the militia of Warwick county ... 200
To Genl. Thos. Nelson, Richmond ... 484

HAWES, COL. SAML.
To Col. Davies, requests information as to Capt. Kirkpatrick's rank ... 164
To the governor ... 620

HAWES, SAMUEL, JR., AND THOS. MERIWETHER.
To the governor ... 596

HAY, WM. Comm. agent.
To Col. Davies; all orders for issues since the resignation of Mr. Armstead should be directed to him ... 132
To Gov. Harrison, relating to the lead mines and certain clothing furnished to Cherokee chiefs ... 156
To the governor, accepts appointment as commercial agent ... 175-6
To the governor, relating to the State ships and the resolution of Captains Maxwell and Harris to leave them ... 176
To Joseph Holmes, in relation to the hemp and tobacco collected in his district ... 179
To Capt. H. Young, relating to an order for goods in favor of clerks of the council ... 185
To the governor, enclosing letter of Col. Chas. Lynch in relation to the lead mines ... 189-90
To the governor, requests to sell cordage and sails to pay debts of his department ... 214
To Col. Davies, relating to Mr. Dyer's operations at the Point of Fork ... 220
To the governor ... 265, 313, 324, 340-1, 366, 371
To Col. Davies ... 267, 330
To the Governor, encloses an estimate of the debts of his department ... 315
To Gov. Harrison ... 351
Resigns his office ... 351

HAYNIE, BRIDGAR.
To Col. Davies, relating to twenty hogsheads of rum in his possession ... 212

HAYS, JAMES.
To the governor ... 367, 432, 593

HEATH, COL. JOHN.
To Col. Wm. Davies, relating to arms promised Northumberland county ... 236-7

HENDRICKS, COL. JAMES.
To Col. Davies ... 19

To Col. Davies; complaints against Mr. Coun; has examined his accounts; the whole matter appears mysterious 74–5
To Col. Davies; the cartridge boxes referred to, in the hands of the state armorer at Annapolis, Maryland 255

HERBERT, JOHN.
To Gov. Harrison, sends to the governor dimensions and rig for galleys and boats which will best suit the bay and rivers 95–6

HICKMAN, JR., WM.
To the executive 425

HICKS, JOHN.
To the governor; applies to become a citizen being willing to take the necessary oaths 71

HILL, COL. BAYLOR.
To Col. Davies, requests that James Drummond, a shoemaker, and British prisoner, in King and Queen county, be permitted to remain in the county 146

HILL, ED.
To Col. Davies, relating to his collections of grain, &c., in Essex, King & Queen and King William counties 190
To Col. Davies 194
To the governor 404

HOBSON, NICKS, County lieutenant.
To the governor 313

HOLMES, COL. JOSEPH.
To Col. Davies 9, 311, 362, 366
To Col. Davies, relating to his district and the prisoners at Winchester 173
To ——— 389
To the governor 462, 484, 496
To Gov. Harrison 434–5

HOLT, JAS., Lieutenant 11th Virginia Regiment.
To Col. Davies 2
To the Governor 422

HOLT & DIXON.
To the executive 593

HOLT, WM. MAYOR, AND J. PRENTIS, JAMES McCLURG, ROBT. ANDREWS, ROBT. NICOLSON, Magistrates.
To Governor Harrison 264

HOOK, JOHN.
To the governor 604

HOPKINS, CAPT. DAVID, (4th light dragoons.)
To Col. Davies, claims his rank as Major over Capt. Swan 118
To Col. Davies, relating to the contest between him and Capt. Swan 250

HOPKINS, JOHN, Commissioner of loans.
To Gov. Harrison 612

HORSBURG, ALEX., DAVID TELFAIR AND JOHN LECKLY.
To Gov. Harrison; Complain of the restraints put up on them as commanders of flags of truce 181

HOSPITAL AT PORTSMOUTH.
Without blankets, physic or any kind of nourishment 30

HUGHES, JAS. (a refugee.)
To the governor; petitions the governor for bail being frost bitten and confined in the public jail 56

HULL, COL. JOHN.
To the governor, asking for arms and ammunition to protect the people of Northumberland 242

HUNTER, JAS.
To Col. Davies, relating to repairing the public arms 133

HUNTER, MOSES.
To the governor 461

I

ICE AT WHEELING.
Fifty feet high 591

ILLEGAL IMPRESSMENT.
Complained of by Robert Beverly 309–10

ILLINOIS AND KENTUCKY.
Their accounts difficult to settle 56

IMPRESSMENT.
Complained of as illegal, by John Lowry 267–8

INDEPENDENCE.
Offered by Great Britain to the thirteen provinces 259

INDIAN TALKS.
Communicated by John Bowman 277–8

INDIANS.
In council 356–8
Disposed to peace, their duplicity 585

INGHAM, JONAS, A foreign merchant.
Asks to be allowed to become a citizen of Virginia 322
Taken and paroled 323

INGLIS, SAML. & CO.
To Gov. Harrison 369

INHABITANTS OF KENTUCKY.
Anxious for an expedition against the Indians 351

INHABITANTS OF LINCOLN COUNTY.
Many of them disaffected 589

INHABITANTS OF NEW KENT COUNTY.
Whites, 767; Blacks, 1,456 319
Whites, 1,617; Blacks, 2,957 336

INNES, COL. HARRY.
To Hon. Beverley Randolph 178

INNES, HARRY, District comm'r.
To Col. Wm. Davies 315
To Gov. Harrison 293

INNES, JAS.
To the Governor 623

INTELLIGENCE.
Respecting murders by the Indians 122

INVOICE.
Of goods for clothing and ready made uniforms 336

IRWIN, THOS.
To the governor of Virginia, relating to order from Mr. O. Pollock, of New Orleans, for 6,819 Spanish milled dollars 196

J

JAMESON, DAVID.
To Dudley Diggs, Esqr 554

JETT, THOS.
To Col. Davies; the garrison at Yorktown suffering for want of provisions 252
To Col. Davies, accounts for the specific tax 273
To Col. Davies 330, 362, 365
To the governor 463

JOEL, CAPT. A.
To the governor 336

JOHNSTON, ANDREW, British merchant.
To Governor Harrison 499

JOHNSTON, B.
To Gov. Harrison 520, 553
To Gov. Harrison, at great length 594
To Hon. Meriwether Smith, Virginia 520

JOHNSTON, RICHARD.
To Gov. Henry 627

JOHNSTON, WILL., C. STORES.
To Gov. Harrison 605

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.
Passed by the general assembly 192
Of the general assembly, relating to the Illinois department 196

JONES, CAPT. CHURCHILL, 3d Reg't L. Dragoons
To Col. Davies 2, 20, 106, 141

JONES, HARRY.
To Col. Davies; report of issues of his district—Bedford county 226–7

JONES, COL. JOHN.
To Col. Davies, relating to the militia of Brunswick county 198

JONES, JOS.
To Gov. Harrison 14

JONES, JOS., AND JAMES MADISON, JNR.
To Gov. Harrison 352, 374
To the governor of Virginia 380, 388, 399, 403–4, 408–9

JONES, JOS., J. MADISON, JR., AND A. LEE, Delegates.
To Gov. Harrison; the latest advices inform us of the determination of the British cabinet to continue the war 111
To Hon G. Lincoln, minister of war; desire to know the supply of clothing and arms which may be expected from his department for recruits from Virginia 116

JONES, JOS., J. MADISON, JR., AND ED. RANDOLPH.
To Gov. Harrison 1–2

JONES, JOS. THEO. BLAND, SR., J. MADISON, JR., A. LEE AND J. F. MERCER.
To the governor of Virginia 460

JONES, ROBERT.
To Col. Davies, relating to the tax in Sussex county for soldier's bounty 252

JONES, CAPT. SAM'L.
To Col. Davies; receivals and issues of quartermasters' stores nearly ready..... 158
To Col. Davies, relating to government stores and the magazines at Westham..... 191
To the governor.....462, 526

JOURNALS OF CONGRESS.
For the year 1779, not yet completed..... 296

JOYNES, LEVIN.
To the governor, relating to certain tobacco due to him by vote of the general assembly..... 244

K

KELLO, R.
To Gov. Harrison; declines the office of judge of oyer and terminer at Portsmouth. 25
To the executive; gives information that he had declined the appointment as judge of the special court to convene at Portsmouth..... 72
To the governor, resigning his appointment as judge of the admiralty..... 109

KELLY, GEORGE.
To Col. Davies, relating to case of one Alex. Watson..... 188
To the governor, relating to James Laughton and John McLear..... 238

KENNER, WINDER, County Lieutenant.
To Col. Davies..... 316

KENTUCKY.
Distressing condition of the people of Fayette county..... 303-4

KENTUCKY DELEGATES.
To the executive, recommending certain persons to fill offices in the district..... 204

KENTUCKY DISTRICT.
Harry Innes declines the appointment of assistant judge in that district, the salary being too small..... 293

KERR, MR. JOHN, (of Portsmouth.)
Requested to leave the town immediately..... 596-7

KIDD, COMM.
To Col. John Cropper, at Onancock, Accomac..... 388

KIRKPATRICK, CAPT. A.
To Col. Davies, claiming his rank..... 164

KNIGHT, DOCTOR.
Gives an account of the inhuman sufferings of Col. Crawford and of his great fortitude. 286

L

LAFAYETTE.
Expected shortly from France with the treaty of peace..... 324

LAND CLAIMS.
In Montgomery and Washington counties; Col. Wm. Fleming wants instructions as to duties of the commissioners..... 289

LEE, A., THEO. BLAND, JNR., JOS. JONES, J. F. MERCER, AND J. MADISON, JNR.
To the governor of Virginia..... 451

LEE, CHARLES, Naval Officer, Collector.
To Gov. Henry..... 628

LEE, COL. HENRY (at Montrose).
To Col. Davies, relating to certificates in behalf of Virginians in his legion..... 247

LEE, RICHARD HENRY.
To Benj. Harrison, governor of Virginia..... 291

LEE, GOV. THOS. S.
To Gov. Harrison of Virginia..... 3
To Gov. Harrison, relating to the erroneous tax assessed on the two ships of war—Cormorant and Oliver Cromwell—belonging to the State of Virginia..... 177

LEITCH.
Yet to be prosecuted..... 585

LE MAIRE, COL.
To the governor of Virginia, (in French)..... 606

LE TELLIER, JAS., Secretary Interpreter of the French Army.
To the executive, relating to wood cut by the French army on the estate of John Paradise..... 67

LEWIS, CHAS. L., County lieutenant.
To the governor..... 262

LEWIS, THOS.
To Gov. Harrison..... 542
Declines to serve as one of the commissioners to run the boundary line between Virginia and Pennsylvania..... 542-4

LILLY, CAPT. THOS.
To Joseph Prentis, Esq., at Richmond..... 377
To the governor..... 606

LINCOLN, B.
To J. Jones, J. Madison, and A. Lee; arms and clothing will be sent to the recruits as soon as the State of Virginia shall fix a place of general rendezvous..... 116
To Hon. Col. Bland (copy)..... 260
To Major-General Greene..... 335
To Gov. Harrison..... 463, 514

LIND, ARTHUR.
To Col. Davies..... 309

LINDSAY, REUBEN.
To the governor, declining to act as commissioner of the district of Albemarle..... 163

LIST OF OFFICERS.
Who have been paid the amount of tobacco allowed by the general assembly..... 201

LIST OF PERSONS.
Sentenced by the general court (held at Richmond) to be hanged..... 194

LIVINGSTON, M.
To John Edmondson, Esqr..... 343
To the governor..... 433

LIVINGSTON, ROBT. R. Secretary of foreign affairs.
To Gov. Harrison, a confidental communication showing the falsity of the assertion that the States are not united in their support of national independence..... 146-8
To Governor Harrison, of Virginia, (circular)..... 460

LIVINGSTONE, ROBERT JAMES.
To Col. Davies; desires to know his position since the reorganization of the army..... 124

LOCKHART, MAJOR PAT.
To Gov. Harrison; resigns his commission on account of the dispute between Mr. Ward and Mr. McClenahan as to the Lieut. Colonelcy..... 102

To Col. Davies; the bounty allowed too small to engage volunteers..... 131
To Col. Davies, relating to the specific tax in Botetourt county..... 212
To Col. Wm. Davies..... 361

LOGAN, COL. BENJ.
To Gov. Harrison, relating to militia officers and magistrates for Lincoln county Ky. 142
To Gov. Harrison, giving an account of the disaster at Blue Lick..... 280
To Gov. Harrison..... 522

LOMAX, THOS.
To Hon. James Monroe..... 513

LOWRY, JOHN.
Memorial of, to the governor and council..... 267

LOYALL, PAUL, AND JAS. TAYLOR, (of Norfolk county).
To the executive—memorial of..... 191

LOYALL, PAUL, THOMAS BROWN AND THOS. NEWTON, JR.
To the executive..... 456-7

LUZERNE, CHEV.
Has received intelligence that the Count De Grasse, had subdued the Island of St. Kitts, except the fortress on Brimstone Hill..... 62

LYNE, W. H., County lieutenant of King and Queen county.
To Col. Davies, relating to Court Martial for trial of Col. Wm. Griffin..... 217

LYONS, JUDGE PETER.
To the executive..... 556

M

McCLENAHAN, ALEX., AND MICHAEL BOWYER.
To the governor; complaint of certain persons as commissioners to sell the claims to unpatented lands in Augusta..... 75

McCLURE, DAVID, Clerk.
To the executive of Virginia..... 580

McCOLL, MATTHIAS.
To the governor..... 269

McCRAW, WM., Comm'r.
To Col. Davies, relating to the recall of all military exemptions..... 251
To Col. Davies, relating to canteens for the southern army..... 253

McDOWELL, SAM'L.
To Gov. Harrison..... 402

McIVER, CHARLES.
To the governor..... 492

McPHERSON, JOHN.
To the governor of Virginia..... 591

MADISON, JR., J., AND A. LEE.
To the governor of Virginia, relating to Mr. Irwin and Mr. Pollock and news from the West Indies..... 212
To the governor; we have no doubt our independence has been acknowledged by the States general..... 227
To Governor Harrison..... 423

MADISON, JR., J., A. LEE AND JOS. JONES.
To Gov. Harrison; they suggest that to promote enlistment, the recruiting officer should be furnished with uniforms to assure the people that no imposition is intended. 117

MADISON, JR., JAS., EDM. RANDOLPH, ARTHUR LEE AND JOS. JONES.
To Gov. Harrison, expect confirmation of the news of the reduction of the Island of St. Christopher, and the advantage gained by Count de Grasse over Sir Samuel Hood 85

MADISON, JR., J., ED. RANDOLPH AND JOS. JONES, Delegates in congress.
To governor of Virginia, enclosure for Mazzie will be forwarded through minister for foreign affairs; the enemy preparing to prosecute the ensuing campaign with vigor. 61–2

MADISON, J. AND JOS. JONES.
To Gov. Harrison; cannot at present say what amount of beef will be required from Virginia for the southern army 96

MADISON, JR., J., JOS. JONES AND A. LEE.
To Governor Harrison; the capture of Cornwallis and his army has made a great impression on the European courts in our favor 103

MADISON, JR., J., JOS. JONES, A. LEE, AND THEOD. BLAND, JR.
To the governor of Virginia 325

MADISON, JR., J., JOS. JONES, A. LEE, AND ED. RANDOLPH.
To Gov. Harrison 20

MADISON, JR., J., JOS. JONES, JNO. F. MERCER, A. LEE, AND THEO. BLAND, Delegates.
To Gov. Harrison 438

MADISON, JR., J., AND J. F. MERCER.
To Gov. Harrison 498, 501

MADISON, J., ROBERT ANDREWS, AND JOHN PAGE, Commissioners.
To Gov. Harrison 545

MADISON, JR., J., AND THEOD. BLAND, JR.
To the governor of Virginia, relating to number of inhabitants transferred from Virginia to Pennsylvania, and efforts to expel the enemy from our country 156–7
To Gov. Harrison—letter in cipher 179–81
To Gov. Harrison; post robbed returning through Maryland 197
To Gov. Harrison, relating to the action of Holland in recognizing our independence 199
To the governor of Virginia, relating to the naval action in the West Indies between the French and English fleets 202–3

MADISON, JR., THEOD. BLAND, JR., AND A. LEE.
To Gov. Harrison of Virginia 258

MADISON, JR., J., THEOD. BLAND, JR., AND JOS. JONES.
Relating to N. Carolina boundary; stores at Boston; territorial cession of Virginia; and pacification experiment 136–8
To Gov. Harrison; almost entirely in cipher, with translation of same 143

MADISON, JR., J., THEO. BLAND, JR., AND J. F. MERCER.
To Gov. Harrison 485

MADISON, THOS.
To the governor 395

MAGILL, JNO.
To Garret Van Meter, Esq'r., county lieutenant of Hampshire 410

MAIL ROBBERS.
Extending from New York to Maryland captured 259

MALLET & LACAZE, Merchants.
To Gov. Harrison.....432, 494

MAPP, COL. JOHN.
To Gov. Harrison.....13–14, 350
To the governor; requests authority to remove Littleton Ward from the jail of Northampton county to a safer place..... 129
To Commodore Barron..... 435

MARCK, NEPHEW & CO..... 362
Claim of, against the State of Virginia..... 362

MARSHALL, JOHN.
Qualified as councillor November 30..... 386

MARTIN, GEN'L ALEX., (of North Carolina.)
To Gov. Harrison, enclosing his proclamation in relation to negroes stolen and carried into Virginia..... 54
To Gov. Harrison.....376–7, 509

MARTIN, JOS., Indian Agent.
To Gov. Harrison, relating to Indian affairs..... 151
To Gov. Harrison.....426–7, 468–9, 511–12, 527, 532, 547, 560, 581, 601, 607, 611
To Colo. Wm. Christian, Montgomery..... 590

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.
Invitation to join their naval forces for the defence of the commerce of Chesapeake bay..... 192–3

MASON'S AND DIXON'S BOUNDARY LINE.
Extended..... 380

MATHEWS, MRS. CATH.
To the governor..... 583

MATHEWS, COL. GEORGE.
Regrets he cannot immediately comply with General Green's orders, on account of failing health and the needy condition of his family..... 49–50

MATHEWS, JOHN, Governor of South Carolina.
To Gov. Harrison, showing the necessity for an expedition against the Southern Indians..... 191

MATHEWS, SAMP.
To Gov. Harrison,..... 265

MAXWELL, CAPT. JAS.
To Col. Wm. Davies, relating to Mr. Soap or Swope, naval surgeon..... 254

MAY, JOHN, J. HITE, SQUIRE BOONES, AND JOHN EDWARDS, Delegates from Kentucky.
To the executive..... 204

MAYLAN, JOHN, clothier-general.
To Col. Davies, will be prepared to fill Gen. Green's requisitions at an early day..... 107–8

MAYOR OF RICHMOND.
Dr. W. Foushee..... 463

MAZZIE, PHILIP.
To the executive..... 591

MEADE, COL. EVERD.
To Col. Davies..... 261

MEDICAL HOSPITAL AT RICHMOND.
Requires £411. 12 to sustain it..... 340

MEETING.
Of the field officers of the militia of Montgomery and Washington counties..... 208

MEMORIAL.
Of Paul Loyall and Jas. Taylor..... 191

MENENVILLE, M., Adjutant-General French Army.
To Col. Davies; requests that a description of certain deserters from the French navy be published in the newspapers..... 151

MERCER, JOHN F.
To Gov. Harrison.....474, 609, 610, 618
To the executive of Virginia..... 573

MERCER, JOHN F., RICHARD BLAND, JR., A. LEE, JOS. JONES, AND J. MADISON, JR.
To the governor of Virginia..... 454

MERCER, JOHN F., THEO. BLAND, JR., A. LEE, J. MADISON, JR., AND JOS. JONES.
To the governor..... 458

MERCER, JOHN F., THEO. BLAND, JR., AND A. LEE.
To Gov. Harrison..... 528

MERCER, JOHN F., J. MADISON, JR. AND THEO. BLAND, JR.
To the governor of Virginia..... 493

MERIWETHER, JAS.
To Col. Davies; by order of Col. Dabney, he has brought some troops belonging to Capt. Rogers' troop of light dragoons to Fredericksburg on their way to Richmond 128

MERIWETHER, THOS.
To the governor; applies for place as second clerk to the executive..... 156

MIDDLETON, DR. ALEX.
To the executive..... 420

MIFLIN, THOMAS.
To Gov. Harrison..... 650

MILITARY SUPPLIES IN FRANCE BELONGING TO VIRGINIA.
Appropriated by her consent to the United States..... 353

MILLER, JOHN.
Charged with forging tobacco notes; witnesses afraid to testify against him..... 466

MINTER, GEORGE, ED. CARRINGTON, W. CROGAN, AND M. CARRINGTON.
To the governor..... 557

MISFORTUNES.
Of Mr. Pollock..... 599

MITCHELL, CAPT.
To the governor, relating to another flag from New York..... 182

MITCHELL, CAPT. REUBEN.
To Gov. Harrison; begs to be brought to trial on the charges against him or discharged..... 98

MITCHELL, ROBERT, Mayor of Richmond.
To the governor..... 603

MITCHELL, CAPT. WM.
To the governor, relating to eight flags from New York and one from Bermuda..... 182
To the governor, relating to a flag vessel which went to Norfolk..... 236

MOFFETT, COL. GEORGE.
To the governor, relating to the difficulty of executing the draft for the continental army ... 104
To Gov. Harrison; impracticable to draft the men in Augusta county for the continental army ... 144–5
To the governor ... 367, 480
To Col. Davies ... 390

MONBOS, M.
To the executive of Virginia ... 487

MONEY.
Its scarcity prevents the sale of flour which had been ordered ... 323

MONONGALIA AND TIGER'S VALLEY.
Statement of their condition ... 394

MONRO, DR. J.
To Col. Davies; great difficulty in providing the hospital at Williamsburg with food and wood ... 39

MONROE, DR. G.
To Col. Davies; requests a new commission as he had lost his old one ... 75

MONROE, JAS.
Took the oath of office as councellor the 7th of June, 1782 ... 189

MONTAGUE, PHILLIP.
Commanding officer to the governor, relating to the exposed condition of Middlesex county ... 216

MONTGOMERY, COL. JOHN.
To the Honorable the board of commissioners for the settlement of western accounts. 441–4

MOORE, CLEON, Attorney for Fairfax.
To Col. Davies. wants instructions as to prosecution of Col. J. Hendricks for malpractice ... 162

MOORE THOS., superintendent of flags in Rappahannock river.
To Benj. Grymes, Esq., superintendent in Potomac ... 280

MORGAN, GENL. DANIEL.
In real want of a horse; the State voted but never heretofore furnished him one ... 69

MORRIS, RICHARD.
To Col. Davies, enclosing the vouchers in settlement of his accounts as commissioner of specific tax in that county ... 365

MORRIS, ROBERT.
To the governor of Virginia ... 5–6, 17, 339, 353, 384, 461, 486, 510, 617
To the governor of Virginia; requests the cattle mentioned in Gen'l Greene's letter be forwarded as speedily as possible ... 79
To Gov. Harrison, informing him of the appointment of Z. Turner, of Maryland, as commissioner to settle the accounts between the State of Virginia and the United States ... 174
To Gov. Harrison, relating to the appointment of Mr. Turner to settle the accounts of Virginia with the continent ... 204
To Gov. Harrison, circular, relating to financial matters ... 237–8
To Gov. Harrison ... 280, 500, 512, 524, 526
Circular from, to the executive of Virginia ... 459

MORTON, COL. JOHN.
To Col. Davies ... 153
To Col. Davies, relating to the specific tax in Prince Edward county ... 174

MOSBY, L.
To the Governor ... 19

MOSELEY, ALEX.
Asks to be appointed notary public 596

MUHLENBERG, GEN. P.
To Col. Davies 304
To the governor of Virginia 304

MULATTOS.
Offered as substitutes to Col. Febiger for militia duty 154

MUSKETS.
Offered Virginia at 11 dollars apiece 265

N

NAPIER, THOS.
To the governor, relating to an effort to injure his character 199

NASH, JOHN, county lieutenant.
Makes return of collections under the act of 1781 315

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.
States united in support of 146-8

NAVY.
Require arms and ammunition for defence of Chesapeake Bay 405

NECESSITY.
Of getting arms from France 384

NEGROES CARRIED TO NEW YORK FROM VIRGINIA.
Owners desire to reclaim 206

NELSON, GEN.
Made county lieutenant of York county 263

NELSON, WILLIAM.
To Gov. Harrison 547

NETHERLAND, R.
To the Governor 343

NEVILL, COL. JOSEPH.
To Gov. Harrison, relating to a request of certain inhabitants of Cheat river to have a guard sent them 105
To Gov. Harrison 283, 459

NEWTON, COL. JOHN.
To Col. Davies, refers to the exhausted condition of Norfolk district 238

NEWTON COL. THOS.
To Col. Davies, relating to specifics, cannon, &c 133
To Col. Davies; wants act of Assembly establishing a lighthouse on Cape Henry 244
To Col. Wm. Davies 319
To the governor 535

NEWTON, COL. THOS. JR.
To Col. Davies; writes for half a dozen commissions; expects to have two companies. 83
To ———; the forfeited property in Norfolk should be sold—much of which is valuable; the coast full of privateers 99
To Col. Wm. Davies, requests him to get from the printer and send to him the acts of the last session of the assembly 101-2
To Gov. Harrison; applied to the sheriff to call on the land holders for one half of their tax to be applied to raising troops 112-13
To Col. Davies; asks for a place that will bear his expenses as he has exhausted all his funds to serve his country 113

To the governor; more vigilance needed as to flag vessels..... 252
To Gov. Harrison.....266, 611
To the governor.....386, 436, 458, 465, 469, 570

NICHOLAS, COL. GEORGE.
To Gov. Harrison..... 9

NICOLSON, GEO.
To the governor..... 367

NIGHT OR CITY WATCH.
Adopted for the city of Richmond at the suggestion of W. Foushee, Mayor of Richmond..... 274

NORTH, LIEUTENANT COLONEL C., Penn. line.
To the executive of Virginia..... 8

NORTON, GEO. F.
To the governor..... 378

O

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
Not created in Virginia in September 1783..... 532

OFFICERS.
Who have been paid the amount of tobacco allowed by the general assembly, list of.. 201

OFFICERS UNDER THE RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS.
Can no longer be appointed..... 323

OFFICERS OF FAYETTE COUNTY KENTUCKY.
To Gov. Harrison..... 301

OFFICES.
Of commissioner of war and of the navy, and commercial agent abolished by the general assembly..... 351

ORDERS FROM SECRETARY OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES.
To Capt. Guion..... 224–6

OVERTON, SAML., Assistant Com. of Issues.
To Col. Davies, informing him of certain things needed by him at Point of Fork..... 189
To Col. Davies, resigns as commissary at Point of Fork..... 244

P

PAGE, JOHN.
To the governor.....535, 537, 545
To the executive..... 614

PAGE, MANN.
To Gov. Harrison..... 323

PARKER, COL. JOSIAH.
To Gov. Harrison..... 24–5

PARKER, COL. T.
To Gov. Harrison, assigning reasons why the county of Isle of Wight should be protected from the draft..... 91–3

PARKER, THOS.
To Col. Davies..... 371

PATILLO, JAMES.
To Col. Davies; has not received one shilling of pay or any clothing except one pair of shoes and one pair of stockings for 14 months.....

PATTESON, SAMUEL.
To the governor.....

PAULY, ABR.
To the executive of Virginia (in French).....

PAYNE, CAPT. THOS.
To Col. Davies, informing him that Col. Cameron found it necessary to furlough his men to support themselves by their labor.....

PEACE.
Preliminary articles signed January 20th, 1783.....

PEACE WITH THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.
Shown to be a matter of great importance by Col. Arthur Campbell.....316

PEACHY, COL. WM.
To Chas. Dick.....

PEACHY, WM.
To the governor.....

PECULATIVE FRAUDS.
And speculating with the public money in practice with many officers.....

PECULIARITIES OF THE FRONTIER.
And necessity of executing the law promptly.....

PENDLETON, EDM'D.
To Gov. Harrison, in reply.....

PENDLETON, JR., JOHN.
To the executive.....

PENNOCK, WM.
To the executive.....

PENSIONERS.
The number very much reduced since 1779.....

PENNSYLVANIA.
Temporary boundary line run by Col. Joseph Neville.....

PETITION.
Of numerous citizens of Fairfax county to the executive, praying that Charles, a slave condemned to death, be pardoned.....
Of Sarah Brown to the executive.....
To the governor, for the remission of the sentence against Welsh and McWade.....
Of Wm. Barclay.....

PEYTON, COL. FRANCIS.
To Col. Davies; requests a court of enquiry to settle the rival claims of Mr. Jacob Reed and Mr. Alex. McMeeken to the majority in the militia of Loudoun county..

PEYTON, CAPT. JOHN.
To Col. Davies.....41, 262, 287,
To Col. Davies; has turned over the remainder of the stores at Albemarle Barracks to be removed to Point of Fork..... 1
To Col. Davies, relating to the several departments at the Point of Fork.....
To Col. Davies; the post at Point of Fork nearly out of provisions.....
To Col. Davies; accepts appointment as superintendent at Point of Fork.....
To Col. Davies; arms to be transported to the Point of Fork from Westham.....
To Col. Thomas Meriwether.....330, 434, 485, 492, 525, 547, 564, 579, 581, 584, 603, 604, 609, 624,

To the governor....426, 540
To the executive.... 433
To Major Meriwether....454, 470
To ——— ———; in regard to paying artificers.... 501
To Col. Thos. Meriwether in reply, respecting Lieutenant Heth's conduct in the affair of the magazine at this post.... 540

PEYTON, SIR JOHN.
Asks for arms for the Gloucester militia.... 200
To Col. Davies; a supply of muskets and flints received for Gloucester county.... 246
To Wm. Hay, Esqr., State agent.... 512
To the governor.... 570
To Governor Harrison.... 615

PIERCE, JOHN.
To the governor.... 18
To Jocquelin Ambler, Esq.... 42
To Col. Davies, relating to the counties that have failed to furnish the district beeves 54
To Col. Davies, relating to the specifics in his district.... 229
To Col. Wm. Davies....329, 335

PIERCE, JR., MAJOR WM.
To Gov. Harrison.... 539

PIERCE, JR., WM.
To Gov. Harrison by Genl. Lincoln.... 498

PITTS, CAPT.
A prisoner in New York very desirable to procure his exchange.... 350

POINDEXTER, COL. GEO. B.
To the governor.... 499

POLLOCK, OLIVER.
To Gov. Nelson; has drawn bills on the executive of Virginia to the amount of 6,819 Spanish milled dollars.... 153
To the Honorable Brigadier-General Lawson.... 590
To the governor and council of Virginia.... 599
To the Governor of Virginia.... 607

POMEROY, Author of Sedition.
Brought to justice.... 584

PONSONBY, JOHN.
To the governor.... 557

POPE, DR. MATHEW.
To Col. Davies.... 10
To Col. Davies; considers his appointment discontinued by the general assembly.... 30

POPE, DR. NATH'L.
To Col Davies.... 41-2

POPULATION.
Of 14 counties....412-14

POPULATION OF KENTUCKY.
Supposed to be one thousand men, all of these will be lost to the State unless adequate protection is given them.... 31-4

POPULATION OF NEW KENT COUNTY.
Whites, 767; Blacks, 1,456.... 319
Taken by Lydall Bacon and certified to by Will. Clayton, C. N. K. Co., Whites, 1,617; Blacks, 2,957—Total, 4,574.... 336
At this date, viz: 392 white, and 819 black, taken by Burwell Bassett.... 348

PORTERFIELD, ROBERT.
To the governor.....59, 541
To the governor, relating to the settlement of Chas. Porterfield's accounts..... 220

PORTSMOUTH.
Garrison at, threatened with starvation..... 196

POSEY, COL. THOS.
To Col. Davies; on the 14th left C. O. C. H. and reached P. E. courthouse on the 16th; to-morrow will set out on my march to Gen. Green's camp..... 67
To Col. Davies; encamped this day at Peytonsburg; not a man has deserted since we left Prince Edward courthouse..... 71
To Gov. Harrison, relating to the Virginia line at Savannah..... 241-2

POULSON, MAJOR J., Commanding Eastern Shore of Virginia.
To Col. Davies; has made no report because there were no arms to equip the men drafted by Accomac and Northampton counties..... 49
To Col. Davies; the men ready to march; all but ten from Accomac county..... 155

POULSON, MAJOR THOMAS, 8th Virginia Regiment.
To Gen. Peter Muhlenburg commanding at Cumberland old courthouse..... 266

POWERS.
To Richard Oswald, of London, to treat for peace with the colonies or plantations of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c.....819-21

PRENTIS AND NICOLSON.
To the executive..... 593

PRENTIS, J.
To the governor..... 410

PRESTON, COL. WM.
To Gov. Harrison; in relation to the draft in the county of Montgomery..... 100
To Col. Davies; two of his sons inoculated for the small pox; several families in Montgomery murdered by the savages..... 140
To the governor, giving an account of Indian murders on the frontier..... 126-7
To Gov. Harrison; account of the murder of two of Capt. Moffett's sons and the whole family of Capt. Ingles in Burke's Garden.....139-40
To Gov. Harrison, relating to affairs, civil and military, in the counties of Washington and Montgomery..... 207-9
To Col. Davies, relating to the difficulty of supporting the troops called out by the executive.....209-10
To Gov. Harrison..... 445
To the governor..... 479

PRICE, CAPT. BOURNE, C. Military Stores.
To Capt. Pryor, relating to powder in the hands of Capt. Irish..... 227

PRICE, LIEUTENANT NATHANIEL
To war office..... 3

PRISONERS OF WAR, (in Charleston, South Carolina.)
Supplied with necessaries by Col. Simmonds..... 43

PROCEEDINGS.
As a court of admiralty before Hon Benj. Waller, Richard Cary, and ——..... 88

"PROCES VERBAL," OR ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, (in French.)
Between M. De Villemauzy and Dudley Diggs..... 132

PROCLAMATION.
Of Gov. Harrison, relating to brig Mentor..... 118
For arresting British subjects in Virginia..... 400
By the governor..... 504-8

PROPOSALS.
To print the revised laws..... 593

PROVISIONS.
Not to be obtained except for cash 349

PRYOR, CAPT. J.
To Col. Davies 2, 324, 342, 354, 360
To Col. Davies; reports progress in collecting the public arms and stores 82
To Col. Davies; thinks that four threes, brass cannon in Manchester, will suit Gen. Clarke 109
To Col. Davies; desires to establish a more complete magazine for the State than the present arrangement affords 114
To Col. Davies, enclosing list of ordnance taken at Yorktown 132
To Col. Davies; has made the most strenuous efforts to contract for the repair of our damaged arms unsuccessfully; Mr. Hunter, the only person from whom this service can be expected 152
To Col. Davies, stating the difficulties encountered by him as commissary-general of military stores of Virginia 168
To Col. Davies; requests him to state to the governor the condition of his department 169
To Col. Davies; asks leave of absence for five or six days 173
To Col. Davies, relating to the arms at New Castle, the cannon at Godwin's Landing and on the Pamunkey 195
To Col. Davies; has been ordered to send 200 pounds of lead to the eastern shore 198
To Col. Davies, relating to the arms to be sent from Richmond to York 200
To Col. Davies, relating to the laboratory at Richmond 216–18

PUBLIC CREDITORS.
Clamorous and talk of seizing the public property and suing the public officers 63–4

PUBLIC PROPERTY.
Dispersed through the country requiring persons specially authorized to look after it 97

Q

QUARLES, LIEUTENANT WM. P.
To Col. Wm. Davies 314

R

RAGSDALL, CAPT.
Relating to one Hicks, a Scotch merchant 200

RAMSAY, WM.
To Gov. Harrison 343

RANDOLPH, ED.
To Gov. Harrison, in behalf of the Virginia delegates 49
To the governor: affirms that an acquittal before a single magistrate is not a bar to a second prosecution 119
To the governor, relating to the escheat and forfeiture of the lands and personal estate of Robert Williams (bastard), a felo de se 125–6
To Gov. Harrison, relating to cypher, and Pennsylvania line 133–6
To Gov. Harrison, relating to Mr. Andrews' case 193–4
To Gov. Harrison; the importation of British subjects an offence in the flag 250–1
To the Governor, relating to La Croix suits against the justices of Accomac 253–4
To the governor 257, 395
To Gov. Harrison 556, 616, 625
To the Hon. Edmund Pendleton, judge of the court of appeals 475

RANDOLPH, EDM., J. MADISON, JR., AND JOS. JONES.
To the governor of Virginia 11–12

RANDOLPH, HARRISON.
To the executive 347

RANDOLPH, H., AND J. PENDLETON, JR.
To the executive ... 562
To Major Young ... 568

RANDOLPH, RICHARD.
To the governor ... 463

RANDOLPH, THOS. M.
To Gov. Harrison, relating to the case of John Cowigg ... 78–9
To Col. Davies; requests the discharge of the poor free mulatto, who will be of more service as a wagoner than as a soldier ... 85
To the governor ... 349

READ, CAPT. EDMD., Virginia Light Dragoons.
To Gov. Harrison ... 8
To Gov. Harrison; had marched his men from Winchester to New London, but found no provision made for them or their horses, and but for the aid of some gentlemen would have starved ... 55

READ, COL. THOS.
To the governor, relating to the negroes with the French troops encamped at Charlotte courthouse, under Gen. the Duke de Choisy ... 107

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Of sheriffs, justices, inspectors, and coroners ... 201

REID, CAPT. JOHN.
To Col. J. Shelby ... 519-20
To Gov. Harrison ... 562

REID, CAPT. NATHAN.
To Col. Davies, relating to difficulty in procuring provisions for his troops at Peytonsburg ... 203

REMONSTRANCE.
Of numerous citizens of Lancaster county, addressed to the Governor ... 342
Against the pardon of one Maurice Wheeler, condemned to death for the murder of Bailey George ... 342

RESOLUTION.
Appointing proper persons to assess certain damages in the State ... 181

RETURN.
Of specifics ... 203
Of the staff departments of the State ... 230

REYNOLDS, WM.
To Gov. Harrison; in relation to the occupation of the courthouse at Yorktown by the French; more than 100 negroes in the place ... 44
To the governor, relating to a Mr. Tyler as a suspected person ... 216
To Gov. Harrison ... 263
To Col. Davies ... 290, 304, 311
To the governor ... 400, 472

REYNOLDS, WM., W. GOOSLEY, AND WM. CARY, Magistrates.
To the governor ... 409

RICE, LIEUT. NATHANIEL.
To ———; enclosing list of six months' men ... 42-3

RICHARDS, HUMPH.
To Col. Davies; applies for return of a certain amount of corn ... 338

RICHARDSON, CAPT. THOS., Commanding.
To Col. Davies; testifies to the worth of Mr. John Robertson as commissary-general of the State ... 228

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Needs arms for defence.....

ROANE, CAPT., of Dabney's Regiment.
Defies the authorities of Williamsburg.....
To be tried by court-martial.....
Col. Davies' views in relation to his case.....

ROANE, CAPT. CHRIST.
To Col. Davies.....
To the governor.....

ROANE, COL. THOS.
His slave Francis condemned to be hanged for an attempt to poison Mrs. Mary Ann Roane, his wife, recommended by the justices of King & Queen to be pardoned.... 126

ROANE, COL. W.
To Col. Davies; directed one-sixth of the militia of Essex county to be marched to York; comments on the exposed situation of the county.....210-11
To Col. Davies.....

ROANE, SPENCER.
To His Excellency Benj. Harrison, governor of Virginia.....411-12

ROBERTS, JOHN.
To Gov. Harrison.....554, 569

ROBERTSON, JOHN.
To Col. Davies.....15, 33, 261, 293, 314, 344, 390
To the governor; encloses a general return of all provisions received by him for continental use; cannot continue his office in Richmond without something to live on 51-2
To the executive.....81, 405
To Col Davies; the troops at Petersburg not more than 200; sufficient flour and beef can be had to feed them..... 106
To Col. Davies; asks compensation for whiskey and rum furnished Baron Steuben's troops on their way from Petersburg to Chesterfield courthouse..... 115
To Col. Davies; asks for order on commissioner of grain tax in Louisa county..... 184
To Col. Davies, relating to the specific tax supplies in Petersburg district..... 214
To Col. Davies; fears the troops at Yorktown garrison will perish for the want of supplies..... 221
To Col. Davies; great difficulty in procuring provisions for York and Hampton..... 233
To ———..... 348
To Gov. Harrison 374, 369
To the governor.....399, 481-2

ROBINSON, JAMES, ROBIN GRIFFIS, AND JOHN CHAPMAN.
To Gov. Harrison; petition for a respite for a short time, they not being prepared for death..... 33

ROCHAMBEAU, COUNT DE.
Letter relating to robbery of Mary Harris, of Gloucester county..... 56

RONALD, ANDREW.
To the governor..... 275

RONALD, WM.
To Gov. Harrison; the troops at Cumberland old courthouse suffering much for provisions; have had no meat for 14 days and no prospect for any..... 39-40
To Col. Davies; in behalf of Wm. Davis, a wounded soldier from Powhatan county 252
To Col. Wm. Davies..... 368

ROSE, HUGH.
To Gov. Harrison; represents that the British prisoners required by proclamation to be apprehended by the authorities of Amherst county would make useful people, if unmolested and permitted to remain in the county..... 69-70

ROSE, WM., Keeper of the Public Jail.
To the governor.....375-6, 504, 578
To Col. Thos. Meriwether..... 627

ROSS, DANIEL.
To the governor..... 313

ROSS, DAVID.
To the governor.....13, 328, 340, 344, 403
To the governor; intimates his purpose to represent the county of Fluvanna, and resigns his commission as commercial agent, as being incompatible with the position of member of the general assembly..... 118
To the governor; in relation to the arrival at Hampton of traders capitulant, for the tobacco due them..... 170
To ——— ———; statement as to bond of Col. Braxton and others, to Col. Ed. Carrington, commissioner..... 184
To Gov. Harrison..... 312
To the executive..... 447-8

RUSSELL, CHAS., D. Q. Master.
To Gov. Harrison; the continental horses are starving; little chance of feeding them, as the wants of five or six hundred starving men at Cumberland Old Court House have consumed all the people can spare..... 54-5
To Col. Davies; has given Maj. Belfield an order for 1,500 pounds of beef..... 109
To Gov. Harrison; asks to be heard in relation to the order to remove him from the quarter-master's department..... 119
To Col. Davies; no wagons received in the district of Albemarle..... 174

RUSSELL, WM.
To Gov. Harrison, relating to the flag sloop Good Intent..... 248
To Gov. Harrison..... 532

S

SAUNDERS, SAMUEL HYDE.
To the governor..... 285

SAVAGE, JOSEPH.
To Gov. Harrison..... 285

SAVAGE, LITT.
To the governor..... 459

SAVAGE, THOS. L.
To the governor..... 522

SCHEME.
As to the sovereignty of the United States over the western country..... 414

SCHOONER COUNT DE GRASSE.
Authorized to cruize against and make war on the commerce of Great Britain..... 140

SCHOONER THREE FRIENDS.
Case in admiralty..... 88

SCHOONER WILLIAM AND JOHN.
Captured and recaptured..... 369

SCOTT, GEN. CHAS.
To the governor..... 396
To Col. Thos. Meriwether..... 540

SCOTT, COL. JOHN.
Accounts for specifics in his district (Albemarle)..... 219
To Col. Davies.....261, 321

To Col. Davies, in regard to the settlement of the commissioner's accounts in his district 108
To ——— 140

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
New York invites congress to fix their residence in that State 467

SETTLE, ENSIGN STEPHEN
To Col. Davies 5

SHELBY, COL. ISAAC.
To Major John Reid, at the French Lick 333
To the governor of Virginia 344

SHEPHERD COL. DAVID.
To the governor of Virginia 432, 451

SHERIFFS, JUSTICES, INSPECTORS, &c.
For the month of June 201

SHIP AMERICA.
Presented to the Chev. de la Luzerne, for his most christian majesty, by the congress of the United States 286

SIMMS, CH.
Receipt for a privateer's commission 312

SKILLERN, COL. GEORGE.
To Col. Wm. Davies: the promotion of Mr. Ward over Col. McClenahan, has produced a great deal of dissatisfaction in the county of Botetourt 100-1
To Col. Davies: difficulty in executing the new law for drafting men in Botetourt county 206-6
To the governor 473

SKIPWITH, HENRY.
To Gov. Harrison 350
To Capt. John Peyton 328

SLAUGHTER, DR. N.
To Col. Davies 33

SMITH, DANIEL
To Col. Arthur Campbell, at Richmond 485

SMITH, JOHN, Co. Lieut.
To Gov. Harrison 7, 487, 581
To Col. Davies, relating to the beeves furnished from Richmond county 138

SMITH, THOS.
To the executive 370

SMITH, JR., THOS.
To the executive 530
To Gov. Harrison 569

SMITH, W.
To Gov. Harrison; shipwrights of Baltimore willing to build galleys for Virginia, but not give credit; her merchants unwilling to negotiate a loan for the purpose 128
To Gov. Harrison 610

SMYTH, DR. ROBERT, Surgeon of British hospitals in Virginia.
To the governor and council; asks that medicines for the British prisoners in cantonments might have conveyance furnished for them and encloses a copy of a letter from John Story, acting purveyor at Gloucester 51
To Gov. Harrison; relating to the invalid wounded at Gloucester Point 88

SNEAD, CAPT. CHARLES.
To Col. Davies, relating to a letter from Col. Cropper to Col. Davies 155
To Col. Davies; enquires if he is still an officer 248

SNEAD, WM.
To the governor 397

SOUBIER, MR., (of St. Pierie Martinique).
Due to the State of Virginia, 70 or 80 thousand livers 365

SOUTHALL, COL. TURNER.
To Col. Davies, relating to the armorers' shop 236
To the governor 441

SOUTHALL, STEPHEN, Lt. of Artillery.
To Col. Davies; asks his aid to obtain a year's pay in certificates as a continental officer 48

SPECIFICS.
Statement of, on hand in certain counties 208

SPEED, JAS.
To Gov. Harrison 588

SPEED, JOHN., Presiding Magistrate.
To the worshipful court of Mecklenburg 610

SPENCER, JOSEPH.
To the executive 262

SPOTSWOOD, GEN. A.
To Gov. Harrison; encloses Mr. Patton's account for 500 caps, part of 800 he is to furnish 112
To Col. Davies; sends return of equipments received for the use of his legion 117
To the governor 258

SPROUT, DAVID, Com. Naval Prisoners.
To the commanding officer of American troops in Virginia; relating to naval prisoners 156

STAFF DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE.
Return of, with their pay, rations and forage, extended in specie 230–1

STARK, B.
To the governor; applies for writing paper, and a heavy hogshead of tobacco to purchase it, as not a quire can be bought on government credit 416
To the governor 508
To Gov. Harrison 596

STARK, B., AND H. RANDOLPH, Auditors.
To the executive, respecting expenditures on the western waters 48
To the governor; apology for not furnishing an estimate of the national debt as required 482
To the governor 487

STARK, B., AND J. BOUSH.
To the governor 372
To the governor, requesting him to set aside a small sum to pay for a doorkeeper 416

STATE LEGIONS.
Two, disbanded, and officers and men discharged 539

STATEMENT.
Of sums due to officers and men of the Cormorant and Ol. Cromwell 184

STATE NAVY.
Necessary to the protection of the State within its very bowels 291

STEELE, ANDREW.
To Gov. Harrison of Virginia 269
To the governor of Virginia 303

STEPHEN, ROB'T.
To Col. Davies 105

STEVENS, EDWARD.
To Gov. Harrison; offered the command of the garrison at Yorktown 206–7
To Governor Harrison 551

STEVENSON, CAPT. ANTHONY.
Wants aid to carry his vessel back to Bermuda 174

STEWART, ARCHIBALD.
To Col. Sampson Mathews; requests him to state to the governor that his engagements at the bar, among other reasons, compel him to decline the office tendered him 106

STITH, GRIFFIN, Clerk.
Certifies that there are two thousand tithable persons in the county of Northampton.. 165

STURMAN, ELLIOTT.
To the governor, informing him of abuses practiced by certain flag ships 246–7

SUPPLIES OF PROVISIONS.
In the Augusta district had been consumed by Col. Armand's troops and those on the frontiers 367

SURVEYOR OF YOHOGANIA COUNTY.
To Gov. Harrison; comments on the conduct of Pennsylvania 594

SWAN, J.
To Gov. Harrison; as the oldest captain in Baylor's regiment of cavalry, thinks he is entitled to the rank of major in the first regiment 33
To Gov. Harrison of Virginia 500

SYME, COL. JOHN.
To the governor 12

T

TALBOT, JOHN.
To the governor 452

TALIAFERRO, JOHN.
To the governor 497

TATHAM, WM.
To Gov. Harrison 339

TAYLOR, JOHN.
To the governor 466, 470

TAYLOR, SAMUEL.
Nominated for the office of surveyor of Cumberland county 246

TAZEWELL, HENRY, AND AND'R. RONALD, ESQRS.
Certify the fitness of Samuel Anderson and Nathl. Pope to practice law 117

TEACKLE, JOHN, Com. of Wrecks.
To the governor 372

TEASDALE, DANIEL, Q. M. Department.
To Col. Davies 223

TEBBS, JOHN.
To Col. Davies ... 284

THOMSON, CHAS., Secretary of Congress.
To the governor, enclosing circular of congress relating to certain commissions ... 175

THORNTON, COL. ANTHONY.
To Col. Davies, relating to the clothing due from the county of Caroline ... 145

THORNTON, F.
To the governor ... 534

THREATENING LETTER.
Found in Col. Dabney's quarters ... 215

TIMBERLAKE, JOHN, Dep. Clerk.
Gives list of inhabitants of Fluvanna county; Whites, 1,985; Blacks, 1,330 ... 292

TOBACCO.
Prices of, on different rivers ... 589

TODD, COL. JOHN.
To Gov. Jefferson; built a new fort costing £11,341. 10s., for the defence of Fayette county, Kentucky ... 130–1

TODD, REV. JOHN.
To Col. Davies ... 182
Relating to flour in his mill in Louisa county ... 182

TODD, COL. LEVY.
To Gov. Harrison and council ... 300
To Gov. Harrison ... 576

TOMPKINS, CHRISTOPHER.
To Gov. Harrison, relating to tobacco as part of the quota of King William county for continental service ... 106

TOWLES, THOS.
To Gov. Harrison ... 392

TREASURER'S BOND.
For four hundred thousand pounds executed by Jaquelin Ambler, as treasurer, and Thos. Nelson, Jr., and Wilson Miles Cary, as securities ... 141

TREATY.
With the Wabash and Sanduskies ... 586

TREATY OF COMMERCE.
With the seven united provinces of the Netherlands signed by the parties the 7th of October ... 403

TREATY OF PEACE.
Definitive, between Great Britain and United States, signed at Paris on the 13th day of May, 1784 ... 603

TRIGG AND TODD, COLS.
Killed at battle of Blue Lick ... 300–2

TRIUMPH.
Dispatched by La Fayette and D'Estaign with news of peace ... 460

TROOPS.
At Portsmouth in starving condition; no one will credit the State ... 30
At Portsmouth; cost of ration ... 201
Embarking at New York, supposed for Charleston ... 263
At York entirely without provisions ... 365

TUCKER, ST. GEORGE.
Took the oath of a privy counsellor..... 41
To the governor..... 604

TURNER, ZEPH.
To the governor..... 532

TYLER, JOHN.
To Gov. Harrison..... 615

TYLER, JOHN, AND HENRY TAZEWELL.
Certify to the qualification of Benj. Dabney, Esq., to practice law..... 95

V

VALETTE, M. CHEV. DE LA, (Commanding at Hampton.)
The "Favorite," flag of truce commanded by Commander Stephenson, boarded, and the prisoners robbed of their clothing and money..... 153

VANDEWALL, MARKES.
To the executive..... 451

VIRGINIA DELEGATES.
To the Chevalier De La Luzerne, suggests that the military stores intended for Virginia should be shipped from France in French Bottoms..... 47

VIRGINIA.
Repeals her law imposing a duty of 5 per cent on imported articles and prize goods.. 408

VIRGINIA TROOPS.
Under Col. Posey on their march home..... 354

VOWLER, LIEUT. WM.
To Gov. Harrison..... 341

W

W. A——
To Mr. A. B.; in regard to the horses furnished the French troops during their stay at Yorktown..... 43

WAGONER, COL. PET.
To Col. Davies..... 417

WALKER, HUGH.
To Gov. Harrison..... 491

WALKER, JOHN.
To the governor..... 568

WALLACE, CALEB.
To Gov. Harrison..... 523

WALLACE, COL. GUS. B.
To Col. Davies; Francis Combs of the 10th Virginia regiment, lost his hand at Charleston, what provision is made in such cases..... 48

WALLER, BENJ.
To Governor Harrison, relating to schooner Three Friends..... 90–1

WALLS, MAJOR GEORGE.
To Col. Davies..... 397-8
To Brig.-Genl. Geo. Rogers Clark..... 440

To Lieut. Thos. Dalton, St. Vincents 564
To Jas. Sherlock, Interpreter 574

WARREN, S., (Dep. Com. Gen. Prisoners).
Relating to exchange of four Virginia officers 200

WARWICK.
Town of, no longer of any public use 50

WASHINGTON, GENERAL.
Has moved with the chief part of his army down to Verplanck's point 296
Has a fine army; the French have joined him—headquarters at Peakskill, main army at Verplanck's point, detachments at White Plains 324

WASHINGTON PARISH, Westmoreland county.
Certificate of Danl. McCarly and others in relation to its late rector 871

WASHINGTON STATUE.
The fund for procuring it to arise under the law for recruiting this State's quota of men to serve in the continental army 597

WATKINS, JOHN.
To Col. Davies; resigns; the French troops from Charlotte courthouse expected in Petersburg June 11th 190

WATKINS, THOS.
Refuses to undertake public baking 227

WEBB, JR., FOSTER.
Relating to John Swope 256

WEBB, GEORGE.
Appointed to receive the continental taxes for the State of Virginia 130

WEBB, JOHN, Clothier and Paymaster to the Virginia Navy.
To the governor 352

WISIGAR, SAML. Inspector.
To the governor 366

WELSH, PATRICK, AND JOHN McWADE.
Petition to the governor for remission of the sentence pronounced upon them 192

WERNECK, COL. F.
To the executive; has received nothing of the pay due to him as the Col. of Engineers, since May, 1780 96

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.
Exposed to attacks from pirates 291

WHITE, ALEX.
To the executive of Virginia, (memorial) 624

WHITE WM.
To Gov. Harrison 419

WILLIAM AND JOHN.
Schooner, Kello, master, forcibly seized at Hampton bar 178

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.
President and professors certify the fitness of Samuel Taylor as surveyor 246

WILLIAMS, CALEB.
To the governor 491

WILLIAMS, CAPT. J., 6th Virginia Regiment.
To Col. Davies; is obliged to beg for food to support the troops at Fredericksburg 178

WILLIAMS, CAPT. JAMES.
To Col. Davies, relating to recruiting at Fredericksburg 145

WILLIAMS, PETER.
To the executive, relating to the escheator of Prince George county 217

WILLIS, JR., FRANCIS.
To the governor, relating to losses inflicted by the enemy on Gloucester county, and along the Chesapeake and its tributaries 258
To Governor Harrison 285

WILKINSON, GENERAL.
Conduct of, in the late seditions 588

WILLS, JOHN SETH.
Contracts to furnish rations at Portsmouth 201

WILSON, COL. BENJ.
To the governor of Virginia; represents the wants and exposed situation of the people of Tygers Valley 82
To Col. Davies; the Indians had made three incursions into Monongalia and the adjacent country since 1st of April 149
To Gov. Harrison 394, 619

WILSON, JNO., County Lieutenant.
To Col. Davies 321

WODROW, ANDREW.
To the governor, praying a pardon for certain persons in Hampshire, Augusta, and Rockingham counties, implicated in the late conspiracy against the State 170

WOOD, COL. JAMES.
To the governor 419

WOOD, JAMES, AND JAMES McCLURG.
Elected members of the council in place of John Marshall and Thomas Lomax, resigned 593

WOOD, JOSEPH.
Examined and found qualified to practice law 275

WOOD, COL. L.
To the governor; the accounts respecting the Illinois and Kentucky are so confused and intermingled with others as to be very difficult to state 56

WOOD, JR., L.
To the governor and council, relating to a settlement of the State's accounts with the continent 221
To the governor 326, 350, 473, 495, 530, 554, 557, 568, 580, 581, 592, 612, 617, 624
To the executive 540
To Hon. Beverly Randolph 569

WORMELEY, JOHN.
To Gov. Harrison 457, 483

WORMLEY, RALPH.
To Gov. Harrison; complains of the conduct of some of the troops under Col. Temple, quartered on his land in King William county 138–9

WRAY, GEORGE.
To the governor, relating to Levying the two per cent. tax in Elizabeth City county 100

WRAY, JACOB., Collector of Customs.
To the governor 502–4

Y

YARBROUGH, RICHD., Dist. Com.
To Col. Davies, relating to public stores ... 188
To Col. Davies; states that the bacon is spoiling at all the places of deposit ... 189
To Col. Davies, relating to the specifics in his district ... 229
To Col. Davies; great scarcity of flour ... 245
To Col. Davies ... 258, 335
To Richd. Blow ... 290
Reports his inability to procure beef ... 363
To the governor ... 472

YATES, MR.
Appointed surgeon by Gen. Muhlenburg; disapproved by the governor ... 263-4

YOHOGANY COUNTY.
State of affairs in, the portion of that county remaining within the bounds of Virginia 580

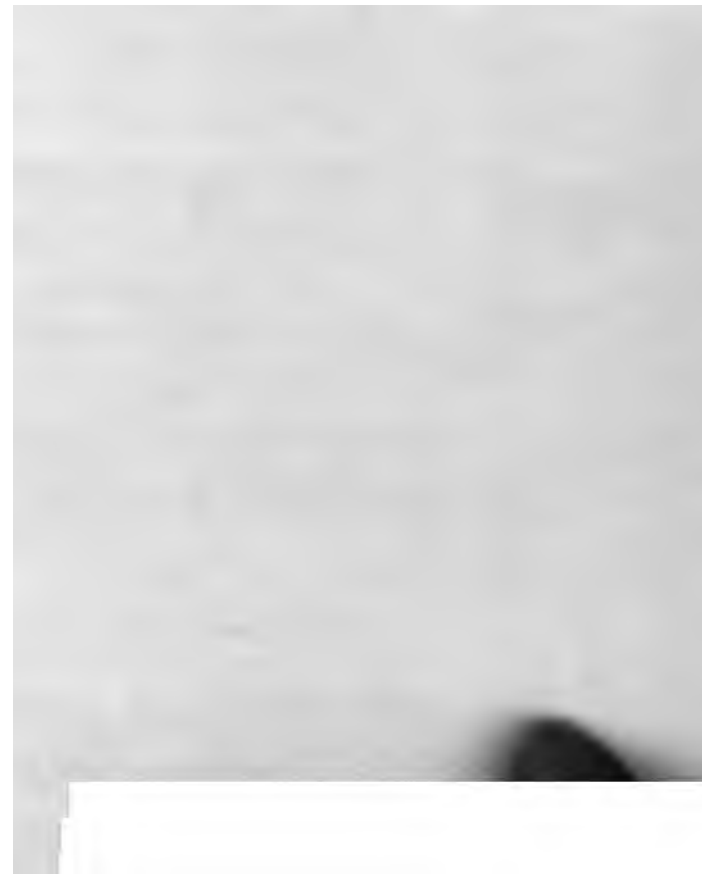
YORK AND GLOUCESTER.
Congress declares it inexpedient to continue a garrison at the expense of the United States ... 280

YORKTOWN WORKS.
Letter of secretary of war in relation to ... 260

YOUNG, CAPT. HENRY.
To Col. Davies ... 20, 290, 309
To Col. Davies, setting forth the distress at Point of Fork for want of provisions ... 96
To Col. Davies; Col. Newton urged to remove the cannon from Nansemond to Richmond ... 151
To Col. Davies, asking aid to remove the cannon from Godwin's Landing ... 155
To Col. Davies; can furnish forage for six teams to Peytonsburg ... 158
To Capt. Thomas; encloses order for State negroes ... 163
To Col. Davies, relating to forage at the Piping tree, King William county ... 163
To Col. Davies, relating to the exchange of oats for corn ... 183
To Gov. Harrison; has not been able to recover any of the State negroes from Capt. Thomas ... 184-5
To the governor, relating to transportation of cannon to Gen. Clarke ... 199
To the governor; complains that he has received very few of the Public negroes employed at Warwick ... 214
To Col. Davies, relating to Mr. Britton Ford ... 216
To Col. Davies, relating to wagons and teams in the hands of commissioners ... 218
To Col. Davies, relating to the powers of Field Commissaries ... 219
To Col. Davies; informs him that one of the State negroes was at work in Capt. Anderson's shop in Williamsburg ... 221
To Col. Davies; Capt. John Peyton will perform the duties of quartermaster at Point of Fork ... 233
To the governor; certain salt charged to be in Mr. Roddey's house in Fredericksburg 257
To the executive ... 326, 371, 452, 504, 552
To ——— ... 344
To the governor ... 372, 393, 419, 420, 422, 450, 458
To Wm. Reynolds, of the magazine ... 507
To Hon. Samuel Hardy ... 519

YOUNGHUSBAND, ISAAC, Justice of the peace.
Certifies to having administered certain oaths to Hon. John Banister ... 205

YOUNGHUSBAND, JOHN.
To his brother ... 296

Z

ZANE, COL. ISAAC.
To the governor ... 419